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OF

NORTHUMBERLAND, DURHAM,

AND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

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MEETINGS OF THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

OF

NORTHUMBERLAND, DURHAM, AND NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

AND THE

TYNESIDE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB, 1887-88.

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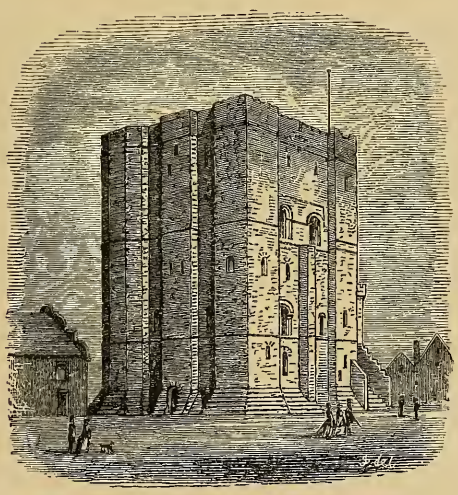

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Richard Howse, *Editor.*

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A CATALOGUE

OF

PLACE-NAMES

IN

TEESDALE.

BY

D. EMBLETON, M.D., F.R.C.P.

NATURAL HISTORY TRANSACTIONS

OF

NORTHUMBERLAND, DURHAM, AND NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

A Catalogue of the Place-names in Teesdale. By D. Embleton, M.D., F.R.C.P.

INTRODUCTION.

In the following contribution to the Transactions of our Society will be found nearly all the names in the region of Upper Teesdale that occur in the one-inch-to-a-mile Ordnance Maps of the district. There are doubtless still more names on the Ordnance Maps on the larger scale, and many more in the knowledge of the inhabitants of the valley.

These, however, which have been collected and arranged in alphabetical order are, it is believed, sufficiently numerous to give a good idea of the quality of the place-nomenclature of Upper Teesdale.

The names have been taken from the divisions of the above maps marked CIII. S.W. Co. Durham ; CII. N.E. Appleby ; and CII. S.E.

On these the outlines of the Upper Teesdale district assumed for the collection of names may easily be traced ; thus on CIII. S.W. Durham, the eastern boundary is the Roman road or Watling Street, from where it comes in at Wath Urn, near the south-east corner of the map, as far as Bolam on the north, thence the north boundary runs

westward, including Staindrop, Raby and Streatlam to Hindon Carrick, and then north-westward to Middle End, at the upper left-hand corner of the map, having followed the watershed of the Tees and Gaunless.

The valley of Tees, west and south of the above lines and to the bottom of the map, constitutes the eastern division of our district.

On map CII. N.E. Appleby, the north boundary line begins at Raven's Seat on the east, runs in a sinuous direction along the watershed, first of the Wear and Tees, and next of the South Tyne and the Tees, to the west side of the map at Fallow Hill; the narrow strip of country between this line and the south border of this map constitutes the north-western part of our district.

Of map CII. S.E., the whole of the upper half and the lower and eastern fourth constitute the south-western part of our district.

From these three divisions all the Teesdale names collected have been drawn, and from the adjacent parts of Westmorland and Weardale a few have been added.

Under each place-name as a heading, in small capitals, its derivation has been attempted, and the corresponding name, whether similar or not, in other members of the same linguistic family inserted; next, the corresponding name or word in members of certain other families of language is adduced, so as, it is thought, to bring out in relief, as it were, the true national status and relations of the name under examination.

Illustrations of the meaning and use of the word by means of quotation and extract from the works of various authors are here and there added, and it has been thought advisable in some cases to allow the author quoted, when not English, the use of his own language, rather than dilute it by translation.

Examples of the place-names in the district, whether simple or combined, also arranged alphabetically, follow, with such information regarding them added, as positive knowledge or plausible conjecture has been able to supply.

Lastly, a statement of the nationality and origin of the word is, in most cases, attempted to be given.

A good deal of attention has been paid to local histories, old records, and local pronunciation. The dictionaries laid under contribution have of necessity been in continual demand, as the famous process of the evolution of knowledge from internal consciousness was at once found utterly to fail.

An Appendix has been found necessary owing to omissions made at the commencement, and this is followed by Addenda and Corrigenda, the former rendered necessary by the acquisition of fresh information during the printing, the latter owing to typographical errors.

A List of Contractions used has been inserted at the end of the introduction.

The work has required much more time and labour, and attained to much larger dimensions than was at its beginning anticipated; its compilation has been the occupation of leisure hours for some years past. Although much care has been exercised, the compiler is conscious that his work must contain many errors both of omission and commission, which he would gladly see corrected and condoned.

A few of the names have proved to be refractory to his analysis. The explanations of some may appear scanty and unsatisfactory, whilst those of others may be deemed too copious or even irrelevant, but endeavour has been made to be as accurate as possible, and to avoid in some measure the dryness of the bare dictionary form. After all, the work is more a mere collection of words than worthy of the name of a philological production.

The earliest inhabitants of the West of Europe, inclusive of Great Britain, of whom we have any knowledge whatever, appear to have been those who lived contemporaneously with the extinct Mammals, and at the time when Great Britain formed a part of the continent of Europe. The only remains of these people in Britain, it is believed, are bones and flint and other stone implements.

Some of the latter are coarsely worked, rough and rude, whilst others are more elaborately and even delicately worked or polished.

This difference in the state of the tools has led to the conclusion that they must have belonged to two different and successive races of men, which have consequently been denominated Palæolithic and Neolithic races.

Who were these prehistoric people? Were the former of the ancestral stock of the Esquimo, and the latter the forefathers of the Finns, or the Ugrii or Ogres?

Or were the Neolithic the descendants of the Palæolithic men? What is the relationship, if any, of these two races, especially of the former, to those who raised the two varieties of sepulchral mounds or barrows found in England? As a rule the human crania found in the long barrows are long or dolichocephalic, whilst those exhumed from the round barrows are short, or brachycephalic, and the former are judged to be more ancient than the latter.

Were the long-barrow men descendants of the Neolithic, or of some other race?

Were the round-barrow people descendants of the long-barrow men?

Was either the long or the round-barrow men of a Celtic, or of what other race?

Distinct and reliable answers to these queries are much to be desired.

One thing is certain, that on some animal bones found in ancient sepulchres, excellent graven representations of several animal forms have been found; another is, that nothing at all in the way of letters or notation has been discovered, though we must be certain that those antique men possessed an articulate language.

The peoples of the stone ages have left us no trace of anything of the kind.

We must come down to the bronze—and iron—using people before we can find anything like language that has been transmitted through the later generations to the present time.

The earliest inhabitants of the British islands known to history were—1st, those with whom the Phœnicians and perhaps other nations trafficked for tin and doubtless other commodities, of whom we know not the race with certainty; and 2nd, those whom Julius Cæsar encountered. These men used bronze and iron implements, and their speech was a dialect of the Celtic. This was long thought to be the oldest language of Britain. Of late, however, philologists have inferred, from some fragments of language, the probable existence of a language spoken here before the coming of the Celtic tribes.*

* The Rev. J. Taylor, in his 'Words and Places', new edition 1882, at page 113, says that "the Gaelic peasantry in Sutherland call the country Catuibh. This word and the first syllable of Caithness are probably vestiges of an Ugrian occupation, which preceded the arrival of the Celts. In the Lapp language *ketje* means an end or extremity. The black-haired, short-statured race which is found here, in the south-west of Ireland, and in parts of Wales, is undoubtedly of Ugrian or Euskarian, not of Celtic blood."

The Celtic Brigantes, who long sturdily resisted the Roman invasion, occupied the hills and valleys of the North of England, and among them the Tees valley, for Celtic words and place-names are in use there still, and these have more the character of the Cymric and Gaelic than of any of the other four Celtic dialects.

The Celtic, therefore, may be said to form the lowest substratum of the building-up of the place-names in this part of England.

The Romans brought their own Latin with them into Britain, but adopted from the conquered people many of their names of the more prominent features of the country, whilst they modified them to make them suitable to their own organs of speech.

Very few Roman and no compound Romano-Celtic place-names, which are common in other parts of England and the Continent, occur in Upper Teesdale.

The Angles, Saxons, Jutes, and probably Swedes, Frisians and others, after making frequent descents on the English coasts, even during most of the time of the Roman occupation, invaded them more frequently and in increasingly greater force after the withdrawal of the formidable legions, driving the great bulk of the Celts or Romanized Britons into Cornwall and Wales, enslaving the remainder and establishing themselves over the whole of the rest of the land.*

* "Lappenberg's conjecture that the kindred tribes of Germany, and in particular the Frisians, Franks, and Longobards took part with the Angles, Jutes, and Saxons in the subjugation and colonization of Britain is abundantly confirmed, and the truth of the narratives of authors hitherto neglected, which tell us of Hengest's conflicts in the North, are vindicated by our local nomenclature. The history of the conquest of Britain is written upon the face of the country." p. 160.

"Procopius speaks of the Frisians as having settled in this country with the Angles, as Friesthorpe and Frieston, in Lincolnshire, two Frystons, in Yorkshire, two Frisbys, in Leicestershire testify The name occurs also in Suffolk. He speaks too of the Wenlas or Vandals. There is also mention of Sceafa, a prince of the Wanilas or Longobards. From these come the local names of Winlaton and Windlestone, county Durham." p. 158. Haigh's Conquest of England by the Saxons. London. 1861.

Their rough language superseded the Romano-Celtic, and during the four hundred years of the Anglo-Saxon domination became the common speech of the country, having assimilated many words left by its predecessors.

Thus the Teutonic or old Saxon speech supplied the bulk of the edifice of the English language, the foundations of which had been laid by Celt and Roman, and furnished the largest share of the place-names of Upper Teesdale.

After the Teutons came their cousins the Scandinavians—the Dane, the Norwegian or Norseman, and the Swede.*

During the prevalence of their power over the greater part of England, that is from about the end of the ninth to the beginning of the eleventh century, it has been said that there was only one speech throughout England, Denmark, and Norway.†

* It has been said that the Swedes took little or no part in the conquest of England.

It is, however, maintained by others that the Swedes, although they sent colonies to Germany and eastward along the Danube, did also take part with their neighbours the Danes and Norwegians in the invasion of England, Normandy, and other places, though they might be in a minority.

At the time when the Scandinavian conquest of England was being effected, the southern and western provinces of the present Sweden, viz: Scania, Bleking, and Halland belonged to Denmark, so that it can hardly be fairly contended that the inhabitants of these provinces would be strangers to the expeditions and raids of the Danes or even of the Norwegians (Halland, bordering on Norway and the great Vik), and especially as they were originally of the same race and partook largely of the same adventurous and warlike spirit.

The Rev. A. H. Johnson, in his "Normans in Europe," says, "it must be remembered that the northern countries of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden all joined in the general movement, and that the expeditions were often joined indiscriminately by Dane, Swede, and Norseman."

† In "The Edda Songs and Sagas of Iceland," 2nd edition, page 40, a lecture delivered in St. George's Hall, London, Feb., 1876, by Mr. George Browning, is the following passage:—"In Gunlang's Saga Ormstúnga we get enlightened as to how far the old Northern language of the tenth and eleventh centuries was the language of the British Isles. Before William of Normandy came to our shores and brought about a change in the language of England by the introduction of the Valska, the Saga says—'There was one tongue in England as in Denmark and Norway.'"

"Ein var thá túnga á England sem i Danmorkæ ok Noregi."

This refers to a time when Ethelred was king over England, and it was in the winter of the year 1006 that Gunlang, having composed a poem in the king's honour, came to the Anglo-Saxon court, and craved permission in the royal presence to recite his poem."

The Teutons, however, must have held on to their own idiom, whilst the Scandinavians in the Danelagh spoke the Danske Tunga.

By the Scandinavians the fourth addition was made to our language and place-names.

Lastly, the Normans, who had harried the greater part of France whilst their compatriots were similarly occupied in England, came over in 1066, and by degrees introduced the Valska, or foreign, French language, which they had adopted instead of their own from the people whom they had conquered, and which constituted the fifth and last important contribution to our mother tongue.

It was to be expected that, on examining English local words and place-names, indications, more or less numerous and distinct, of the languages which had been spoken by the successive possessors of our island home would be found. None of these were completely destroyed or rooted out, but had from age to age become gradually incorporated with their conquerors, their languages, in certain proportions, remaining to demonstrate this. Each conquest has left in Upper Teesdale, as in many other places in England, indelible marks of its influence not only in the names of places but also in the speech of the inhabitants.

Thus there are Celtic, *i.e.*, Gaelic and Welsh, Roman, Teutonic, Scandinavian, and Norman-French words to be found among the place-names of Upper Teesdale.

In the following collection are to be found 422 place-names of the district of Upper Teesdale, and these occur altogether 1578 times, and of these there are—

Of Celtic origin, *i.e.* of Cymric 20 and Gaelic.....15	=35,	which occur	118	times.
Of Latin and Nor. Fr., together	50,	,,	224	,,
Of Teutonic, *i.e.* of A.-S., Ger., Fris., Dut. and Flem.	217,	,,	872	,,
Of Scandinavian, *i.e.* of Icel., Norw. and Dan.; Swedo- and Mœso-Gothic, *i.e.* of Norse.....44 of Danish 21	=65,	,,	364	,,
Of Modern English, mostly proper names, about	55,			
	422		1578	

It must be noted that certain words, as '*Bink*' and '*Farm*,' are in the enumeration counted only as units, the map not allowing an estimation of their number, which must be very great. The words '*Grain*' and '*Sike*' must also occur more frequently than the map indicates.

The numbers of the other names are, it is believed, correctly recorded.

The above tabular statement shows that the number of names of Teutonic origin considerably exceeds that of all the others put together. These names are found to be more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the number of the Scandinavian, more than 6 times that of the Celtic, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ times that of the Latin and Norman-French.

In the Celtic category two branches of this ancient tongue are represented, the Welsh names exceeding in number the Gaelic by 20 to 15. Two Celtic waves of population have therefore dwelt in this beautiful Tees valley in succession, the Cymry to the Gael, the names of the former, being the more recent, have been better preserved than those of the latter branch.

In the Latin and Norman-French category, numbering 50 names, we find scarcely a trace as it were of the Roman

occupation beyond the roads and stations, the bulk of these words being derived, through the Norman-French, from the Latin. The robust Anglo-Saxon or Teutonic tongue had struck its roots deeply during the four centuries of its continuance, as proved by the survival, during and in spite of the two centuries of Scandinavian power, of 217 words.

In the Scandinavian category we find that the Norse tongue predominates the Danish by 44 place-names to 21, and many of the Scandinavian words have a Swedish character.

It would hence appear that the Upper Valley of the Tees must have been invaded by Scandinavians from the west and not from the east; that bands of Norsemen from Cumberland and Westmorland had poured over the hills, and settled on the banks of the Tees and its tributaries, the fells and valleys of the district pleasing them, as putting them in mind of their northern homes. They must, however, have adopted the language of the people whom they dispossessed, as their compatriots did in France about the same period—an occurrence which is not without precedent in history.

The Upper Teesdale district ought therefore, if the premises herein be correct, to be classed in linguistic topography with Cumberland and Westmorland rather than with Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

The Norse test or peculiar words are far more numerous than the Danish.

It is curious that so many Celtic words have been preserved. They represent, on the whole, the great features of the district, whilst the Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian names refer to minor features, to clearings in the forests, enclosures, settlements, farms, villages, churches and towns.

The purely English names are comparatively few, being mostly proper names, and some may be found to be referable to one or other of the above classes.

The names of various animals and plants are found among the Upper Teesdale place-names.

Thus we have of Quadrupeds the names of the Cow, the Ox, the Stot, the Buck, the Hind, the Roe, the Ewe, the Lamb, the Fox, the Badger, the Beaver, the Hare, and the Coney.

Of Birds—the Eagle, Hawk, Buzzard, Raven, Crow, Gander, Heron, Plover, Grouse, Drake, Pigeon, and Lark.

Of Reptiles—the Frog, Hagworm, Newt, and Adder.

Of Insects—the Cockchafer? and the Midge.

Of Plants—the Oak, Birch, Willow, Holly, Mulberry, Wheat, Bere, Burdock, Raspberry, Daisy, Lily, Primrose, Ling, Bracken, and Moss.

The opinion was hazarded at page 213 of "Addenda et Corrigenda," that the Norsemen had occupied the lands west, and the Danes, etc., those east of the Pennine range; it has however been shown to be premature, and should be cancelled.

Here I am glad to acknowledge with sincere thanks the valuable assistance so kindly afforded by my friends, Mrs. Gutch, of York; the Rev. W. R. Bell, vicar of Laithkirk, near Middleton-in-Teesdale; and W. J. Watson, Esq., of Barnard Castle. Mr. Richard Howse, our excellent and careful Secretary of the Tyneside Club, and Curator of the Museum, has obligingly helped the little work through the press.

CONTRACTIONS.

A. H. A. . . . . Ancient High Allemand, or German.
Al., Alem. . . . . Allemand, German.
Angl. . . . . English.
Anc. Ant. . . . . Ancient, Antique.
Ar., Arm. Armor. . . . . Armoric, or Breton dialect of Celtic.
A.-S. . . . . Anglo-Saxon language.
B.L., Bar.Lat., Bas Lat. Barbarous, or Low Latin language.
Belg. . . . . Old language of the Netherlands.
Bell . . . . . The Rev. R. W. Bell, Rector of Laithkirk, Barnard Castle.
Berry . . . . . Dialect of the district of Berry, France.
Bold. B. Gloss. . . . . Boldon Buke Glossary. Surtees Society.
Bosw. . . . . Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon and English Dictionary. 8vo. London, 1855.
Bourguig. . . . . Dialect of Burgundy.
Bret. . . . . Breton, or Armorican Dialect of Celtic.
Brit. . . . . British.
Brockett . . . . . Brockett's Glossary of North Country Words, 1846. 3rd edition.
Catal. . . . . Catalonian dialect.
C. B. . . . . Cámbro-Britannic, Welsh dialect of Celtic.
Celt. . . . . Celtic language.
Cf. . . . . Compare.
Chald. . . . . Chaldean language.
Clev. Dial. . . . . Cleveland dialect.
Corn. . . . . Cornish dialect of Celtic.
Croat. . . . . Croatian language.
Dan. Dial., D. D. . . . . Danish dialects.
Dalm. . . . . Dalmatian language.

Dan. . . . . .Danish language. Tauchnitz' Dict.

Du Cange . . . . . .Glossarium Med. et Inf. Latinitatis, par C. D. F. Du Cange. 4to. Parisiis, 1840.

Dut. . . . . .Dutch language. Tauchnitz' Dict.

Ebr. . . . . .Hebrew language.

Edmunds, F. . . . . .Traces of History in Names of Places. 8vo. London, 1872.

Eng., Engl. . . . . .Skeat's Etymol., and Richardson's English Dictionaries.

Espagn. Hisp. Sp. . . . . .Spanish language. Neuman and Baretti.

Finn. . . . . .Finnish language.

Fl., Flem. . . . . .Flemish language. Dodd and Salié's Nouveau Dictionnaire Français-Flamand Bruxelles, 1876.

Fr. . . . . .French language. Littré's Dict. de la Langue Française. 4 vols. Paris, 1863.

Fris., Old Fris. . . . . .Frisian, Old Frisian language.

Gael. . . . . .Gaelic dialect of Celtic.

Gall. . . . . .Gallic—French language.

Génev. . . . . .Genevan dialect.

Ger., Germ. . . . . .German. M. H. G. Middle High German. O. H. G. Old High German.

Got., Goth. . . . . .Gothic language.

Gr. . . . . .Greek language. Liddell and Scott's Lexicon. 1869.

H. A., Haut Al. . . . . .High Allemand, or German.

Hainault . . . . . .Dialect of Hainault, district of Belgium.

Hebr., Ebr. . . . . .Hebrew language. Gesenius' Hebrew and Chaldee Lex. Tregelles, Lond., 1863.

Hel., Heliand. . . . . .Gloss. of Old Saxon, quoted by Ihre, &c.

Hisp., Sp., Espagn. . .Spanish language. Neuman and Baretti's Dict., by Seoane. 2 vols. 1837.

Holl. . . . . .Hollandish—Dutch.

Horne Tooke. . . . . .Diversions of Purley. Taylor. 1857.

Hung. . . . . .Hungarian language.

Jamieson . . . . . .Etymol. Dict. and Suppl. of Scottish Language. Edinburgh, 1808.

Icel., Isl. .....Icelandic language. Cleasby and Vigfusson's Icel. Dictionary. 1874.
Ihre .....Glossarium Suio-Goth. fol. Upsaliæ, 1769.
Ir. .....Irish Dialect of Celtic. Irish-Eng. Dict., by Edwd. O'Reilly. 4to. Dublin, 1817.
It., Ital., Anc. Ital., Mod. Ital...Italian, Anc. and Mod.; Dict. Ital.-Franç. Buttura. 2 vols. 1832.
Ivar Aasen.....Dict. Norwegian Dial. in Danish. 1850.
Junius .....Etymologicum Anglican. Oxon. 1743.
Kilian.....Kilian C., an old Dutch Dictionary of.
Kimry, Cymry .....Welsh dialect of Celtic.
Lapp. .....Language of Lapland.
Lat., L.B., Lat. Barb., Bar. Lat...Latin, Barbarous Latin. Smith's Dictionary and Cary's Ainsworth.
Le Gonidec .....Dict. Breton-Franç. de le Gonidec, par Hersart de la Villemarqué. Brieuc, 1850.
Lith. .....Lithuanian language.
Littré.....Dictionnaire de la Langue Française, par E. Littré. 4 vols., fol. Paris, 1863.
Lye, E., & Manning, O..Dictionarium Anglo-Saxonico et Gothico-Latin. 2 vols., fol. London, 1772.
Manx.....A Dictionary of the Manx Language, by A. Cregeen. Douglas, 1835.
Mœso-Goth. .....See Lye, E., and Manning, O.
McAlpine .....Neil McAlpine's Gaelic and English Dictionary. 8th edit. Edinburgh, 1881.
M. E., Mid. E. .....Middle English.
M. H. G., Mod. H. G. Middle High German, Modern High Ger.
Mod. Ger. .....Modern German. Sporschil and Boettger's German Dictionary. Leipsic, 1834.
Namurois .....Dialect of the district of Namur, Belgium.
North E. .....Dialect of the North of England.
Norm. Fr. .....Norman French language.
Norw. .....Norwegian dialect.
Old Fris. .....Old Frisian dialect.
O. H. G. .....Old High German.
O. N. .....Old Norse dialect.

Pers. .....Persian language.
Picard. .....Dialect of Picardy.
Piedmont .....Language of that district.
Piers Plough. .....The Vision, &c., of Piers Ploughman. Pickering, 1842.
Pol. .....Polish language.
Port. .....Portuguese language. Nouveau Dictionaire Portugais-Français, by J. T. Roquette. Paris, 1869.
Pr.Parv.,PromptParv. Promptorium Parvulorum, by E. Way. Camden Society, 1843-65,
Procopius .....Procop. Cæsariensis, Hist. of his Time. 1662.
Prov., Provenç.....Dialect of Provence.
Rouchi .....Dialect of the Rouchi district.
Russ. .....Russian language.
Sansc., Sansk. .....Sanscrit language.
Sax. .....Saxon.
Scand. .....Scandinavian languages.
Scot. .....Scottish dialect.
Slav. .....Sclavonian language.
Sp., Span. Hisp. .....Spanish language. Neuman and Baretti.
Sw., Swed. .....Swedish language. Tauchnitz' Dictionary.
Suio-Goth. .....Glossarium Suio-Goth. auctore J. Ihre. Upsaliæ, 1769.
Teut. .....Teutonic, or Old German.
Trans. T. N. F. C. ...Transactions of the Tyneside Naturalists Field Club.
Ulf, Ulph., Ulphil. ...Ulphilus, or Wulphilas. his Mæsogothic Glossary in the Codex Argenteus at Upsal., quoted by Ihre.
Ungar. .....Hungarian language.
Wallon .....Dialect of the Walloon district of Belgium.
Wel. .....Welsh dialect of the Celtic language. Dict. of W. Spurrell. 1872.
Williams .....Lexicon Cornu-Britannicum, by Rev. R. Williams, M.A.
Zend .....The ancient Persian language.

TEESDALE PLACE-NAMES.

A. Ea. Eau.

This most interesting word-letter occurs only in composition in the district. Cleasby, in his Icelandic Dictionary, gives us the following information with regard to it:—

"Icel. *á*, Goth. *ahva*, Heliand *aha*, A.-S. *eá*, O.H.G. *aha*, *owa*, c.p. Germ. *ach*, *aue*, Fr. *eau*, *eaux*, Engl. *Ax*, *Ex*, in names of places. Sw. and Dan. *å**; the Scandinavians absorb the *hu*, so that only a single vowel or diphthong remains of the whole word) a river."

Williams, in his Cornish Dictionary, gives us the Celtic names for river:—"Wel. *avon*, *afon*, river, *afonig*, rivulet; Gael. *abhuinn*, *amhaina*, river; Ir. *abhan*, *amhan;* Manx *awin*; Corn. *avon*; Bret. *avon*; also Sansc. *apnas*, liquid, from *ab* to go, to move; Lat. *amnis*."

In Brittany, near Quimper, is the river *Avon* and village *Pont-avon*.

For water there is a different word in Celtic:—*dwfr*, *dwr*; *aw*, *gwy*, water, fluid, liquid; Gael. *uisge*, *dur*, *dobhar;* Ir. *dwr*, *dobhar;* Corn. *dour*, *dowr*, *dur;* Bret. *dour;* Manx *doour*.

Gr. ὕδωρ. In Ger. *wasser;* Dut., Flem., and Engl., *water;* Dan. *vand;* Sw. *vatten*. In Latin *aqua;* It. *acqua;* Sp. and Port. *agua;* Fr. *eau*.

Ihre, in his Suio-Gothic Glossary, thus explains the letter or word *a*:—"A, aquam in genere et strictiori significatu fluvium

* Only in Dan. Water in Tauchnitz's Swed. Dict. is *vatten*, and a river is *flod*, *elf*.

apud veteres denotavit unde *Ar-os* ostium fluminis, et *Ostra-Aros* antiquum Upsaliæ nostras nomen.

" *å* amnis, A.-S. *eá*, et in plur *æa;* Al. *aha;* Mœso-Goth. *agha;* Lat. *aqua;* Hisp. *agua;* Gall. *eau;* Gr. ἄα, quod apud Hesychium est, σύστημα ὕδατων. Gr. ἄα is not found in Liddell and Scott, with the meaning of water.

In Littré's Dictionnaire de la langue Française we find the following etymology, &c., of the word *eau.* "Eau. Etymologie: —Génev., *aigue;* Picard., *iau, ieu;* Wallon., *aiwe;* Berry, *aie* (*effe*, signifiant *eau,* se trouve dans le nom de plusieurs localités du Berry); Bourguig., *éa;* Provenç., *aigua, aiga;* Catal., *aygua;* Espagn. et Portug., *agua;* Ital. anc., *aigua;* Ital. mod., *acqua,* du Lat., *aqua*; Gaélique, *ab, abh, aba;* Kimry, *ew;* Goth., *ahva, aue;* haut Allem., *oha;* Zend., *âfs;* Sanscr., *ap* ou *âpas.* Pronunciation:—*eau* au singulier *o,* mais au pluriel on prononce *les ô.* Bèze, xvi. siècle, dit que *eau* se prononce *eo,* un *é,* fermé se faisant entendre avec *o* en un seul son (See above, A.-S. *eá*).

Le mot *eau* de la langue littéraire actuelle provient d'une forme picard qui était *iaue,* et se prononçait sans doute *iave;* du moins envers elle, et toujours de deux syllabes; puis elle s'est contractée en *eau* monosyllabe, et la forme *eve* ou *eghe* est restée dans la catégorie des patois.

Il n'y a pas d'autre étymologie à chercher que le Latin *aqua,* qui a donné regulièrement *eve* ou *ewe,* comme *equa,* cavale, avait donné *ive* ou *iwe.*"

One can hardly, after considering the previous quotations, quite agree with M. Littré that no other etymology for the word *eau* is to be sought for than the Latin *aqua,* when we find the very same word and sound in the Icelandic and Scandinavian tongues, *á* and *å,* (the A.-S. and Burgund. *eâ* come near to them), and which word would be carried into the north-western parts of France by the Normans. The French *eau* is quite as likely to have come from the North as from the South.

The combination *eau* occurs in English words and names, but with differing pronunciation; thus, a *beau* is pronounced bow; *beauty,* buty; and, in the North, *Beaumont* is called Beamont or Beemont.

A valued friend writes to me—"I have observed the word *eau* in my maps of the fen-lands of Lincolnshire, *e. g.* Bowm *eau*, Heckington *eau;* they are water-courses, but whether natural or artificial I do not know. I should imagine that this *eau* is pronounced *ee*, as is the river Eau, which I learn from Mr. Peacock's Glossary of Manley and Corringham, falls into the Ouse, in the parish of Scotter." He also writes—"In a lease granted by the Prior and Convent of Peterborough of the manor of Scotter to Sir Wm. Tyrwhitt in 1537, it is called the *Ee*. The spelling *eau* is false, due to French notions."

"*Ee* is a run of water, in North Lincolnshire dialect." Eng. Dialect Soc., Vol. 32, C.

"*Ea*, a river along the sands on the seashore." Tour to the Caves, 1781, Eng. Dialect Soc., Vol. I., B.

"*Ea*, water, a genuine Saxon word unchanged. It is to be found with some variety of form in the proper names of places in all parts of East Anglia; but in its own proper form perhaps only in the fen country, at the south western angle of the county of Norfolk, and the adjoining part of the Isle of Ely.

Popham's *ea* and St. John's *ea*, are water courses cut for the drainage of different parts of the Bedford level into the Ouse above Lynn. *Ea brink* is the beginning of a very sudden curvature of that river, from which point a new cut was made at a prodigious expense, and finished in the year 1820, to improve the outfall of the fen waters into Lynn harbour, by giving them a straight direction.

It is commonly written and printed, and generally pronounced by strangers, as *eau*, as if the word had been borrowed from the French, which it certainly was not.

In the country it is invariably pronounced *ea*, and is most strictly A.-S. *ea*, aqua." Vocab. East Anglia, Vol. I., Rev. R. Forby, 1830, Lond.

It is curious to observe that here we have the A.-S. form *ea*, becoming overlaid and threatened with obliteration by the French form *eau*, a kind of evidence that these forms are very near to each other, and not likely to show affinity to, or be mistaken for, the Latin *aqua*.

The northern *ea* is clearly older than the southern *eau*.

"Many names of places in Britain commencing or ending with *a*, or its varieties, accuse a Scandinavian origin, and are names of rivers; and the Scandinavian names of rivers foreign to Scandinavia end in *a*, as Hvitá, white river; Hitá, hot river; Tempsá, the Thames water; whence we get our pronunciation of the name of that river—The Tems, the *a* and the *p* being dropped. The Doná, Icel.; the Donau, Ger.; the Danube."—Cleasby.

Thus we have four groups of words for water or river indifferently:—

1st. *á*, Icel.; *å*, Dan.; *ahva*, Goth.; *aha*, Hel. and O.H.G.: *eâ*, A.-S.; *eau*, Fr.; *aw*, *avon*, *afon*, Wel. and other dialects; Sansc., *apnas*, from *ab*, to go, to move; *amnis*, Lat.

2nd. *Wasser*, Ger.; *water*, Eng., Dut., Flem.; *vatten*, Sw.; *vand*, Dan.

3rd. *Dwfr*, *dur*, Wel. and other Celtic dialects; ὕδωρ, Gr.

4th. *Aqua*, Lat.; *acqua*, It.; *agua*, Sp. and Port.; *agha*, Mœso-Goth.: which closely resembles the 1st group.

The examples of rivers whose names end in *a* in our district of Upper Teesdale are:—

The Greta, the rocky water, or river. See Greta.

The Tutta, the sounding water or beck. See Tutta.

In Cumberland there is The Eamont river.

Bat, Batt, or Batts.

Bat may be supposed to be from the Icelandic *beit*, pasturage, *beita*, mordere facere, to graze, feed cattle, or sheep, or the Mœso-Gothic *bathan*, inescare, to bait, or the A.-S. *batan*, to feed, to bait fish, &c., hence the old English word to *batten*, or it may mean a piece of waste ground to which formerly any one might take his cattle to bait or feed.

Most probably, however, it also means simply a low-lying bit of ground near a river, and corresponds to the Fr. *bas lieu*, or *basses terres*. It. *basso;* Sp. *bajo;* Port. *baixo;* Ger., nederlande, marschland, Dut., laagland, *laag;* Flem., nederlande, *zandbanken*.

Thus in Halliwell's Dict. of Archaic, &c. Words, and in Brockett's Glossary of North Country Words, we find,

"*Batts.*—1. Low flat grounds adjoining rivers, and sometimes islands in rivers. North. 2. Short ridges."

In "The Folks of Shields," by W. Brockie, "*Bates, batts* or *baits*, flat grounds occasionally overflowed by rivers."

And in the Supplement to Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary, "*Bat*, a holme, a river island."

Batts, short ridges—odd corners of fields. Isle of Wight Gloss. Eng. Dialect Soc. Vol. 32. C.

In the county of Durham, "The Batts" means a flat low-lying place by a riverside, waste, sandy, stony, overgrown with willows, furze, weeds, &c., liable to be flooded when the river is *out*. Near to and below Witton-le-Wear is such a place, called "The Batts," where, on the 5th November, we used, as schoolboys, to celebrate Gunpowder Plot, sixty years ago, by making bonfires and letting off fireworks, by making during the day, and burning in the evening, a large stack of furze or whins, and when the stack was well burnt down, by rushing through the fire and smoke one after another, somewhat, as I now suppose, like the ancient Saxons or Britons at their Baal fires, at midsummer.

At Bishop Auckland and at Willington and other places, both up and down the Wear, similar places are to be found with the same name.

At Selaby, on the Tees, they are called *Basses*.

"In the Whitby Glossary, published by the English Dialect Society, *Bats*, s. pl., are patches of shore land liable to be overflowed by the higher tides."

It might have been a question, if no better explanation were at hand, whether 'Batavia,' the name by which Holland was known to the Romans, had not arisen from some local word like *batt*, used in that low-lying, flat, marshy district, intersected and liable to be overflowed with water, to designate the country, and that word had been latinized by the conquerors. If this had been so, the conquered would have been the inhabitants of Batts or low countries. There is no single Latin word corresponding to batts, only *loca demissa* or *palustria*.

There exists however a better, indeed the best, explanation of the name Batavia.

The Rev. Isaac Taylor (Words and Places, new edit. p. 55) thus interprets the component parts of the word. *Bet-au*, the good land. "*Bet* is the obsolete positive degree of better and best; the second syllable *au*, land, is seen in the word *fallow*, the bad or failing land."

Ihre, on the words *bet* and *better*, says, "Bættre, melior, melius, comparativus ab inusitato *bas* vel *bat*, bonus." *Bat-au* or *Bat-av* seems to be a trifle better than Mr. Taylor's *Bet-au*, as it gives the ipsissimæ literæ of Batavia, except the terminal *ia*, and is from an old and reliable authority.

Bet is frequently used by Chaucer for *better*, *e. g.*—

> "Wel bet is roten appel out of hord,
> Than that il rote alle the remenant."
>
> *The Cokes Tale.*

> "Bet is to dien than have indigence."
>
> *The Man of Lawes Tale.*

Bet or *Bett*, is an A.-S. word—meaning better.

My friend E. G. sends me the following extract from Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic, Vol. 1, p. 5.

"When the Cimbri and their associates, about a century before our era, made their memorable onslaught upon Rome, the early inhabitants of the Rhine island of Batavia, who were probably Celts, joined in the expedition. A recent and tremendous inundation had swept away their miserable houses and even the trees of their forests, and had thus rendered them still more dissatisfied with their gloomy abodes. The island was deserted by its population. At about the same period a civil dissension among the Chatti—a powerful German race within the Hercynian forest—resulted in the expatriation of a portion of the people. The exiles sought a new home in the empty Rhine island, called it 'Bet-auw,' or good meadows, and were themselves called thenceforward Batavi or Batavians."

A considerable time must have elapsed and favourable climatic and other conditions prevailed, to have allowed this name to be conferred on the previously desolated island.

These good meadows are a part of the fertile Netherlands, but the modern English Batts are far from being meadows, or possessing fertility at all.

In Drayton's time, *bat* conveyed the idea of fertility and rich feeding for cattle; in the Polyolbion the term frequently occurs; at page 3 we read,—

> "Banks crowned with curled groves from cold to keep the plaine,
> Fields batful, flowrie meads in state them to remain."

and

> "The batful pastures fenc't and most with quickset mound."

Shakespeare says,

> "Have you eyes?
> Could you on this fair mountain leave to feed,
> And batten on this moor?"

Here in the North of England a favourite wish of the gossips to a neighbour's wife after confinement was, "A safe recovery and a good batten to the bairn!"

> "Battening his flock with the fresh dews of night."
> *Milton's Lycidas.*

These instances are from the A.-S. *batan*, to feed.

Examples:—

Outberry Bat. This seems to have been a double misnomer on the part of the Ordnance Surveyors. Outberry should most likely have been Knoutberry, the Cloudberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus*, a plant, which, instead of growing in batts, or low-lying places, flourishes only on hills at least 1800 feet high. Bat ought perhaps to have been flat, and Knoutberry Flat the proper name, completed. See berry.

Selaby Basses. Low-lying parts by Tees side, near Selaby.

Beck.

Icel. *bekkr*, *bekkjar*, a beck ("at present *bekkr* is only poetical and very rare and is scarcly understood in Iceland, and is looked upon as a Danism"). Cleasby.

Suio-Goth. "*bæck*, rivus a Gr. πηγή, fons." Ihre.

A.-S. *beec* (torrens, rivulus), Lye. spring, rivulet, beck, brook.

Bosw. Teut. *beke*. Ger. *bach*. Dut. and Flem *beek*. Dan. *bæk*. Sw. *bäck*.

Norm. Fr. *bec*, as in Bec, Caudebec, Orbec, Bolbec, Briquebec, &c., in Normandy.

In the Lat. a different word is used, *e.g.*, *rivus*, *rivulus*, *torrens*. Fr. *ruisseau*. It. *rio*, *ruscello*, *rivolo*. Sp. *riachelo*. Port. *ribeiro*.

In the Celtic languages again a different word, *e.g.* Wel. *gofer*, rill, rivulet; *nant*, a beck or brook, also a ravine, dingle. Gael. *alltan*, *sruthan*, *caochan*, brook, rill, streamlet, also *tobar*, *fuaran*. Ir. *braga fuaran*. Manx. *tobbyr*, *chibbyr-gheyll*, fountain, spring.

Beck is common in North Lincolnshire, East Norfolk, Yorkshire, and Durham.

"Beck, a mountain stream, or small rivulet, a brook." Brockett.

"A beck, a small brook, a word common to the ancient Saxon, High and Low Dut. and Dan. Hence the terminations of the names of many towns, as Sandbeck, Well-beck." Ray's Gloss.

"The word *beck*, a brook, is more frequent in the Norwegian than in the Danish region, and this is also the case with the suffixes—*haugh*, *with*, and *tarn*." Taylor W. and P., new edit., p. 106.

It exists undoubtedly in the Icel., Suio-Got., A.-S., Old and Mod. Ger., Dut. and Flem., Dan., Swed. and Norm. Fr., *i.e.*, in the Teutonico-Scandinavian languages, absent in the Celtic and Lat. tongues, and may have been derived from the Gr., or, it is parallel to the Gr., and derived from an ancient Aryan word.

Examples:—

Alwent Beck. Alwent, said to be derived from *allt*, a high or hilly district, and *went* or *gwent*, a high, bright, open country. A Welch name. Edmonds. With regard to this, *allt* does not find a place in Spurrell's Wel. Dict., but in McAlpine's Gael. Dict., *allt* is a river with precipitous banks, a river, a brook; *went*, *gwent*, not in McAlpine; but in Spurrell *gwent* is a fair or open region. The beck of the high open country. It is the continuation of Langdon Beck to the Tees, near Selaby.

Arngill Beck. The *b*, in the gill of Arn, perhaps a proper

name—there are family names of Arnison in Allendale, Weardale, and Teesdale—or from *earn, ern*, A.-S., an eagle; or *œrn, earn*, also A.-S., a place, cottage, secret place; and *gill—ghyll*, in N. W. England and Scotland, a deep narrow glen with a stream at the bottom. Icel. *gil.*

"Arnison is said to be the son of Arnold=eagle power."

Balder Beck. Beck named after the god Balder, or Baldur, or Baldr, Norse, and Paltac, Old German; the Sun God, second son of Odin, or after some man so named.

"Balder and Thor were common personal names. According to Domesday Book, Tor was the Norman-French name of the possessor of Thorsgill, who was displaced by Earl Alan, a "comes" of the Conqueror.

"Balder was used by Cædmon, the Saxon poet, to denominate a prince in general.

"Balder may be derived from Bald-dur, the bold water—an impetuous torrent: without having recourse to the god Balder." Dr. Whitaker's Hist. of Richmond.

Dwr=dur, is Wel. for water; but *bald* is not in either Spurrell or McAlpine, so we can hardly accept the Doctor's derivation; an English and a Welsh word can hardly be conjoined with propriety.

Neither can we take literally as guide Sir Walter's poetry:

> "Then, Balder, one bleak garth was thine,
> And one sweet brooklet's silver line." *Rokeby.*

Blea Beck (twice)—A.-S. *bleo*, colour, hue, blue; *blee*, beauty, The bleeberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*), or from *blâc* or *blæc*, blæcberie. Perhaps the bleeberry beck.

Bleda B.—*blæd*, 1, a branch, bough; 2, fruit, excellence, happiness, prosperity; *bleda*, a goblet—doubtful etym.

Blind B.—perhaps from its being lost in the earth.

Caldwell B.—of the cold well, its source.

Cleve B.—of the cleft or cleugh.

Connypot B.—of the canny or pleasant hollow, or ("coney's hollow." Bell.) Conny=canny.

Crook B.—? A.-S. *cruc*, a crook or crutch, a winding or crooked beck.

Crookburn B.—same as last with pleonasm, burn.

Deepdale B.—from its running through a deep dale.

Dry B.—? dry in summer.

Ellerbeck B.—of the Alder tree. A.-S. *Ellwen*, or *Ellarn*, or *Ellen*. The Alder. Beck of the Alderbeck!

Force B. (twice)—near the *fos*, or force, or having a fall.

Flushiemere B.—of the mere or pool liable to flush or to be flushed or flooded.

Garnathwaite B.—? Icel. *garn;* A.-S. *gearn;* Engl. *yarn;* Dan. and Sw. *garn* and *thwaite*, a clearing. (*Gandra*, A.-S. gander, and *thwaite*, the gander clearing. Bell.)

Gill B.—*b.* of the Gill. *Gil*, Icel.

Grain B.—*b.* of or from the grains or drains; the possessive *s* is often dropped. See Grain.

Great Eggleshope B.—from *Ægl*, a chief's name; or from *egl*, *egel*, *egle*, A.-S., an ear of corn, thistle, that pricks, trouble; or from *Aikhilshope*, the hope of the hill covered with Oaks; or from Keltic *eglwys*, ecclesia, and hope, q. v.

Greta B.—the rocky beck. See Greta.

Hargill B.—*b.* of the gill of the Hare.

Harmire B.—*b.* of the mire or moor of the Hare.

Harthope B.—*b.* of the hope or valley of the Hart.

Harwood B.—*b.* of Harewood, or the Hare.

Hilton B.—*b.* of the hill *tún*.

Hudeshope B.—*b.* of Udda's hope; chief's name. See Hope.

Hunderbeck—a place near this is called in Domesday Book *hundreston*, the *tún* of the hundred or district: beck of ditto.

Hutton B.—*b.* of the hamlet of Húton, or Hutton's Beck.

Keekham B.—*b.* of the look-out house, or spyham.

Langdon B.—*b.* of long hill or down; after passing Raby it is called Alwent B.

Langton B.—*b.* of long tún. May be the same as Langdon B.

Langley B.—*b.* of the long lea.

Lune Head B.—*b.* at head of the river Lune. See Lune.

Maize B.—ought perhaps to be Maise B., from *maes*, *maise*, *faes*. Brit. an open field. (The field—or fell—stream, *maes* or *maise* beck. Bell.) See Mea.

Manyfold B.—*manig-feald*, A.-S. ? Many sheep folds.

Mawmon B.—perhaps Mawm'in or noiselessly running; *mawm* is "Yorkshire" for peaceable, sedate, quiet.

Mere B.—*b.* running out of or from a mere or pool, or tarn.

Merrygill B.—Mary-Gill, of Christian time.

Nor B.—on south side of Tees, running north.

Rowantree B.—of the Rowan or Mountain Ash. *Pyrus Aucuparia.*

Rowton B.—? Rowtin', noisy, tumultuous; there is a Rowtin' linn south of Cheviot with that character.

Scar B.—of the Scar.

Skyer B.—perhaps same as Scar Beck.

Sink B.—perhaps for A.-S. *sincan*, to sink away.

Spurlswood B.—(the beck of the wood of tracks. A cart spurling in the North,=the tracks made by wheels. *Spoor*, footstep, tracing, pursuit. Bell.)

Stake B.—staked across?

Sudburn B.—on north side of Tees; *pleonasm*, burn and beck; perhaps from running south.

Swarth (twice) and Swath B.—? *sweart, swart, sweort, swert*, A.-S., black. The Black B.

Swindale B. (twice)—*b.* of the dale of swine, or oblique dale. See Swindale.

Thorsgill B.—*b.* of the Gill dedicated to Thor. Norse *Thunor.* Old Ger. *Donar.* The thunder god, first son of Odin and the Earth; or from a chief, or proprietor. See Balder, supra.

Trout B.—from the trout; perhaps modern.

Tutta B.—from *tuta*, Suio-Goth., the sounding water. Whitaker. See Tutta.

West B. and Wester B.—from their position with regard to some house.

Whorlton B.—of the village Whorlton or Quarryton.

Wilden B.—of the den of wild beasts or game. *Wild*, A.-S., a wild beast.

Wool B.—perhaps, where sheep and wool were washed.

Ber.

It is curious that names ending in *ber* do not occur in the Teesdale district under notice, but that, in the small part of Westmorland given on Map C. 11, S.E., and continuous with our district on the west, there should be found the following ten names having this termination, viz. :—

Bowber—Hill—bog-house hill—*bær*, house, and *boga*, anything that bends as a bog.

Brownber—Hill—brown house hill.

Brackenber—house at the brackens. "*Bracken*, fern, ab Angl. *break*, because when dried up it is very brittle." Ray's Glossary. Bracken*bury* was and is a family name. *Bracka*, frangere, to break. Ihre. Suio-Goth. Dict.

Dogber—Tarn—? from *docce*—the Dock.

Hayber—Gill, gill of the Hay house; *hö* Dan. and Swed. and *bær* house.

Kaber ?

Kirkber—kirk or church house. In Swedish, *Körsbär*, *kyrkobär*, is church-berry, *alias* cherry. Can the cherry tree, on its first introduction into Sweden, have been planted near the church or in the churchyard, with the view of its better preservation, as giving it perhaps a quasi-sacred character? It must have been taken to Sweden after the introduction of Christianity, and the building there of churches. Can it be possible that the above district of Westmorland was settled by Swedes? This conjecture, however, does not agree with the quotation from Cleasby below :—

The only instance my friend can remember of the cherry being introduced into any religious story is in what is known as 'The Cherry Tree Carol.' Before the birth of our Lord, the Blessed Virgin, walking with Joseph through a garden gay,

> 'Where the cherries they grew
> Upon every tree,

asked him to gather her some of the fruit. He roughly refused to do so, and then by a miracle the tree bent until the highest

branch of all was down at Mary's knee, and she could freely help herself.

'O! eat your cherries, Mary,
O! eat your cherries now;
O! eat your cherries, Mary,
That grow upon the bough.'

The verses may be seen in Hone's Ancient Mysteries Described, pp. 93–99. Reference may be made to some variant of this legend in Annibale Caracci's *Vierge au Cerises*, where Joseph presents the cherries. In a Holy Family by Titian S. John has his lap filled with the fruit, and other masters have made angels the bearers of it (see Mrs. Jamieson's Legends of the Madonna, p. 258)." G.

Scober—? from *Sko*, Dan. and Sw., a shoe.

Stockber—? *stoc*, A.-S., stock, stem, trunk, block, stick, or *stôe* —like stoke, a place.

Wyber—Hill?

Apropos of *ber* may be quoted the following from Cleasby:—

"*Bær*, *boer*, or *byr*. In Iceland, people say *bær*; in Norway, *bö*; in Swed. and Den., *by*, the root word being *bùa*, *bù*. 1, a town or village. 2, farm, landed estate.

Bu (Hel. *bû* = domicilium; O. H. G. *bû*, Mod. Ger. *bau* = tillage, cultivation. Hel. also uses *beo* or *beu* = seges, also Teut. *bouwt*, messis. *Bù* is an apocopate form quasi *bug* or *bugg*. The root remains unaltered in the branch to which Icel. *bygg*, *byggja*, and other words belong) = a house. *Bú* and *bœ* (*byr*) are twins from the same root (*bua*); *bær* is the house, *bu* the household, and the Gr. ὄικος embraces both. See *By*.

Bua, to live, abide, dwell, Gr. οἴκειν, Lat. habitare." Cleasby.

"*Ber*, I think, may sometimes be a form of *burh*, an earthwork, etc." E. G. Berry is at times, see below.

Berry.

Icel. *ber*, gen. pl. *berja*, a berry, Cleasby; Suio-Goth. *bär*, Moes-Goth. *basja*, Sw. *bär*, Dan. *bær*, Ger. *beere*, Al. *peri*, A.-S. *berie*, *berige*, Bosworth (*berga*, *berie*, Lye); a berry, grape; Dut.

bezie, Flem. *bes*, *bezie*, Lat. *bacca*, It. *bacca*, Sp. *baya*, Port. *baga*, Fr. *baie*. There is no French word *baie* or *ber* for house, as in Scandinavian; the nearest word, perhaps, is *berceau*, cradle, the best etymology of which, according to Littré, is this:—

"Berry dialect, *berciau*, *barciau;* Provenç. *bers*, bres, bretz, bressol; Port. berço; bas Latin, berciolum, berceolum; Du Cange le tire de *bersa* claie d'osier, treillage, dont on environnait les forêts de chasse; ce mot ayaut été transporté au *bers* ou *berceau*, qui est fait d'osier."

"Bær or Bär de bæra, proferre, gignere—portare, ferre, vocem ultimæ antiquitatis esse prodit communis ejus per omnes linguas usus (except the Celtic). Gr. φέρειν, Lat. *ferre*, Ulph. *bairan*, A.-S. *bæran*, Al. *beran*, *peran*, Angl. *bear*, Icel. *bera*, quibus addere liceat persicum borden." Ihre.

"*Berry*, v. to thrash out corn; *berrier*, a thrasher of corn." Ray's Gloss.

"*Bere*, barley, Lye and Jamieson. Bear or bigg, extensively cultivated in Scotland." Jamieson. 'The Bigg Market,' Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

"*Berry*, a borough." Halliwell.

Berry in Welsh is *grawn*, grapes, berries, grain. Gael. *deare*, a berry, a grape; *grainnseag*, bearberry.

Bramble-berry in Swedish is *Björn-bär* = bearberry.

It is a question whether some of the names following should not rather be spelt *bury* instead of *berry*. In old words *burg* or *bury* is frequently written *berry*.

Examples:—

Cockleberry—? from A.-S. *cocle*, *cocel*, corn cockle, darnel, tares; or from shells in the strata, or the cockling of grouse." Bell.

Hardberry Hill—"Stony or barren hill." Bell.

Hayberries—either from Hag or Heckberries, the fruit of *Prunus Padus*, Swed. *hägg* and Icel. *heygr*, or from A.-S. *haga*, *hage*, a hedge, hedge-berries; perhaps same as Thornberry.

Outberry Bat and Outberry Plain—mistakes of the Surveyors for "Knoutberry—*Rubus Chamæmorus*, a dwarf mulberry. People

give it that name from a tradition that King Knut, or Canute, once relieved his hunger by it." Brockett. See Bat.

Thornberry North and South—from fruit of Hawthorn, *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, or Blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa*.

Bink.

"A walled and stepped mount, to enable a woman or infirm man to get on horseback." Bell.

Used much when women rode on pillions behind their husbands to market or elsewhere.

"*Bink*, a bench, North. According to Kennett the *bink* of a coal pit is 'the subterranean vault in a mine.'" Halliwell. This is not so in the North.

"*Bink*, a bench. Common at the doors of cottages. Generally made of stones or earth, planted on the top with camomile." Engl. Dialect. Soc., Vol. I., Ser. B., East Yorkshire.

A.-S. *banc*, Dan. *bank*, Sw. *bänk*, a bench, seat.

"Bink or Benk, a seat of stones, wood, or sods; especially one made against the front of a house. Sax. *benc*. Dan. *bænk*." Brockett.

Bink, or benk, or bench is Scandinavian and A.-S.

Examples are common in the villages.

Birk.

Icel. and Suio-Got. and Swed., *björk;* Dan., *birk;* Ger., *birke;* Dut. and Flem., *berk;* A.-S., *birce*, *byrce*, *beorce*, *berc*. Lye, a Birch tree. Scot., *birk*, Birch. Wel., *bedwen;* Gael., *beithe;* Ir., *beith;* Manx., *beith*, *billey-beith*. Lat., *betula alba;* It., *betulla;* Sp., *abedul;* Port., *betula*, *betulla*, *vidoëiro;* Fr., *boileau*.

Birk is a Scandinavian, A.-S., and German word, derived by Wachter from the German word to be bright, to shine.

"Wachter, birche, transpositis literis quasi *briche* dici potest, a *brechen* lucere. Cf. Isl. *bjartr*, lucidus, candidus.

Communis opinio est betulam a cortice nomen accepisse, sive quia candente suo colore arbor conspicua, sive quia multiplici corticis usus insignis est." Ihre.

"In the Runic, or old Islandic alphabet, in which all the letters have significant names, the second is denominated Biarkarm, *i.e.*, the birch leaf. It is a singular coincidence not only that in the ancient Irish alphabet the name of some tree is assigned to each letter, but that the name of the second, *i.e.*, B is *beit*, which in the form of *beith*, at least, denotes a birch." Jamieson's Dict. Suppl.

This *beit* or *beith* comes very near to the Latin *betula*, and even approximates somewhat to Scandinavian *birk*.

In Durham and Yorkshire a birch rod is called a *berk rod*, as is well known to many boys whose education was got in those counties in the last generation.

Examples:—

Birkdale, Birch Hall, Birk Hall, Birk House, East Birk and West Birk, Low Birk Hat (See Hat), High Birk Hat, West Birk Hat.

Bog.

Authorities differ as to the derivation of this word. Skeat informs us that, in Celtic, a bog is "a piece of soft ground, a quagmire, 'a great bog or marish.' From Ir. *bogach*, a morass, lit. softish, *ach* being the adjectival termination, so that *bogach* is formed of from *bog*, soft, tender, penetrable; cf. Ir. *bogaighim* (stem bog), I soften, make mellow; also Ir. *bogaim* (stem bog), I move, agitate, wag, shake, toss, stir. ✠ Gael. *bogan*, a quagmire; cf. Gael. *bog*, soft, moist, tender, damp; *bog*, v. to steep, soften; also to bob, move, agitate."

There is, however, in Ir. *bogha*, a bow, and in Wel. *bwa*, a bow, and these Celts could not have failed to see that a bog or morass when trodden on took more or less the form of a bend or bow.

It is, however, to the Ir. and Gael., and not to other Celtic dialects, that we owe the origin and meaning of *bog* as marshy, bending land.

Ihre, in his Glossarium Suio-gothicum, has no word like *bog* signifying morass. His *bog*, from böja, ant. *beigia*, he states,

has various meanings, all with the idea of bending, viz.:—1. The legs of an animal, which bend under the body. 2. Bending or shifting the sails of a ship, and metaphorically a change of mind. 3. The bend of a hook.

Boge, arcus, Procop. *boga*, A.-S., id. Isl. *bog*, C.B. *bwa*. Wachterus addit Latino-barbarum *banga*."

Bog, therefore, with the meaning of morass is, not Gothic or Icel. but Celtic.

Ir. *bogha*, Wel. *bwa*, Suio-Goth. *bog*, Icel. *boge* or *bogi*, A.-S. *boga*, a bow, arch, bending, and *bigan*, to bow (Bosw.), and *bog*, an arm, branch, bow, or bough (Lye); Dan. *bue*, a bow or arch; Sw. *bog*, a shoulder, a bow; Ger. *bogen*, a bow; Dut. and Flem. *boog*, all have the same meaning to bow or bend, but without reference to bog or morass.

A bog, marsh, morass, or quagmire, is, in Dan., *sump*, *morads;* in Sw., *sump*, *morass;* in Ger., *sumpf*, *moor;* in Dut. and Flem., *moeras;* in Fr., *marais*.

In the Latin languages the Lat. *palus* is followed.

In Newcastle dialect *sump* signifies a wet sloppy place, or one like the bottom of a well or coal pit or staple in which there is water, but it does not imply bending.

In the West Riding of Yorkshire bog becomes *pog*, as Pogmoor, near Barnsley, and dancing bogs, '*doncin pogs*,' that is, elastic, giving way and rising again.

In Richardson's Dictionary *a bog*, as now understood, is well defined as "Land or ground that bows, yields, gives way to pressure, marshy, miry land," and this is quite in accordance with what may be considered a second etymology of the word.

Bowes, near Barnard Castle, was anciently Boghes. "Its name is not from the bow, *arcus*." Longstaffe's Richmond, p. 138.

Mr. L. says, "There is a tradition in the family of Bowes of Streatlam that Alan Niger, Earl of Richmond, built to himself *Turrim d'arcubus*, and placed his cousin Wm. there, with 500 archers, and gave him a shield with the arms of Brittany and 3 bows over them, hence this Wm. was afterwards called Wm. de Arcubus, and had a bundle of arrows for his crest." Mr. L. exclaims, "A crest in the days of the Conqueror!"

Examples :—
The Bog.
Boghes—Bogs.
Bog House, or house at the bog.
Little Aygill Bogs=Little Water Gill Bogs.

Booze.

Icel. *báss*, Ulf. *bausts*, a booze or stall in a cowhouse. A.-S. *bós*, *bósih*, *bosig*, *bosg*, a stable, manger, crib, a booze. Dan. *baas*. Sw. *bös*. Ger. *kuhstall*, cowhouse, bause, barn. Dut. *koestal*. Flem. *koeienstal*. Wel. *beudy*. Gael. *prasach*, a manger; *buaigheal*, a cow stall; *bualaidh*, ib. Ir. *buaili*, ox stall; *buailidh*, ib.; *buaile*, a fold; *bo-thigh*, a cowhouse, an ox stall. Lat. *bovile*, *bubile*, *præsepe*, a cattle stall. It. *stalla delle vacche*. Sp. *boyera*, *boyeriza*, *bostar*. Port. *curral de vaccas*. Fr. *vacherie*. *Bouse*, dung of oxen or cows.

"*Boveria*, a house for stalling oxen." Bold. B. Gl.

"*Vaccaria*, *Wacheria*, a cow close, a parcel of ground adapted for pasture for cows, and for folding them, with proper buildings attached to it." Ib.

"*Boose*, a stall for cattle; boosy pasture, the pasture that lies contiguous to the boose." Halliwell.

"*Booze*, an ox or cow's stall, where the cattle stand all night in winter. It is now more generally used for the upper part of the stall where the fodder lies. Sax. *bosg*, Isl. *bas*, Swed. *bas*." *Brockett.*

"*Buse*, *Buise*, *Booze*, a cow's stall. Lanarksh. Isl. *baus; bovis in bovili locus*, an ox's stall." Jamies. Dict. Suppl.

"*A Booze;* an ox or cow stall, where they stand all night in the winter, ab A.-S. *bosih*." Ray Gloss.

Booze, or A.-S. *bós*, appears to have affinity to Latin *bos*, an ox, and the Gael. and Ir. to *bovile* and *bubile*. Not in German, Dutch, Flemish, or Welsh. It is an A.-S., Icel., and Scandinavian word related to Latin.

Boosings, stalls of cattle, in Midlands. *Beace*, cattle stall, East Yorks.

Example :—Booze wood, cattle stall or byre wood; wood from A.-S. *wudu.*

Botany.

"Nickname for an out of the way farm. Short for 'Botany Bay.' Modern. The allusion being that to live on the Rector's out of the way glebe farm was equivalent to exile to that famous bay." Bell.

Bolderon.

"Bolderon = Balder-tún, Balder's steading." Bell.

This name, which is written also Boldron, is pronouuced locally Bowron, or Boron, which is probably the same as *brunn,* or *burn*, a spring or brook. There is a fine spring at the place, as W. J. Watson, Esq., Barnard Castle, informs me. The latter explanation seems preferable to the former.

Brantcas.

Brantcas, or *brankus*, for Brankhouse, (like the vulgar *workas* for workhouse), is one of the farms of Layton Manor.

" *Brank*," Jamieson says, " means to bridle, restrain."

"Gael. *brangus*, *brangas* (formerly spelt *brancas*), an instrument used for punishing petty offenders, a sort of pillory. Gael. *brang*, a horse's halter. Ir. *brancas*, a halter. Dut. *pranger*, pincher, barnacle, collar. Ger. *pranger*, a pillory.

The root appears in Dut. *prangen*, to pinch. Cf. Goth. *anapraggan*, to harass, worry; with *gg* sounded like *ng*, perhaps related to Lat. *premere*, to press, worry, harass." Skeat.

The Newcastle branks, of which a specimen exists in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, is said to have been used for the correction of scolds; these must have been fearfully harassed by its being secured on their heads, with an iron tongue intruding into their mouths. But how the name Brankhouse came to be applied to the above farmhouse—whether a branks had ever been kept there *in terrorem* for scolds, or whether a

scold ever lived there, does not appear. Mr. Bell says the name is "*Brant carrs*, steep bottom lands."

In old documents the name is Brancas, an instrument of punishment.

Brig.

A.-S., *brig*, *bric*, *bricg*, *brycg*, perhaps from *brice*, *bryce*, use, profit, advantage, and as adj. useful. What so useful or advantageous as a bridge for crossing a river?

Suio-Goth. *bro;* Ant. *bru;* Ger. *Brücke;* Swed. *brygga, bro;* Dan. *bro;* Dut., Belg., and Flem., *brug;* Wel. *brij*, *pont*; Gael. *drochaid;* Ir. *drochad*, a bridge; Lat. *pons;* It. *ponte;* Sp. *puente*; Port. *ponte;* Fr. *pont.*

"*Bro*, pons. Ant. *bru*, proprie arbitror eo notari stratum aliquod; via, stratum viæ, &c." Ihre.

Brig, or bridge, is clearly a Scandinavian and High and Low German word, as well as A.-S. The Celtic and Latin terms differ widely from the above.

Examples:

Winch Brig. A.-S. *Wincel*, a corner or angle.

There is a distinct angle or turn of the Tees just above this bridge, and some small falls and rapids there. This angle, I think, has given rise to the name—the *brig* or bridge at the *wincel* or bend of the river.

The Rev. W. R. Bell, of Laithkirk Vicarage, near Mickleton, in a letter, states, "I am not satisfied with the etymology of Winch Brig. As the brig was put up so lately as 1704, something must have been called 'winch' long before that, I imagine. Taking the radical idea of 'winch' to be a corner or '*angulus*,' to what was it applied? a sharp bend in the river? the edge of the rocks? or to the characteristic *angularity* of the rock—the whin itself? or had the chain—the accompaniment of a 'winch,' or crane, anything to do with the name? or was it that it made a person *winch* to pass along the first shaky structure? The name is a puzzle. Pincers = pinchers, therefore wince = winch."

Brignal Banks.—Brignal, so called, in all probability from the number of *briggen*, or bridges, which at the time of its receiving that appellation occurred within the little extent which it embraces, since within the space of three miles in extent, and much less in superficial measure, the parish of Brignal touches upon the Greta, the Tutta, and the Tees, which required as many bridges to cross them. Whitaker's Hist., vol. i., p. 293.

> "O, Brignal banks are wild and fair,
> And Greta's woods are green,
> And you may gather garlands there,
> Would grace a summer queen."
>
> *Rokeby, Cant. iii.*, 16.

Broats.

Icel. *breidr*, broad, wide. "Suio-Goth. *bred*, latus." Ihre. A.-S. *brǽdan*, *gebrǽden*, to make broad, spread; *bryten*, wide, broad, spacious; *brâd*, broad, large, vast. Dan. and Sw. *bred*. Ger. *breit*. Dut. and Fl. *breed*. Scot. *braid*. Lat. *latus* (ex Gr. πλατυς). It. *largo*. Sp. *ancho*. Port. *largo*. Fr. *large*. Wel. *llyd*, *lled*, breadth; *llydan*, broad, wide. Gael. *lead*, *farsuinneachd*, breadth; *farsuinn*, capacious, wide. Ir. *lead*, *farsneachd*, breadth, width; *farsaing*, wide. Manx. *llead*, *feaynid*, breadth; *llead*, *feayn*, broad.

"*Broad*, *board*, *brid*, *bird*, from A.-S. *brædan*, dilatare, propalare, dispalare, ampliare." H. Tooke.

"*Broad*, a large flooded fen." Halliwell.

In Norfolk are numerous and large shallow lakes and water ways, locally called broads or meres, in contradistinction to narrow waters or rivers.

"*Broad*, a lake formed by the expansion of a river in a flat country, as Breydon Broad, between Norwich and Yarmouth, and several others in that part of the county of Norfolk; Oulton Broad, &c., in the hundred of Lothingland, in Suffolk." Vocab. East Anglia. Forby.

The word occurs only in the Northern languages, Scandinavian, A.-S., German, and English.

Examples:—

High Broats and Low Broats.—On the sides of Roman Road, east of and near to Bowes.

"Spacious pastures or lands." Bell. Broad lands.

Brocks.

As it is doubtful whether the origin of this word is to be attributed to the badger, or the brook, or to anything broken, the derivation in each case is here given.

1. Badger.—Icel. *brokkr*, Dan. *brok*, Sw. *gräfswin*, Ger. *dachs*, Dut. and Fl. *das*, Fr. *blaireau*, A.-S. *broc*, Wel. *broch*, Gael. *broc*, Ir. *broc*, *brec*, and *brochd*, badger, and *broc*, adj., *grey*, hence "as grey as a badger," and *brocach*, speckled in the face; Manx, *brec*, Bret. *broch*, Lat. *taxus*, *melis*, It. *tasso*, Sp. *tejon*, Port. *texugo*.

Brock, a badger.—Skinner suggests from *brecan*, to break, because this animal breaks and bruises with most severe biting, whence we say, "to bite like a badger."

It is certain, however, that it is an old Celtic word adopted by the A.-S., and, as Skeat tells us, from Gael. and Ir. *breac*, speckled (and *broc*, as above, grey).

Skeat says, "It is most probable that, as Mr. Wedgewood suggests, the animal was named from his white streaked face; just as a trout is in Gaelic called *breac*, *i.e.*, spotted, and a mackerel is in Cornish called *brithill*, *i.e.*, variegated. (It is also remarkable that the word *brok*, for badger, exists in Danish, and closely resembles Dan. *broget*, variegated.) Cf. Gael. *brocach*, speckled in the face, greyish as a badger; *brucach*, spotted, freckled, speckled, particularly in the face. C. hence *brockis* is from Gael. and Irish *breac*, speckled, also to speckle; Welsh *brech*, brindled, freckled. Bret. *briz*, spotted, marked; *brizen*, a freckle."

2. Brook.—From A.-S. *bróc*, *bróca*, *brooc*, a brook, spring, rivulet.

"Dr. T. Hickes (in Skinner) derives the A.-S. *bróca* from the verb *breacan*, frangere, to break; because the bubbling water

breaks through the earth." Richardson. And to this Horne Tooke agrees in the following passage :—

——— "Underneath the ground
In a long hollow the clear spring is bound
Till on yon side where the morn's sun doth look
The struggling water breaks out in a brook."
Beaumont & Fletcher's Faithful Shepherdess.

3. Brocks.—"*Brok, brock, broks,* Scotch. Fragments of any kind, especially of meat. To *brok,* or *brock,* to cut, crumble, or fritter anything into shreds or small parcels." Jamieson.

In Dut. and Fl. *brok,* is piece, bit, morsel, lump, fragments.

Brocks, or Brucks, in Upper Teasdale, are passages broken deeply through the peat of the hills to the subsoil or rock, in some instances as much as six or seven feet in depth. On a hill side they present an arborescent form, and serve in rainy weather as water passages, in dry weather as paths. They are, in fact, drains which have been naturally broken through the peat by floods of rain.

Examples :—

Arngill Brocks—broken passages or drains of Arn's Gill.

Mickle Fell Brocks—ditto of Mickle Fell.

Mirgill Hearne Brocks—ditto of Miry Gill or Mary Gill. ? *Hearne.*

Breckholme = badger's holme or river island.

Brocker Gill—badger's or Brocker's (proper name) Gill.

Brock Scar—scar of the badger or broken scar.

Burg. Bury. Burgh. Brogh. Brough. Borough. Barrow. Berry.

A.-S. *bur* (Lye), "*burh, byri,* (*byrig, burig,* datives of burh), *burgh, burcg, burhg,* a berry, city, also town, fort, castle, court, palace, house, fr. *beorh, beorg,* 1. a hill, mountain, 2. a rampart, citadel, fortification, defence, refuge, 3. a heap, barrow, a heap of stones, a place of burial. What are now called cities were anciently called *burhs,* we have also *byrgan, byrgian, byrian, burian, byrian,* &c., to bury, raise a mound or bury." Bosworth.

Dan. and Sw. *borg*, O.H.G. *puruc*, *purc*, Mod. Ger., Dut. and Flem. *burg*, Lat. *arx*, *castellum*, Late Lat. *burgus*, Fr. *bourg*, It. *borgo*, Sp. *castillo*, *cuidad*, Port. *burgo*, *castello*, *aldea*, Gr. πύργος. The Greeks called a highly elevated place *Pergamos*.

"*Bourg*, Bourguig, *bor*; Provenç. *borc*; Espagn. *burgo*; Ital. *burgo*; du Latin *burgus*, reçu dans la langue Latine dès le IV^ma^ Siècle, et qui se rattache à l'ancient haut-allemand *burg*; Goth. *baurgs*, lieu fortifié. Il y a aussi dans le Celtique *borg* qui est gaélique. Comparez le Grec πύργος une tour." Littré.

"The radical sense appears in *byrgja*, to enclose, compare also, *berg*, a hill, and *bjarga*, to save, defend. *Borg* thus partly answers to town (properly an enclosure); and also includes the notion of Lat. *arx*, and Gr. ἀκρόπολις, a castle. Old towns were usually built around a hill, which was especially a burg." Cleasby.

Wel. *burdeisdref*, borough, *caer*, castle, *castell*, tour, *amddiffynfa*, stronghold, fortress; Gael. *baille-mòr*, *borgh*; Ir. *brug*, *brugh*, *bruidhin*, *bruighin*; Manx. *balley*. These last, no doubt, from *burgh* and *ballium*.

In Shetland there are the Picts' *brocks*, or round towers.

"*Borough*, *burg*, *barrow*, are from the Gothic and A.-S. *byrgan*, to bar, to defend, keep safe, protect, fortify, &c." H. Tooke.

"*Berry*, a borough." Halliwell.

"*Burgh*, *barugh*, *baurg* (pron. barf), a hill, usually one forming a low ridge of itself, as Lang-barugh, in Cleveland." Atkinson.

Barrows were piled up not only in honour of, but also as a defence or protection of, the dead.

The "Barras Bridge" at Newcastle is a misnomer; the bridge was built near the barrows or burial places of those who, before the middle of the sixteenth century, died of leprosy, and of the plague; the proper name, therefore, of the bridge is the Barrows Bridge.

"It was a thing common among our *Saxon* Ancestors (says Verstegan) as by *Tacitus*, it also seems to have been among the other *Germans*, that the dead bodies of such as were slain in the Field and bury'd there, were not laid in graves, but lying on the ground were covered over with Turfs or Clods of Earth,

and the mor Reputation they had had the greater and higher were the Turfs raised over them.

"This some used to term *Byriging*, others *Beorging*, and some *Buriging*, which we now call *Berying*, or *Burying*, which is properly a shrouding or hiding the dead Body in the Earth. Of these kinds of Funeral Monuments you have many on *Salisbury Plain*, out of which the Bones of Bodies there inhum'd have oftentimes been dug. These Places the Inhabitants thereabouts call *Beries*, *Baroes*, or *Burroughs*, which agrees with the words *Byrighs*, *Beorghs*, or *Burghs*, spoken of in the same sense. From hence the Names of divers Towns and Cities were originally derived." ΝΕΚΡΟΚΗΔΕΙΑ, *or the Art of Embalming, by Thos. Greenhill, Surgeon, Lond.* 1705, p. 92.

Examples:—

Green Brough—once a station or fort on the Roman road near Newsham. The Roman stations and roads left unoccupied are all green.

Goldsborough—"Gullsborough=resting place of gulls." Rev. W. R. Bell. "Properly Gulesborough=red fort, or Gallowsburg." W. J. Watson.

Shacklesborough, properly Shacklesbury, a prison fort? These two boroughs, or broughs, are masses of detached rock on a plain south of Balderdale.

Lathbury—can this be Laithbury, *i.e.* Barnbury? or from A.-S. *lathian*, to invite, bid, send for, assimilate, a place of meeting or assembly?

Foxberry, ? Folksbury—a place for a folks thing.

Coldberry, ? A.-S. Cólburh, from its situation or climate.

Newberry, ? A.S. Newebury, Newbrough.

Cockleberry, ? fr. A.-S. *cocle* or *coccel*, corncockle, darnel, from its growing there; or from *coc*, a cock, or grouse.

Note.—*Berry* often denotes *bury*, and bury is at times pronounced berry, thus:—Rothbury, in Northumberland, is locally called Rotberry or Rotbarry—Red fort. The name, however, may be Roodbury, for Rothwell, near Leeds, is really Roodwell.

Burn.

Icel. *brunnr*, a spring, a well, torrent; Ulf. *brunna*, fons; Dan. *brönd*, *bæk;* Swed. *brunn;* O. H. G. *brunno;* Mod. Ger. *brunn;* Dut. and Flem. *bron;* (A.-S. *burne*, a bourn, stream, beck, river, *burn*, *burna*, *torrens*. Lye.)

A Teutonic or Germano-Scandinavian and A.-S. word.

In Wel. it is *ffynnon*, *ffynnonell*, fountain, *corafon*, rivulet, *afonig*, fr. *afon*, river, rivulet, small stream. Gael. *alltan*. In Lat. *fons*, *flumen*, *fluentum*, *rivulus*, *puteus*, *scaturigo*. Fons resembles the Celtic *afon*. Ital. *fontana*, *fonte*, *sorgente*, *rio*, *rivolo*, *ruscello*, *rivoletto*. Sp. *fuente*, *riachuelo*. Port. *ribeiro*, *ribeirinha*, a rill. Fr. *fontaine*, source, *ruisseau*, fountain, rivulet.

"*Brunn* vel *brund*, puteus, Ant. *brunder*, Ulph. *brunna*, Al. *prunno*, latex. A.-S. *born*, *bruna*, *burna*, Germ. *born* and *brun*." Sunt qui et Ebræo *bor*, fons, derivent. Ihre.

"*Burn*. 1. Water, particularly that which is taken from a fountain or well. I am inclined to consider this as the primary sense of the word. Mœso-Goth. and Precop. *brunna*. Suio-Goth. *brunn*. Isl. *brunn-ur*, &c., a well or fountain. 2. A rivulet or brook. '*Burn* is water. Clav. Yorks. Dial.'" Jamieson's Dict. and Suppl.

"Burn, a brook or stream. A.-S. *burne*, *byrna*. Gael. *búrn*. A word very little used in this district." Cleveland Gloss. Atkinson. It occurs in the West Riding also, (English Dialect Soc.), and is as common in Northumberland as *beck* in Durham and Yorkshire.

Examples:—

Bowlees Burn—? *b.* of the boggy leas.

Crookburn—from its windings.

Forceburn—*b.* at the force or waterfall.

Forthburn—having a forth or ford over it.

Greenburn—from herbage or foliage on its banks.

Hudeshope Burn—Uddo's-hope Burn.

John's Burn—St. John's, or from some person called John?

Milburn Forest—perhaps Milburn's forest.

Mossburn—from mossy banks, or from coming out of a peat moss.

Quarter Burn ?

Sudburn Beck—Southburn beck, from running south ?

Boldron—which is pronounced locally Bowron, or Boron, and is probably the same as *brunn* or *burn*. There is a fine spring at the place, as Mr. W. J. Watson, of Barnard Castle, informs me; or *Balder-tún*, Mr. Bell's explanation. The former of these explanations of this odd word seems preferable to the latter.

Bush.

Ger. *busch;* Dut. and Flem. *bosch*, *woud*; Dan. *busk;* Sw. *buske;* Lat. *arbustum*, *sylva*, *nemus;* Gr. Βοσκειν, to feed, because there the cattle feed, as *nemus*, from νεμειν. Wachter and Junius.

It. *bosco*, *boscaglia*, *selva;* Sp. *bosque*, *bosquecillo*, *boscage;* Port. *selva*, *floresta*, *bosque*, *arbusto*; Fr. *bois*, *boscage*, *arbuste*, *buisson*.

"*Buisson*, bourguig, *boo;* Picard. *bou*, *bo;* Provenç. *bosc;* Espagn *bosque;* It. *bosco;* Bas. Lat. *boscus*, *boscum*, *buscus;* Fr. *buisson*, de l'allemand *busch*. On n'est pas sûr que l'allemand *busch* ne provienne pas des langues romaines : en ce cas le terrain de ce radical serait inconnu." Littré:

A -S. *wudu*, *holt*, *weald*, wood.

"*Buske*, frutex; Ger. *busch;* It. *bosco*, *sylva;* L. B. *bascus* unde *subbascus*, silva cædua; Angl. *underwood;* In Leg. Patriis. *underwide;* Gall. *bois*, id. et buisson, frutex. Ex Spegelii conjectura *buske*, et *bosco* ortum ducunt a Græco *βόσκειν*, pascere." Ihre. Βοσκή, fodder, food.

Example :—

High Huller Bush—a mistake of the Ordnance surveyors for "High Hull o' Buss," as it is locally pronounced; the mean hut or hovel by the bush. "Pig-Hull." "Hull te Geese." Bell. "Hull, m., a pig-hull, a house for pigs, probably from A.-S. *helan*, to cover, conceal." Teesdale Glossary.

In Durham co. bush is *buss*, bushes, *busses*.

Wel. *perth*, bush, *llwyn*, grove, bush; Gael. *preas*, bush - Ir. *dos*, *preas*, bush, *prisein*, bushes; Manx *skeaig*, *thammag*.

In Greek, Latin, and the Latin languages, also in the Scandinavian and Teutonic tongues, an ancient and widespread word. Perhaps from Greek through Latin—perhaps the Teutonic came from Greek direct.

By. Byre. Biggen.

"Icel. *bœr*, *bær*, or *byr*. In Icel. people say *bœr*, in Norway *bö;* in Swed. and Den. *by*; the root word being *bua*, *bu*. This word is very frequent in local names of towns and villages throughout the whole of Scandinavia. 1. A town, village; this is the Norse, Swedish, and Danish notion. 2. A farm, landed estate; this is the Icel. notion, as that country has no towns; *bær*. in Icel. answers to the German *hof;* Norw. *ból*, and Dan. *gaard*, denoting a farm, or farm yard and buildings, or both together."

"*Bû*, (Heliand *bû*, domicilium; O. H. G. *bû;* Mod. Ger. *bau*=tillage, cultivation, also Hel. *beo* or *beu*=seges, cp. also Teut. *bouwt*=messis, in Schmeller Heliand Glossary;—*bû* is an apocopate form qs. '*bug*,' or '*bugg*,' the root remains unaltered in the branch to which Icel. *bygg*, *byggja*, and other words belong), a house; *bû* and *bæ* (*býr*) are twins from the same root (*bua*) *bær* is the house, *bû* the household; the Gr. ὂικος, embraces both."

"*Búa* (originally a reduplicated and contracted verb answering to Goth. *búan*, of which the pret. may have been *baibau*; by *buan* Ulfilas (Mœso-Goth.) renders Gr. ὂικεῖν, κατοικεῖν; Hel. *búan*, habitare; Ger. *bauen*; Swed. and Dan. *bo*. The Icelandic distinguishes between the strong neuter and originally reduplicated verb *búa*, and the transitive and weak *byggja*. *Búa* seems to be kindred to Gr. φύω, ἔφῦσα (cp. Sansk. *bhû*, *bhavâmi*, Lat. *fui*); *byggja* to Lat. *făcio*, cp. Swed. and Dan. *bygga*, Scot. and North E. *to big*, *i.e.*, to build; cp. Lat. *ædificare*, *nidificare;* again, the coincidence in sense with the Gr. ὂικος, ὂικεῖν, and Lat. *vicus*, is no less striking."

"*Búa*, as a root word, is one of the most interesting words in the Scandin. tongues, *bû*, *bær*, *bygg*, *bygth*, *byggja*, &c., all belong

to this family; it survives in the North E. word *to* '*big*,' in the Germ. *bauen* (to till) and possibly (v. above) in the auxiliary verb '*to be*.'

Búr (Hel. *búr*=habitaculum; A.-S., *búr*; Eng. *bower*; Scot. and North E. *byre*; Germ. *bauer*), a word common to all Teut. idioms, and in most of them denoting *a chamber*. In Icel. only in the sense of *larder*, *pantry*.

Búi. I. a dweller, inhabitant, only in compounds. II. a neighbour=*nábui*." Cleasby.

A.-S. *by*, *bye* (*bying*, habitatio, *bya*, *byan*, habitare. Lye), dwelling place, habitation, from *byggan*, to build; Suio-Goth. *byggia*; Dan. *bygge*; Sw. *bygga*; Ger. *bauen*; Dut. *bouwen*, to build.

Gr. *βύριον*, *ὄικος*; Lat. *domus*, *domicilium*, *casa*, *ædes*, *habitatio*, *habitaculum*.

It. *domicilio*, *casa*, *dimoro*, *abitazione*; Sp. *domicilio*, *casa*, *habitacion*; Port. *casa*, *morada*, *habitacão*; Fr. *maison*, *domicile*, *casa*; *batir*, to build, *batiment*, a building; Wel. *tyannedd*; Gael. *taigh*, *fardoch*, *teach*; Ir. *tairisme*, *tamh*, *fardach*; Manx *ttrie*, *cummal*, *ynn-yd-vaghea*, house.

"*By*, pagus, *βύριον*, *ὄικημα*, *byr*, incola, A.-S.. *bure*, Ger. *bauer*.

"*Bur*, habitaculum, ab ant, *bua*, *bo*, habitare, unde *bur* and *byr*, Icel. *id*. *βύριον*, domicilium." Ihre.

"A.-S. *búr*, a bower, cottage, dwelling, an inner room, bedchamber, storehouse, from *búan*, *bywan*, *búwian*, *búgian*, to inhabit, dwell, to cultivate, till." Bosworth.

"The *Boor*; the parlour, bedchamber or inner room, Cumb." Ray's Gloss.

Byre, a cowhouse. "Byar, a cowhouse. North. Douce, in his MS. papers, calls the field near the Byar, the Byerleys." Halliwell.

In Brockett's Glossary we find the following passage:—

"*Byar*, *byer*, *byre*, a house in which cows are bound up, a cow-house. The origin, Dr. Johnson says, is uncertain. But it is perhaps to be sought for in Lat. *boarius*, of or appertaining to oxen, or in our ancient law term *boveria*; if not in the Irish

buer, which is said to mean oxen or kine, as well as what relates to cattle. Span. *boyera*, an ox-stall is cognate."

Biggen, a building, or that which is bigged, biggit, or built. "Beeld or shelter," Ray. A place built for shelter.

Horne Tooke says, "The English *to build* comes from A.-S. *byldan*, to confirm, establish, make sure and fast, consolidate, strengthen."

Examples:—

Earby—perhaps from Ear or Ir, Scandinavian God of War, or from some personal name.—The house of Ir or Ear.

Eppleby—A.-S. *epl*, *eppl*, an apple. Appleby in Westmorland =Appleton.

Gilmonby—formerly Gilmanby, abode of Gilman. ?Man of the gill or glen.

Naby—? Icel. *nâ*, nigh, near; *na-bud*, dwelling near; *nâ-bui*, neighbour. "Naby, the estate by the water." Bell.

Raby—? Ravensby, abode of the raven; or Icel. and A.-S. *Râ-by*, abode of the roe; or Icel. *Râ*, Sw. R*å*, landmark, corner, nook. "Raby, the estate by the stream." Bell.

Rokeby—formerly Rochebi, the dwelling on the rock. Whitaker. Commonly pronounced Rookby, as if the abode of rooks.

Selaby—perhaps from A.-S. *sel*, *sele*, s., a seat or dwelling, mansion, place, hall, or (*sele*, happiness, prosperity. Jamieson's Dict.) *sél*, adj., good, excellent, perhaps from the nature of the site, and *by*, dwelling. See Selset.

Barney Byre—Barney's or Barnard's byre or cowhouse. Barnard Castle is often familiarly called "Barney."

Cow-byre—cowhouse, common in the north.

Newbiggen—the new building. There are several Newbiggens in Durham and Northumberland.

The suffix *by* is well known to be very common in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and other parts of Danish England.

As a current example of the use of *by*=town, we have by-laws, laws affecting a township. "Usually," says Skeat, "ridiculously explained as being derived from the preposition *by*, as if the law were a 'subordinate law,' a definition which is actually given in Webster, and probably expresses a common

mistake. Bacon has 'by-laws or ordinances of corporations.' Hen. vii. p. 216, (R) or ed. Lumby, p. 196."

These words are from the Scandinavian, A.-S., and German, possibly also from the Greek, not belonging to the Latin or the Celtic family.

Car. Carr.

Icel. *kjarr*, copsewood, brushwood, *kjarr-myrr*, a marsh overgrown with brushwood; Suio-Goth. "*Kærr*, palus, locus palustris, Angli boreales paludem *carre* vocant," Ihre; Dan. *kjær*, id.; Sw. *kärr*, marsh, fen, bog, moor, morass.

In Wel. *cors*, a bog or fen, and Gael. *car*, a mossy plain, *con*, *boglach*; Ir. *corrac*, *curragh*, *coreach*; Manx *boglach*, *curragh*; are Celtic equivalents.

Lat. *palus*, *pratum palustre*, *humus paludosa*, *solum uliginosum*; Ital. *palude*, *stagno*, ; Sp. *pantano*, *marjal*; Port. *pantano*, *paul*; Fr. *marais*, *étang*; Ger. *marschland*; Dut. and Flem. *moeras*.

"*Carre*, a hollow place where water stands." Ray's Gloss.

"*Car*, *care*, a pool." Edmunds.

"*Carr*, a piece of flat, marshy ground, a small lake." Brockett.

"*Car* or *carr*, in Yorkshire West Riding is flat, marshy land."

"*Carr*, a low lying place, or a pool in which alders may have grown, *e.g.* Carr Lane, near Rothwell." Batty's Hist. of Rothwell.

"*Carse*, *kerss*, low and fertile land. *Car*, pron. q. *Caur* in Lincolnshire, denotes a low, flat piece of land, on the borders of a river, that is frequently or occasionally overflooded." Jamieson's Dict. and Suppl. *e.g.* The Carse o' Gowrie. *Kerr*, is in Scotland pronounced *Carr*.

"*Car*, *carr*, a flat marshy piece of land under natural herbage, usually lying at or near the foot of a bank, and in that sense low; not necessarily low otherwise; generally used in the plural. Also a small wood or grove of alders, usually Aldercar; of course growing on boggy soil." Atkinson's Clev. Dial.

"*Carr*, low marshy ground, fen; contradistinct from *Ing*, as being pastured." Engl. Dial. Soc. East Yorkshire.

"*Carr*, a wood or grove on a moist soil, generally of alders." Forby, Vocab. East Anglia.

It is interesting to find the Scandinavian meaning of this word continuing in East and West Yorkshire and in East Anglia—parts of the Danelagh.

There were in pre-railway times Morden Carrs and others in Durham, and there was a Prestwick Carr in Northumberland, marshy places with pools of water of various sizes and depths, and liable to be flooded in rainy seasons. They were the resort of all kinds of water birds, and the habitats of rare plants and insects. They have been drained and improved to the discouragement of naturalists, and for the benefit of the landowners who have cultivated them, or the railway companies whose lines run through them.

The A.-S. *carr*, a rock, scar, North Country *carrock*, of Bosworth, and the *carr*, rupes, scopulus, petra, of Lye, convey a very different meaning from the Scandinavian *kyarr* or *carr*, which in North and East England is followed.

The A.-S. and South English *carr* answers to our *scar*, or broken bank, rugged face of a rock, such as is often left by a landslip.

In Celtic tongues we find *corn*, *carn*, a rock, a rocky place, a high rock, shelf in the sea, a heap of stones. *Carrag*, a stone or rock.

Wel. *carreg*, *carrec;* Arm. *carrec;* Gael. *carraig*, *curragh;* Manx *carric;* Gr. χάραξ.

The Icel. and Dan. *kjarr* and *kjær*, have left their impression on popular English speech in the South of England and in Dublin. In the latter place it is heard in the mouths of the car men, who call their car *kjar* or *kiar*. The *gearden* of the South of England is from the A.-S. *geard*, a hedge, garden, &c., fr. *gyrdan*, to gird, bind round.

Examples:—

Carr's Hill—from a personal name.

Goldsborough Carr—marshy ground near Gulesburg, *q.v.*

Ore Carr—where lead ore was found.

The Old Carrs—? never drained.

Selaby Carrs—low lying wet ground near Selaby.

Castle.

Lat. *castellum, castrum;* It. *castello;* Sp. *castillo;* Port. *castello;* Fr. *château,* castle, fort, citadel, stronghold.

"*Château.*—Picard. *catiau, catieu, catcheu;* bourguig. *chaitéa;* Prov. *castelh;* Catal. *castell,* du Lat. *castellum,* diminutif de *castrum,* lieu fortifié; en vieux Français, *li chastels* ou *chastaus.*" Littré.

A.-S. *castel,* castle; Dan. *kastel, slot;* Sw. *kastell, slott;* Ger. *kastel, schloss;* Dut. *kasteel;* Wel. *kasteel, twr, tur;* Gael. *tur, tor, dwn, caisteal;* Ir. *tor, caiseal,* &c.; Flem. *kasteel, slot, burg.*

"Icel. *kastali,* fr. Lat. *castellum,* a castle, fastness, (a dome-shaped hill in Iceland is called *kastali*)." Cleasby.

Manx *carrog, carrick,* stronghold, *coshtal;* Corn. and Bret, *castel.*

From Latin *castrum* has penetrated into Celtic, Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic, and all the Roman—in varying form, and Scandinavian dialects; good evidence of the influence of the Roman power over a great extent of Europe.

Examples:—

Barnardcastle.*

Bowes Castle—see Bog.†

Greencastle—on Roman road. The Roman castra and roads which have been let alone are all green—covered with good grass.

Raby Castle—see By and Raby.

Roper Castle—or round table. ? Roper.

* Barnard Castle was named after Barnard Baliol, a forefather of John Baliol, who founded the castle 1112-32. There are some disparaging proverbs concerning this place in Mr. Longstaffe's little handbook, *Richmondshire, e.g.* "Lartington frogs and Barney Cassel butcher dogs;" "Barney Cassel wisp," an untidy person; "Come, come, that's Barney Cassell"—not quite fair.

"A coward, a coward of Barney Castell,
Dare not come out to fight a battell,."

† Bowes Castle—"When Julius Cæsar was a king
Bowes Castle was a famous thing."
Murray's Handbook for Yorkshire, p. 368.

Scargill Castle—C. of the gill of the Scar.

Streatlam Castle—C. of the Street, or Roman road from Barnard Castle to Binchester.

Mortham Tower—A.-S. *tur*, *tor*=turris, a tower; Wel. *tur*, ditto; Gael. and Ir. *tor*, tower or castle.

Chapel.

Lat. *capella*, *i.e. sacellum*, a chapel. "*Capsa*, a capio, unde *capso*, *ant*, pro *cepero*." Post inclin. Latinitat. Index vit. "*Capa* vel *cappa*, a cap. Ind. alter." Carey's Ainsw.

In Littré we find the following:—"Fr. *chapelle;* Berry *chapelle;* Provenç. *capella;* Espagn. *capilla;* Portug. *capella;* Ital. et Bas-Latin, *capella*, diminutif de *capa*, chape; du Bas-Latin, *capa*, quia quasi totum capiat hominem, dans Isidore; du Latin, *capere*, contenir, prendre."

Ger. *capelle;* Dut. and Flem. *kapel;* Icel. *kapella;* Dan. *kapel;* Swed. *kapell;* Wel. *capel*, chapel; Gael. *eaglais*, *cill*, church; Irish *eaglais*, *cillin;* Manx *cabbal*, chapel; (A.-S. "*cappa* ? a cap, cope, priest's garment. S. L." Bosw.)

In Skeat: "*Chapel*, a sanctuary, a lesser church, through Fr. from Lat. M.E. *chapele*, *chapelle;* Fr. old, *chapele*, mod. *chapelle*, from Low Lat. *capella*, 'which from the seventh century has had the sense of a chapel. Origin: a capella was the sanctuary in which was preserved the *cappa* or *cope* of S. Martin, and thence it was expanded to mean any sanctuary containing relics.' Brachet. From Low Lat. *capa*, *cappa*, a cope, a hooded cloak, in Isidore of Seville."

Capa in various forms appears in all the Celtic dialects. "The capo and cabius of the Celts were of the same shape." Williams.

Spelman appears to have traced the word *capa* most satisfactorily. He derives it, *a Ciceroneano capsâ*, et *Pliniano capsellâ*, *s* eliminato. *Capella*, pro cistâ, scrinio, seu repositorio—a chest, a repository (sc.) in which the reliques of the martyrs were preserved; then for any building in which these capellæ of reliques were laid; and again for any sacred place, or place of prayer.

In Hensleigh Wedgewood "The canopy or covering of an altar where mass was celebrated was called *capella*, or hood. And it can hardly be doubted that the name of the canopy was extended to the recess in a church in which the altar was placed, forming the *capella* or chapel of the saint to whom the altar was dedicated."

From the seventh century, and perhaps from an earlier date. the word chapel has accompanied the march of Christianity into all countries of the north, south, and west of Europe, and probably into other regions.

Capsa, a coffer, chest, box, case, having been used by Cicero, and *capsula*, a little coffer, by Catullus, before the Christian era, are no doubt older words than *capa* and *capella*, which very probably, as Spelman avers, were derived from the former, *s* eliminato; and this would not be a difficult elimination, since it might save a little muscular exertion in pronunciation.

Capa and *capella* have not been traced back beyond the seventh century (660, Diez). Since that time, therefore, *capa*, cap, hood, head covering, has been transferred in its diminutive form, —*capella*, a canopy, to the covering of an altar, then to that division of a church set apart as the site of an altar, also to a sanctuary or covered place or coffer for the preservation of relics, then to the building in which such chapels or capellæ or sanctuaries were included, and lastly, to any small place of worship belonging to Christians of any denomination whatever, and in which there may be no altar or canopy or sanctuary at all.

"*Cope* is a later spelling than *cape*." Skeat. "*Cappa*, in early Christian times, meant an entire covering of the body." Ducange.

The derivation of *cape* or *cappa* from *caput* by Skinner is not generally allowed—it is doubtful.

There can be no doubt of the correctness of the derivation of chapel from Latin *capsa—capa—capella*.

Examples:—

St. James' Chapel.

St. Jude's Chapel.

Roman Catholic Chapel.

Baptist Chapel.

Cleugh. Clough. Heuch. Heugh.

"Icel. *klofi*, a cleft or rift in a hill closed at the upper end, *Kljúfa*, to cleave; O. H. G. *chlioban*, M. H. G. *klieben*, to cleave, split." Cleasby. Mod. G. *ankleben*, *spalten*.

"Suio-Goth. *klufwa*, findere; A.-S. *cleafan*, *cleofan;* Angl. *cleave;* Al. *clauban;* Belg. *kloven*, *klieven;* Ger. *klöben*. *Klofwa* in genere notat fissuram omnem, speciatim vero tendiculum aucupum. *Klyft*, fissura, usurpatur sæpe de fissuris montium; Ger. *kluft*." Ihre.

Sw. *klyfta*, from *klyfva*, to cleave, *e.g. bergsklyfta*, fissure of a mountain; Dan. *klöft*, from *klöve*, to cleave; Ger. *kluft;* Dut. *kloof*, *gleuf*, groove, ravine, cleft, split; Fl. *kloof*. id.

"A.-S. *cleofa*, *cleafa*, that which is cloven, a cleft, cave, den; *clough*, a cleft of a rock, or down the side of a hill, from *clufan*, *cleofan*, *cliofian*, to cleave, split." Bosworth.

The corresponding words in Celtic dialects are quite different from the above northern forms, *e.g.* Wel. *hollt*, slit, cleft, fissure, from *hollti*, to cleave, split; *dibyn*, *gallt*, *clegyr*, precipice, cliff, rock. Gael. *sgor*, *stuc*, clough, cliff. Ir. *sgoilt*, a cliff, or splitting, or cleaving. (Taylor says, in Erse, *clough*.) Corn. *clegar*, rock, cliff, precipice.

The Latin forms differ also, *e.g.* Lat. *findere*, *scindere; fissura;* It. *fessura*, *valle;* Sp. and Port. *valle;* Fr. *ravin*, *vallée*.

"*A clough*, a valley between two steep hills. It is an ancient Saxon word, derived (as Skinner saith) from the verb to cleave." Ray's Gloss.

"*Clough*, rima quædam vel fissura ad montis clivum vel declivum." Lye.

"*Clough*, *cleeve*, *cleft*, *cliff*, *clift*, are past participles of the A.-S. verb *cliofan*, findere, to cleave." Horne Tooke.

"*Cleuch*, *cleugh*. 1. A precipice, a rugged ascent. *Heuch*, synon. Ruddiman defines it a rock or hill, a clift, or cliff, from A.-S. *cliff*, *cliof;* Dan. *klippe;* Belg. *klif;* Teut. *klippe*, scopulus, rupes. *Clough*, English, is evidently the same word, a valley between two hills. Northumberland. Verstegan defines this a kind of breach down along the side of a hill.

2. A strait hollow between precipitous banks, or a hollow descent on the side of a hill." Jamieson.

"*Cleugh*, a precipice, synon. with heuch or heugh." Do. Suppl.

"*Cleugh, clough*, a ravine, a valley between two precipitous banks, generally having a runner of water at the bottom, a narrow glen." Brockett.

"*Cleugh*, a narrow, rocky glen or ravine. Cf. O. N. *kleyf*, fissura rupium Hald. Sw. Dial. *klôv*, a breach, gap, chasm, hole or den in the rocks. A.-S. *clough*, a cleft of a rock. Cf. Pr. Pm. *clyff*, and Sc. *cleuch*." Atkinson.

"Clem o' the Cleugh," a famous borderer.

A Hope, q.v. it may be mentioned, is described among other accounts, as a narrow valley or sloping plain, not rugged, hemmed in at the top, there being no outlet, differing thus from a cleugh, which is a rugged cleft among rocks on a hill side, and may be open at top.

Examples:—

Coalcleugh—from A.-S. *cól*, coal, and *cleofa*, cleugh.

Thorney Cleugh—from A.-S. *thorniht*, thorny, and *cleofa*.

High Clove Hill—the high cleft or cloven hill?

Catcleugh—in Redesdale.

Cliff.

Claims a somewhat different origin and application from *cleugh*, meaning a precipice, *per se*, or even a scar, whilst a cleugh is a fissure among rocks, each side of which may be a precipice or cliff.

We find in Icel. *klif*, *kleif*, a cliff, *klifra*, (or *klifa*, metaphorically only) to climb.

A.-S. *clif*, *clyf*, *cliof*, a cliff, rock, steep descent Bosworth.

Dan. *klippe;* Suio-Goth. *klippa*, scopulus; Sw. *klippa;* Ger. *klippe*, *kluft;* Dut. *klip*; Fl. *klif*.

In Wel. *clif*, *clip*, *clegr*, precipice, crag; Gael. *creag*, *sgor;* Ir. *creag;* Manx *sker*, *creg;* Bret. *roc'h*, *karn*, *kerrek;* Corn. *clegar*, rock, cliff, precipice.

The Latin *clivus* and *acclivitas* come near the above, but It. *scogliera;* Sp. *roca, peñasco;* Port. *rochedo, penha, penhasco;* Fr. *roche, rocher escarpé, falaise,* belong to a different category.

"*Cliff,* littus, ripa, rupes, clivus, promontorium." Lye.

"*Klippa,* scopulus; C. B. *clip;* A.-S. *clif;* Angl. *cliff;* Ger. *klippe.* Dixi nuper ad vocem *klifwa* quod Attici κλιτύς dixere, id Æolos κλιπύς extulisse; et vero videri simile, ab altero *klettr, klint,* orta esse, ab altero vero *clivus, clif, cliff, klippa,* conf λέπας, rupes, promontorium. Skinnerus a *klöben* findere derivat, et proprie voce nostra notari putat fissuram montis, vel petram fissam, perinde ac rupes a rumpendo ortum creditur, a *scearan* allidere, *skär, rupes.*" Ihre.

"*Klifs-lönd,* Cliffland or Cleveland." Cleasby.

> "Those British bloods he found his force that durst assaile,
> And poured from the Cleeves their shafts like showers of haile
> Upon his helmed head."
>
> *Drayton, Polyolb. 8th Song.*

> "Whence, climing to the Cleeves, her selfe she firmlie sets
> The Bournes, the Brooks, the Becks, the Rills, the Riulets,
> Exactlie to derive."
>
> *Ib., 1st Song.*

Examples:—

Wycliffe—the cliff by the water. "An etymology strikingly adapted to the character of the place." Whitaker's History of Richmond.

In Vol. I. of Symeon of Durham, Surtees Society, it is called Wigeclif and Wilegeclife, probably contracted to Wycliffe. "Wycliffe has been rendered White Cliffe," but not correctly. The cliff is on the left bank of the Tees, opposite to the ancient church, and is not white.

High Cliff.

Cleeve Beck—beck of the cliff, or cleft.

Adjoining our district on the east, and on the left side of the Tees, are situated High and Low Coniscliffe, villages near Gainford. Their name is pronounced locally Cunscliffe, or Cunsliffe, which may be a memorial of Royalty (*Kong.* Dan.) or a reminiscence of former rabbits (conies).

Clints.

Icel. "*klettr*, a rock, a cliff, in plur. a range of crags." Cleasby. Suio-Goth. *klett*. "*Klint*, scopulus, vertex montis excelsioris; on account of the double consonant the Swedes have inserted an *n* in *klett* and made it *klint*, radix est Gr. κλίτυς, clivus. *Klettra*, per ardua eniti, scandere montes." Ger. *klettern;* Belg. *klauern;* C. B. *llethr;* Dan. *klint*, a promontory, brow of a hill; Sw. *klint*, top of a mountain. Lat. *clivus*. ("Docet Scaliger ad Festum clitellas apud veteres Romanos pro locis declivibus dictas fuisse." Ihre.)

Not in Bosworth or in Lye.

"*Clints*, hard or flinty rocks, crevices among bare limestone rocks. It is the same with Suio-Goth. *klint*, scopulus, vertex montis excelsioris. Ihre considers Gr. κλίτυς, *clivus*, as the root." Jamieson's Dict.

"*Clet, clett*, a rock or cliff in the sea broken off from the adjoining rocks on the shore." Caithn.

"*Clint.* 1. A hard or flinty rock. So. of Scotl.
2. Any pretty large stone of a hard kind;
3. The designation given to a rough coarse stone always first thrown off in curling.
4. Clints, plur. limited to the shelves at the side of a river."

"*Klint*, a rough stone, an outlying stone. Tweedd." Jamieson's Suppl.

"*Clints*, crevices among bare limestone rocks. North." Halliwell. Brockett gives the same definition.

A Scandinavian and specially a Swedish and Danish word, not A.-S., naturalized in the North of England and in Scotland, allied to cleugh and cliff, but derived from Greek κλιτύς.

The English *klinkers*, stones giving out a metallic sound when struck, seems allied to clints.

Examples:—

Falcon Clints—rocky hill or promontory of the Falcon; here are high basaltic scars.

Clints—in Deepdale.

Clints House—modern.

Clints, near Bowes—a farm on the brow or top of the hill, and near to rocky and stony ground and quarries. Watson.

Examples occur in North Tynedale.

Stevens Clint—a limestone bluff on the coast of Denmark.

Combe. Comb. Coom.

Wel. *cwm*, a hollow, a shelter, a place between hills, a dingle or deep valley, a great hollow or glen; Gael. and Ir. *cumar;* Corn, *cum*, a valley opening downwards from a narrow point; A.-S. *comb*, a low place enclosed by hills, a valley.

"Fr. *combe*, petite vallée, pli de terrain, bas lieu entouré de collines, mot d'origine incertaine. Pourtant jusqu' á plus ample informé la dérivation celtique a le plus d'apparence. Il existe dans les langues latines. Bourguig. *combe, commé*. Provençal, *comb*. Piedmont. *conba*; pays de Côme, *gomba*. Espagn. *combo*. It appears in French in a MS. of the sixth century." Littré.

Ital. *luogo dirupato, grotta;* Ger. *thal*, valley.

Lat. *cumba*, *cymba*, a boat, skiff.

Gr. κύμβη, κύμβος, 1. the hollow of a vessel, a drinking vessel, cup, bowl; 2. a boat. Sanscr. *kumbhas*, cup, bowl.

It does not occur in Cleasby or in Ihre.

In Dan. *dal*; and in Sw. *dal* and *däld* = valley.

"*A combe*, a valley. Devon. Cornw. Ab A.-S. *comb*, cp. C. B. eoque antiquo Gallico *kum*, *cwmm*, unde defluxit Gallicum recens *combe*." Ray's Gloss.

"*Comb*, a bowl-shaped valley." Taylor.

"*Comb*. 1. a valley; 2. a sharp ridge." Halliwell and Brockett.

"*Cwm*, Brit. a dingle or small valley in a range of hills." Edmunds.

"*Coomb*, a narrow meadowy bottom, generally or always between hanging woods." Engl. Dialect. Soc. W. Devonsh.

"*Combe*, a hollow in the downs, frequent in the names of

places, as Lowcombe, Bowcombe." Engl. Dialect. Soc. Isle of Wight Gloss.

"*Cooms*, the high ridges in ill-kept roads, between the ruts and the horse path." Forby, E. Anglia Vocab.

"*Coomb*, the bosom of a hill having a semicircular form." Phillips says, "*comb* or *combe*, Sax., a valley or low plain between two hills, or a hill between valleys, used in Devonshire, Cornwall, and many parts of England." It seems evidently of Celtic origin. Wel. *cwmm*, vallis, convallis (Davies), probably from *com*, a curve, a round. Owen. Bas Breton, *comb*.

The A.-S. probably adopted it from the British.

Hispan. *comba;* Armor. *combant;* Bar. Lat. *cuma*, *coma*, *cumba*, *cumbus*, locus declivus, propensus, in vallem desinens. The radical term denoting anything curved; this notion may be traced in its various derivatives.

"*Coom* is used in Fife to denote a rising ground that has a circular form." Jamieson.

"*Comb*, vallis montibus utrinque obsita, inde tot nomina locorum in *comb* desinentia quorum situs depressior, ut Balcomb, Boscomb."

No doubt this is one of our most ancient words, Celtic, Greek, Latin, and Sanscrit, adopted by the A.-S. from the Celts, and found for the most part in the south-western hilly parts of England.

It is peculiar as having like Dene, Dike, Cop, Hope, Howe, and Low, a double meaning; one the opposite of the other. Its most common meaning, which was probably the original one, is that of a bowl-like or concave spot among hills, the exceptional one being that of an elevation or convex form.

Examples:—

Combs—Langdon Beck, hollows at Langdon Beck.

The Combs—hollows, at Scargill.

Greencomb Sike—drain of the green hollow

Stonycoom and Stonycombe—stony hollow.

Common.

"Lat. *communis;* Ital. *il commune, comunale;* Espagn. *comun;* Port. *commûm;* Provenç. *cominal, comunal, cumunal;* Namurois, *comugnez;* Wallon, *kimonez, kimognez;* Fr. *terres communes.*" Littré.

Gr. *βοσκή κοινή*, common pasture.

A Latin word, if not from Greek. But Skeat derives it from the root *MU*, to bind; whence Sanscr. "*mû*, to bind; Gr. *ἀμύνειν*, to keep off," &c.

Examples:—

Stainmoor Common—c. of the stone or stony moor.

Crossthwaite C.—of the clearing for, or of, the cross.

Langley Dale C., Grass Hill C., Harwood West C., Langdon C., Ettersgill C.—see Gill, Newbiggin C.—see Bye, Middleton C.

Cop. Cup.

"Icel. *koppr*, a cup or small vessel. Dan. *kop*, c.p. also W. Engl. *cop* = a round hill, and Germ. *kopf* = head, which properly means a cup, analogous to Icel., a pot or bowl without feet, *kolla* and *kollr* (Scot. *coll* = a haycock), a top, summit, head, crown." Cleasby.

"Suio-Goth. *kopp*, cyathus, scyphus. Pers. *cub, cobba, cupa.* C. B. *cup*, Al. *cuph*, Angl. *cup*, Hisp. *copa*, It. *coppa*, Gall. *coupe*, Isl. *kopp*, Belg. *kop*, Dalm. Hung. *kuppa*, Germ. *kopf;* a Greco *κύπελλον*, per apocopen factum judicat Fr. Junius in Etymol. ut cetera potandi instrumenta apud Græcos Scythiosque communia nomina habent, *e.g. κάνθαρος*, kanna, *ποτήριον*, pott, &c. *Kopp* and *kupa*, tuber, tuberculus, quicquid convexum est. Gr. *κῦφος*, incurvus, cui alludit Lat. *gibbus*, Ital. *cuppolo*, appellant tectum convexum." Ihre.

"A.S. *cop, copp, cuppa*, the head, top, apex." Bosworth.

"*Copp*, calix, vas, apex, culmen, fastigium, and *cop*, a cope, ependyton." Lye. Also *cnœp, cnœpp*, a top; *cop, knop*, button.

Dan. *kopp*, cup, *under kopp*, saucer; Sw. *kopp*, cup, *kupa*, a

round eminence, boss, a little hill; Ger. *kopf*, top, head, uppermost point; Dut. *top*, top, summit; and Belg. *kop*, head, cup, dish.

Wel. *cop*, *copa*, *cup*, top, summit, crown of the head, a hollow or cup. Corn. *cop*, the top or summit, a tuft. This term is found in Wel. *cob*, *cop*; A.-S. *cop*, *copp*; Dut. *kop*; Ger. *kopf*, the head or top of a thing; Fr. *coupeau*, anc. fr. *coppe*, summit; Gr. *κύβη*; Lat. *caput*. In English, Cob-castle or Cop-castle means a castle on a hill." Williams' Dict.

Lat. *caput*, head, top, point, end, extremity; also *cupa*, *copa*, vas vinarium; It. *capo*, head, chief; *coppa*, cup; *coppo*, vase, jar; Sp. *cabo*, *cabeza*, head, top; *copa*, cup, goblet.

Port. *cabeça*, head; *copo*, cup, glass, goblet; "*um copo di vinho*."

Fr. *tête*, *chef*; *tasse*, *coupe*, cup, *soucoupe*, saucer.

Gr. *κύπελλον*, *κέφαλη*, cup, head. Sanskrit *kapâla*.

"To cope a wall, to cover it; the coping, the top or roof of a wall; ab A.-S. *coppe*, apex, culmen, a cop, caput, a coop, a muck-coop, a lime-coop. Perchance from the Latin *cupa*, which Fuller, Miscell. l. 2, c. 18, derives from the Hebrew קוב, a belly, whence he deduces our cup or cooper."

"*Copt-know*, the top of a hill rising into a cone or sugar-loaf. *Copt*, I conceive, comes from *caput*, and *know* or *knolle* is the top of a hill." Ray's Gloss.

"*Cop*, a mound or bank, a heap of anything, an enclosure with a ditch around it, the top or summit, a pinnacle." Halliwell.

"*Cop*, *cope*, a drinking vessel." Jamieson.

"*Cop*, the top of anything. Yorks. In Northumberland it means a high hill." Brockett.

The Rev. J. Taylor has *cop*, Saxon, a head, and *cop*, Celtic, a hollow or cup.

The vestment *a cope* is so called because it is put on over the other garments; it is the priest's coping or completed covering, an ecclesiastical *top*-coat.

"*Copt*, cop-heedit, cop-headed, a peaked crown as many polled cattle have, or tufted as some birds are." Engl. Dialect. Soc. Oxfordsh. Suppl.

It appears from the above that *cop*, *cup*, signify indifferently hill, top, and hollow, cup, similarly as *dyke* means either an excavation as a fence, or the heap thrown up out of it. See also *combe*, *dene*, *dyke*, *hope*, *how* and *low*.

Cop is not confined to an elevated thing, nor *cup* to anything hollow, as might have been expected they would be.

These are without doubt very ancient words originally from Sanskrit, and have been transmitted to Greek and nearly all the European languages. The Fr. has *cap* for head, *cap à pié*, and *coupe* for cup, and many nouns and adjectives beginning with *cap*, as *capitaine*, *capital*, &c., from *caput*.

The opinion of Junius given above, that *cup*, *can* and *pot*, are only the first syllables of the corresponding Greek words is very ingenious and probably correct; the northern barbarians coming into contact with the Greeks would not like long words, and might content themselves with first syllables, not hearing distinctly, or disregarding, those which followed.

Cap, *cape*, *cope*; *cop*, *cup*, are closely allied in meaning as well as in orthography.

Examples:—

"Warcop—from A.-S. *wár*, caution, or *war*, adj. aware, or wary, cautious, provident; 2. prepared, ready." Bosworth.

Edmunds' Vocab. has "*Warcop* (Westmorland), a hill," from A.-S. *wer*, *wae*, a place enclosed; and *cop*, a hill or elevated place, enclosed, perhaps with a ditch, for retreat, or defence, or as a signalling station.

High Cup Gill—gill at or near to the cup or cop.

High Cup Nick—"There exists at this place a pass, or nick, a deep and long gap or cleugh, between two high hills (*cop*) leading upwards towards the south; from the summit of the nick, or from the hills above, is an extensive and fine view into Westmorland." Watson.

The term *nick* occurs also in Northumberland; for instance, "The nine nicks o' Thirlwall," on the Roman Wall above Haltwhistle.

Cote. Cot. Coe.

Icel. "*kot*, a hut, especially of a bonder, or cottager, with its land; 2. a sort of vest. (Jonsson's Ordbog.) A cottage, hut, small farm, a coat or jacket." Cleasby.

"Suio-Goth. *kot*, *kåte*, tuguriolum, a hut; Fenn. *cota*, *coturi;* Lapp. *kaate*, *kuatte;* Sax. *kate;* Gr. κοίτη, cubile; Lat. *casa.* Wachterus primam originem deducit a C. B. *huddio*, abscondere. Sic in uno congruent *kåte* et *hydda*." Ihre.

Wel. *huddo*, to cover, shade, *huddion*, covert, shade, also *cudd*, hidden, and *cuddio*, to hide. Spurrell.

Dan. *hytte;* Sw. *hoja;* Ger. *kothe;* Dut. *hut*, *kot;* Flem, *huis*, *huisje*.

A.-S. *cot*, *cota*, *cote*, domus, casa, *cott*, cubiculum. Lye.

Côte, *cyte*, a cot, cottage, bed, couch, den. Bosworth.

Wel. *cwt*, *twlc*, roundness, cot, sty, also *bwth*, *caban*, *lluest*, cottage, booth; Gael. *bothan*, *coite*, a punt, small boat, hut; Ir. *bot*, *bothan;* Manx *bwaag*, *bwane*, *cabbane*, cot, cottage; Corn. *cota*, a coat; Wel. *cod*, a wrapper; Ir. *cota*.

Lat. *tugurium*, *casa;* It. and Sp. *casa;* Port. *cabâna*.

"Fr. *cottage* de l'Angl. *cot*, cabane; Bas. Latin *cota;* du Celtique, Kymri *cwtt*; Gael. *coite*, cot, chaumière; Le vieux Français avait *cotin*, cabane." Littré. Also *Cotte*. It. *cotta*.

"*Cote*, A.-S., a mud cottage. *Coton* is the plural of cote." Taylor.

Skeat says *cot* is the northern, *cote* the southern form.

"*Cote* or *coate*, a house or cottage. It enters largely into the names of places in Northumberland." Brockett. As *Derwentcote*, *Carrycoats*, *Coldcoats*, *Cullercoats*.

Coat, *waistcoat*, are garments or coverings, only more closely applied to the body than the walls of a cot or cottage, and which are necessarily carried about with us; and the original sense is that of covering, as Ihre and Skeat say.

"*Cote*, a building, hovel, or shed, the customary dwelling of some species of domestic animal; *e.g.* Pig-cote, Sheep-cote, Hen-cote, Dovecote." Like hull and cree, with the same meaning.

In all the Northern European languages, also in low Latin and French; we have it from the Celtic.

Examples:—

East Briscoe.

West Briscoe—"From *bryce*, A.-S., profitable, useful, and *how*, hill = fruitful hill." Bell. Compare *Rheingau*, *Breisgau*, &c., and the Saxon *gau*, a district. Briscoe is a place like a *worth*, q.v., a tongue or other portion of land separated by hollows nearly on all sides, from the adjacent parts.

Cote Hill—Cottage Hill.

Friar's Cote Hill—Hill of the Friar's Cottage.

Cote House.

Grace's Cot, Pleasant Cottage, Birch Cottage, Mense Cottage? Miner's Cottage.

Cullercoats, near Tynemouth, ought to be called Culvercotes, as having been the site of the pigeon-houses or dovecotes belonging to the quondam Priors of Tynemouth. *Culver*, A.-S., a dove or pigeon; and *cote*, a house.

Crag.

Wel. *kraig*, *craig*; Gael. *craig*, *creag*; Ir. *carrick*, *karraigh*; Corn. *karack*; Manx *creg*, pl. *cregyn*; Bret. *karrek*, rock in the sea, rock covered with breakers, *naou*, precipice.

Craig is not in Bosworth or in Lye, nor does it appear in the Teutonic languages—German or Scandinavian—or in those of Latin source. It is a Celtic word, and belongs to all Celtic dialects; and according to Skeat the original form is *car*, a rock.

Dan. *steenklippe*; Sw. *klippa*, *bergspets*; Ger. *klippe*; Dut. *rots*, *klip*; Flem. *rots*, *steenrots*; Let. *rupes*, *scopulus*; It. *rupe*, *roccia*, *scoglio*; Sp. *despeñadero*, *risco*, *precipicio*; Port. *penha*, *penhasco*, *risco*, *rochedo*; Fr. *roc*, *rocher escarpé*, *roche*.

"*Crag*, craig, a rough steep rock; a pure British word." Brockett.

"*Craig*, a rock; the origin is evidently Celtic." Jamieson.

"*Crag*, terme de Géologie, mot celtique, signifiant pierre, et

qui sous la forme de crag où crage est usité en ce sens dans quelques departements:—*les chaumes de crage,* d'une localité, près d'Angoulême." Littré.

Examples:—

Crag Green—a green place on or near a crag.

Dow Crag—of the dove; crag of the cushat or ring dove (Columba Palumbus), called locally doo or dow.

Green Crag—from its colour.

Harton Crag—of the hart.

High Crag—from its elevation.

Long Crag—from its length.

Low Crag—from its position.

Pallet Crag—"Pallat or pallet, a round flat thing, especially a stone, such as a mill-stone, a grind-stone. Mill-stones and grind-stones were formerly quarried here; hence Pallet-Crag = Mill-stone or Grind-stone Crag." Bell.

Crag Top.

In Longstaffe's Richmondshire, p. 43, we find—"Near the churchyard of Catterick is a large tumulus called Palet Hill (quasi Mons Palatinus)."

Croft.

"*A croft*, a small enclosure or close, at one end whereof a dwelling house, with a garth or kitchen garden, is usually placed; ab. A.-S. *croft*, agellulus. *Croft*, for any small field or enclosure iu general, without any respect to a mansion house, is common in all counties of England." Ray's Gloss.

"*Croft*, a meadow near a house, a small common field, any enclosure." Halliwell.

"*Croft*, a field or appropriated land." Edmunds.

According to Brockett, it is "a small enclosure attached to a dwelling house, and used for pasture, tillage, or other purposes —pure Saxon."

Crofters—small cultivators in the North-west of Scotland and in the Hebrides.

"Crofting, the state of being successively cropped. Scotch.

"Croftland, land of superior quality." Jam. Dict. Sup.

"In Icelandic *krö*, pl. *krær* (Dan. *kro*), a small pen or fence; in Iceland the pen in which lambs when weaned are put during the night." Cleasby. A *pig-cree* or *kree*, is a pigstye in Northumberland. *Kro*, in Tauchnitz's Eng.-Dan. Dict. is inn, tavern, alehouse. May the Icel. *krö* not be the origin of croft? Croft is not found in Ihre's Suio-Goth. Dict., or in other tongues, unless it is the same as *croitt* in Manx, which means a croft, small farm, or close. If not derived from Icel. or Manx, it is a pure A.-S. word. In Wel. *cae*, *bychan*, little field, *cadlas*, croft. Ir. *cae*, hedge.

"*Croftum*, a croft," (in low Lat.) "a small parcel of ground lying near the dwelling of the owner, but not necessarily adjoin-it—the word is still in use." Boldon Buke Gloss.

Croft and *toft* are often found together in old documents, *e.g.* "Quidam carbonarius tenet j toftum et j croftum et iv. acras, et invenit carbones ad ferramenta carucarum de Coundona." Ib. p. 25.

"*Toftum*, Cowell says, is a piece of ground on which a house formerly stood, and B. Haldorsen describes it as '*area domus vacua*,' a *tomr* (empty). The modern Danish definition is a piece of land adjacent to the house of a peasant. It may have got its name from the clump of trees among which each cottage was placed." Ib.

"*Croft*, a small inclosure; larger than a yard, but smaller than a close." Engl. Dialect. Soc. East Yorkshire.

Examples:—

Osmond Croft—and there is Osmonflat, q.v., named from some owner or some hero; the possessive *s* omitted—a Yorkshire habit. Not likely to have been derived from Ostemen or Hostmen, a name used only in some seaports, as Newcastle-on-Tyne and Dublin.

Wharley Croft—perhaps this ought to be Quarrycroft. Quarry is pronounced *wharry*.

Woden Croft—Croft of Odin, Oden, Woden, Wodan, Guodan, Old Ger. Wuotan, or some man of the name; men were often named after their gods.

"Odin was the Mercury of the Northern Mythology. He was in England, as in Germany, the supreme god, whom the Saxons, Franks, and Alemans concurred in worshipping. Wodenesdæg, Wednesday, Dies Mercurii, was named after him." Kemble's Saxons in Engl., vol. 1, p. 346.

He was equally supreme among the Scandinavians.

> "And Woden's Croft did little gain
> From the stern father of the slain."

"Note.—A field upon the banks of the Tees is also termed Woden Croft, from the supreme deity of the Edda." Rokeby, Cant. iv., 1. It is however quite possible that the field may have been named after a mortal owner.

Cronkley-Scar.

Cronk, a hill or mount.

Cronk-keeillow'n, hill of St. John's Church, called also Tynwald Hill, on which the authorities promulgate all their statute laws in Manx and English. Cregeen's Dict. of Manx Language.

Cronk, pl. *crink*, *chrink*, and *struink*, a mountain, hill, mound occurs frequently in the Isle of Man. Jenkinson's Guide to Isle of Man.

In Bret. *kréac'h*, colline, petite montagne, small hill. Le Gouidec.

Not in Icel., Suio-Goth,, Wel., Gael., or Corn.

Ley, A.-S., *leag*, *leah*, &c., laid down, pasture.

Scar, A.-S., *sciran*, to cut off, divide, &c.

The Scar at the mountain pasture, a name very suitable to the locality.

In Atkinson's History of Cleveland, vol. i , p. 263, there is mention of a place in Cleveland, near Danby, called Crunkley, which Mr. Atkinson agrees with Young in identifying with Crumbeclive.

Crook.

Crook, dead—"Dead Crook=Dead Crock=Dead Ewe. Crock is Yorkshire for old ewe." Bell.

Why a place should have received this strange name does not appear, unless we believe Brockett, who says, *crook* was a disease in sheep, causing the neck to be crooked, and that some ewe had died there of that disease.

Cross.

Lat. *crux;* It. *croce;* Sp. and Port. *cruz*; Fr. *croix.*

"Wallon, *creûs;* rouchi, *cro;* berry, *queroix*, *queroué;* Picard. *cros;* Provenç. *crotz;* du Latin *crux*, *crucem.*" Littré.

"Icel. *kross;* (Suio-Goth. *kors*, lignum supplicii, figure of the cross in its various forms)." Ihre.

Dan. and Sw. *kors*; Ger. *kreuz;* Dut. and Flem. *kruis.*

A.-S. *cród*, *ród*, the cross, the rood.

Wel. *croes*, *crog*, *crwys;* Gael. *crois*, *croich;* Ir. *cros*, *crois*, *crosog;* Corn. *crois*, cross; Manx *crosh*, cross, *crossey*, crucifixion; Bret. *croez*, cross.

Gr. "σταυρός, an upright pole or stake, pile; cross, its form was that of the Greek letter T." Lidd. and Scott.

The word cross is doubtless from the Latin, and has spread with Christianity to all the western and northern tongues.

"The combination of the two principles of nature, the active or the male, and the passive or the female, appear to have been represented from the earliest ages and amongst all nations by the cross; and the cross within the circle invariably represents the energizing power of one or other of their divinities."

"The *tau cross* or *crux ansata,* the tau with a symbolic circular or oval adjunct, is peculiar to Egypt and Babylonia, and only found, and then in a modified form, in adjacent lands, and is the symbol of divine or eternal life."

"The *fylfot*, gammadion (a word not in Liddell and Scott), or Thor's hammer, or flanged thwarts, running cross or crux Gothica—also a cross, occurs first on archaic Greek pottery between the years 700 and 500 B.C., and afterwards among the Alban and Latin races; it is also found in India (as a symbol of Buddha) and in Thibet and China; it exists in the catacombs of Rome; in Scandinavia, Germany, and England."

"The exact symbolical meaning of the *fylfot* has not as yet been satisfactorily explained, but that it had a religious signification, having been used by pagan nations, and, though sparingly, by Christians, is beyond a doubt." Waring's Ceramic Art in Remote Ages. Lond. J. B. Day. 1874.

Examples:—

Cross House—modern.

Bere Cross—cross at which a market for the sale of bere, bear, or bigg was held periodically.

Stone Cross—some were of wood.

High Cross—on an elevated site.

Crossthwaite—the clearing or field of the cross.

We have or had in Newcastle the White Cross, the Kale or Cale Cross, and near Benwell, the High Cross.

Currick.

Wel. *craig*, rock, *careg*, *ceryg*, stone, *carn*, *carnau*, *carnedd*, cairn, heap of stones; Ir. *carraic;* Bret. *karrek;* Manx *carric*; Corn. *carn*, *carrag*, a stone, a rock; Gael. *carraigh*, *carragh*, rock or crag.

"*Carn*, a rock, rocky place, a high rock, a shelf in the sea, a heap of stones, &c. Wel. *carn*, Arm., Ir., Gael. and Manx, *ibid.* In the Erse dialects it means a rock only." Williams.

A.-S. and So. English *carr*, a rock, scar, and *rig*, ridge. *Carr*, in Bosworth, is defined as rock, *scar*, north country *carrock*.

Not in Ihre or in Cleasby.

"*Carreg*, *garreg*, Br., a rock, answering to Carrick in Ireland and Scotland, *e.g.* Carrickfergus." Edmunds.

"*Carrock*, a heap of stones used as a boundary mark." Halliwell.

"*Corrock*, *currack*, or *kirack*, a large heap of stones formerly used as a boundary mark, burial place, or guide for travellers." Brockett.

These are related to *carn*, Wel., a heap of stones, a *cairn*.

Clearly a Celtic and A.-S. word; there is nothing in Littré like it but *carrick*, a sort of surtout coat. Origin: *craig*, a rock.

Perhaps the source of *kirk;* but in Cleasby no intimation of such derivation under *kirkja,* a church, exists.

Examples:—

Hindon Currick—1407 feet high, High Acton Currick, Pind Hill Currock, Currack Rigg. See Hindon.

COTHERSTONE. See Stone.

DALE.

Icel. *dalr, dalir,* a dale; Mœs-Goth. *dal,* caverna vel laccus; Ulphil. *dalei;* Dan., Swed., Dut. and Belg. *dal;* Norw. *dalen, -up-og-dal,* up and down; Al. *tal, tuol;* Ger. *thal.*

A.-S. *dal, dæl,* dale, valley, division.

Wel, *dyffryn, glyn, ystrad, dôl, cwm;* Manx *glione,* glen, valley, dale; Gael. *gleann, glac;* Corn. *glyn;* Bret. *glen;* Ir. *gleann,* valley with river, wooded valley, a glen.

"Corn. *dol,* a valley, a dale; Wel. and Bret. *dôl;* Ir. *dail;* Manx *dayld;* Ger. *dal, thal;* Dan., Sw. and Dut. *dal;* Eng. *dale;* Got. *dal, dallei;* Runic *dal;* Icel. *doele.*" Williams.

Latin *vallis;* It. *val, valle;* Sp. *valle;* Port. *valle, estreito.*

Fr. *val, vallée, vallon.*

An Icel., Scandinavian, high and low German, and A.-S. word.

In Celtic *dôl, dall, dayll,* &c., are probably the same words.

Ihre endorses as certain Wachter's view of the etymology of Suio-Goth. *dal,* from old Ger. *dal,* which means infra, deorsum. Saxones vetus illud vocabulum hodieque retinent, *e.g. up un dal,* supra et infra. "*Settet juw dahl,* sit you down."

Mr. Atkinson in Clev. Dial. says, "that Dale in Cleveland is a purely Danish word, to the entire exclusion of any A.-S. intermixture, can scarcely be a matter of doubt to any one who gives a moment's thought to the nature of the prefixes which distinguish the various dales—all of them Scandinavian—not to mention the very important part filled by the same word in local Scandinavian nomenclature, especially in Iceland."

We cannot doubt this; but in other parts *dale* is Celtic, A.-S., and Teutonic.

Examples :—

Teesdale—dale of T'ise, or of the water or river.

Baldersdale—dale of the sun god Balder ; or of a man named after the god. Men were often called after their gods.

Deepdale—from its depth. Icel. *djŭpi-dalr.*

Lunedale—from the Gaelic *all*, white, we obtain *al-aon*, 'white afon,' or river. The Romans latinized this word into Alauna. The Lancashire Alauna of the Romans is now the Lune, and the Warwickshire Alauna is the Aln. Taylor.

Sleddale—from A.-S. *slæd-es* and *sled*, a slade, plain, open tract of country. Bosworth.

Gordale—? from A.-S. *gór*. 1. clotted blood ; 2. dirt, dung. Ibid.

Birkdale—from the birch tree. A.-S. *birce*, and *dal.*

Swindale—from swine. A.-S. *swín*, *swýn ;* Teut. *base* SWINA, belonging to swine ; or from the oblique direction of the dale. See Swindale, *infra.*

Rundale—tarn, rún-dal-tarn = council dale tarn or lakelet ; *rune*, council. Bell.

Dene. Dean. Den.

A.-S. *denu, dene, den, denn ;* 1. a plain, vale, dale, valley, den; 2. a secluded or impassable place, a wood, a forest—Bosw. ; *dœne, den, denn, denu, dene*, vallis, a den. Lye.

Not in Ihre or Cleasby. Wel. *ogof, ffan ;* Corn. *ogo*, cave, cavern.

Dene is not in the Celtic or Latin languages, but appears in Old German, and is almost purely an A.-S. word, denoting a small valley.

Denne, hydynge place, spelunca. Prompt. Parv.

"*Den*, Celto-Saxon, a deep wooded valley. *Den* and *dun* are from the same root, but the meanings are converse, like those of dike and ditch." Taylor.

See combe, cop, dyke, hope, howe, low.

"*Dean, deane*, or *dene* ; 1. properly a dell, or deep valley between two steep hills with running water at the bottom, but

applied to any hollow place where the ground slopes on both sides." Brockett after Jamieson.

"A *den* in the vernacular language of Scotland is synonymous with what in England is called a *dingle;* 2. a small valley. *Den* is used in the same sense." Jamieson's Dict. *Don* is a hill. *q.v.*

"*Den*, a cave, lair of a wild beast; Lat. *cubile;* Old Dut. *denne;* Ger. *tenne*, a cave or den. Probably closely allied to Mid. Eng. *dene*, a valley; A.-S. *denn*, a valley.—Tenterden, Nottingdean." Skeat.

Examples :—

Wilden—den or retreat for wild animals, as boars, &c.

Howden Moss—moss or bog of the Dene of the Hill.

Dike or Dyke.

Icel. "*díki*, *dík*, a dike, ditch"—Cleasby; Suio-Goth. "*dike*, fossa aquis eliciendis facta; Angl. *ditch;* A.-S. *dic*"—Ihre; A.-S. "*dic*, 1. dike, mound, bank; 2. ditch, foss"—Bosworth; "*dike*, *ditch*, scrobs"—Lye.

Dan. *dige;* Sw. *dike;* Ger. *deich;* Dut. *dijk;* Belg. *dijck;* Gr. τεῖχος, murus.

Lat. *scrobs*, *fossa;* It. *diga*, *argine;* Sp. *dique;* Port. *dique*, *fosse*, *valla;* Fr. *digue;* Gael. *dig*, a fosse, ditch, drain, a wall of loose stones; Wel. *ffos*, *clawdd*, with the same double sense; Manx *jecig*, *cliash;* Corn. *fos*, a ditch, moat, trench, an intrenchment, a wall; from Latin *fossa*, from *fodio*, to dig—Williams.

A Gaelic, Icel., Scand., Suio-Goth., H. and L. Ger., and A.-S. word adopted in modern tongues derived from Latin.

"A *dike*, a *ditch*, this is only a variety of dialect. Though it seems *dyke* and *seugh* or *sough* are distinguished in the north, a *dyke* being a ditch to a dry hedge, either of trees or earth, as in arable lands where the ditch is usually dry all summer; but a *sough*, a ditch brimful of water as in meadows or sow-brows, is not above half a yard in height. A *sough* is a subterranean vault or channel cut through a hill to lay coal mines or any other mines dry." Ray's Gloss., p. 134.

"*Dike*, *dyk*, 1. a wall whether of turf or stone; 2. a ditch as

in England. *Dike*, *dyke*, 1. a wall; 2. a ditch. Dry stone dyke, a wall built without mortar." Jamieson's Dict. and Sup.

"*Dike*, *ditch*, from A.-S. *dician*, to dig, fodere." H. Tooke.

"*Dike*, 1. ditch; 2. dry hedge—Cumberl.; 3. a small pond or river—Yorks. A small rock in a stratum, a crack or breach in the solid strata. It also means the veins of igneous rock met with in mining, as 'the great whin dyke,' 'the 90 fathom dyke.' North." Halliwell.

Dike, a ditch, also a puddle or small pool of water. Engl. Dialect. Soc. East Yorks.

"Junius derives *dike*, Suio-Goth., from Gr. δίκελλα, ligo; Verelius from *dy*, palus, terra uliginosa; Wachter from A.-S. *dican* fodere; and this would be the most convenient etymology if it were certain that the A.-S. came from *dika*, fossam ducere, and not the reverse.

Compare Gr. δοχή, aquarum receptaculum, which the later Latins called *dogam* and *docka*, Anglice *dock*, a place for repairing ships. Junius thinks that dock comes from δοχεῖον, receptaculum, Causaubon from δοκάνη, loculus, conditorium." Ihre.

Hence probably the Ital. *Dogana*, Fr. *Douane*, Custom House.

In the Index Vitandorum of Carey's Ainsworth, we find *dogus*. m. Canalis, Voss.

"*Dike*, a hedge or fence, that which is digged, whether a ditch or an embankment." Brockett.

"A *dijk* or *dyke* in Holland is a rampart, *agger*, *murus*, piled up to keep out the sea. *Deich* in Ger. is a dike as in Holland; *teich*, a pond; the former term is for the keeping out, the latter for the retention, of water.

Holl, *hol*, the hollow of the ditch in distinction of the dick or bank of the ditch. E. Norfolk. See *combe*, *cop*, *dene*, *hope*, *how*, and *low*, words with double meaning.

Dike, a *dyke*, had in Ihre's day in Suio-Gothic, as it has now in English, a double meaning, one almost the contrary of the other. It was used both for the stone, turf, or other elevation, a fence, and for the hollow or ditch alongside of it.

"These labourers, deluers and dykers ben ful poore." Dives and Pauper.

Examples:—

Brier Dykes—probably a place where there are hedges with, or made of, briars.

Fell Dykes—probably stone walls, which are common on the fells.

We have Cramer Dykes in Gateshead, and Higham Dykes in Northumberland.

Dod. Dodd.

This place-name is not found in Lye or Bosworth, or in Mœso-Goth. or Suio-Goth. Glossaries.

"*Doddy, doddit,* without horns. Phillips gives *dodded* as an old English word, rendering it unhorned; also lopped, as a tree having the branches cut off." Jamieson.

"*Dodd,* Cumbria, a mountain with a round summit, as Dodd Fell—Great Dodd." Taylor.

"*To dodd,* to cut off the wool of sheep's tails, to lop or cut off anything, as the branch of a tree.

Dodded, without horns. *Dodded* corn, corn without beards." Halliwell and Brockett.

"*Doddyd,* wythe-owte hornyesse." Prompt. Parv.

"*Doddy,* low in stature, diminutive in person; probably from the common vulgarism hoddy-doddy; as we also shorten hodmandod—a shell snail, to hodman." Vocab. E. Angl.

"*Doddy, dodt,* without horns." Engl. Dial. Soc. Oxfordsh. Supplement.

"*A dodded* tuppe—you may know him best by the brantnesse, *i.e.* steepness, height of his forehead, which appeareth high and sharp in the space betwixt eyebrow and the nose gristles; but in an ewe or wether seemeth low and flatte." Best's Farming Book, 1641. Surtees Soc., 1857.

"*Dodd, dodden,* E. from Doddo, Earl of Mercia; the name still survives as Dodd. Examples, 23 places all in Mercia." F. Edmunds' Traces of History of Names, &c. Vocab.

"*Dodd,* hill. The word is also used as a term of locality in the south-eastern part of Scotland. The Dodds and Doddses—

proper names—are spread over the Cheviot and Lammermoor ranges, and the country round. Northumberland contains a great many." Brockie. The Folks of Shields, p. 41.

There is the French *dodu*, and Littré says, "It means well-fleshed, in good condition; and that Scheler points out the Frisian *dodd*, block, mass, or else the radical which is in *dodliner*, *dodiner*, balancer, to dandle, as the possible etymology." This *dod* must refer to the baby who is dandled, and who is a little rounded fat mass, or ought to be such.

The *Dodo*, the extinct bird of the Mauritius, is a short-legged, stumpy, bulky, rounded creature, related to the pigeons, and may therefore be regarded as a Dodd, but in Herbert's Travels the name *dodó* is said to be a Portuguese name, and "has reference to her simpleness. The Portuguese word is *dôudo*, mad, foolish, funny." Skeat.

Does our word *dowdy* come from this?

These two last quotations are, perhaps, not much to the point.

Dodd, then, means a round topped hill, a rounded mass or creature denuded of appendages or excrescences, such as horn, hair, branches.

It is a North English, Scotch, and Frisian word, and the French *dodu* is related to it.

It is also a common personal name in the North, and was once in Mercia; possibly the Earl of Mercia was *un gros dodu*.

Examples:—

North Dodd —
Brown Dodd— } rounded hills.

Dogber.

Perhaps from Icel. *dogg*, a pillow, or *bœr*, a house— a place for rest or repose.

Dufton.

From Icel. *dúfa* (Goth. *dubo;* A.-S., *duva;* Dan. *due;* Sw. *dufva;* O. H. G. *túba;* Ger. *taube*), a dove, and *tún*, a house or town.

Dun. Don. Down.

Wel. *din*, *dinas;* Gael. *dun*, hill fort, fortress, camp.

"Ir. *dinn*, *duan*, *dun;* Manx *dun;* Corn. *din*, *dinas;* Bret. *tun*. This enters into the names of numerous places inhabited by the Cymry. Hence also the Latin endings *dinium*, *dinum*, and *dunum* in the names of so many towns in ancient Gaul. According to Clitophon Λοῦνον καλοῦσι τον ἐξεχόντα. The word is to be found in many other languages." Williams' Corn. Dict.

A.-S. *dun*, a mountain, hill, down.

Not in Icel. or Suio-Goth., nor in Dan. or Swed.

Ger. *düne;* Dut. and Flem. *duin;* Lat. *dunum;* It. and Sp. *duna;* Port. *dúnas*.

"Fr. *dunes*, from Latin *dunum;* Gr. δοῦνον, mots signifiant hauteur, et donnés comme celtiques par les auteurs anciens. Ils existent encore dans le celtique moderne; kymri, Irland. et Gaél. *dun*, tertre; bas Breton *tun*, colline." Littré.

"*Dun*, Celto-Saxon, a hill fort." Taylor.

"*Dun*, a hill, eminence; Celt. *dun*. Dunholm was the Saxon name of Durham, from *dun*, mons, and *holm*, insula amnica." Jamieson and Brockett.

"No word in the English language actually determines the form of that rising ground which is known in Scotland by the Celtic term *dun*. It has the same signification in A.-S. as in Celtic." Jamieson.

"*Down*, from *dune*, a grassy hill, answering to weald in Kent, and wold in Gloucester, Lincolnsh. and Yorks." Edmunds.

"*Down*, a hill, A.-S."—Halliwell.

Dunquerque, in France, and Dunkirk, in England, the church of the *dun* or *dunes*.

The word is Celtic and Greek, then Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon, adopted into low Latin and some of the modern Latin tongues; first a hill and then a fortress.

Examples:—

Hinedon—A.S. *hynd*, a doe; the hill of the doe.

Langdon—the long hill.

Meldon—the middle hill. (W. J. Watson.)

On our north-east coast the sandhills at the sea are commonly called 'The Links,' and correspond to the *dunes* of the French coasts.

Dowke.

"Leathery blue clay from the side of a mineral vein." Bell. That clay abounding at the place so named. A term perhaps of the miners.

"Suio-Goth. *döpa*, in aquis immergere." Ihre.

Dan. *dykke*, to dive, damp; Sw. *dyka*, to dive.

A.-S. *dufan*, *gedufan*, to plunge in water, to duck, sink, dive, and *dyppan*, to dip, immerge, baptize.

Ger. *dukken*, to duck; Dut. *duiken*, ib.; Flem, *duiken*, to dive, *duiker*, a diver. All imply water, but not clay.

Not in Celtic.

A Scandinavian, Suio-Goth., high and low German, and modified Anglo-Saxon word, meaning wet, or a wet place.

Halliwell has "*dowke*, to hang down, to fall, to rest, tidily or slovenly, as hair, &c.; also *douk*, to stoop the head, to bow, to dive or bathe, and to dip; and *douky* and *douk*, damp, wet, moist."

Damp weather is said to be *donky*, in the West Riding.

"*Douk*, v. a. and n., to bow down, to dive or plunge under water as a water fowl does, to bathe and wash in the water." Atkinson's Clev. Dial.

"To *dook*, to duck or immerse in water; also to bow down the head abruptly." Engl. Dial. Soc. E. Yorks. *e.g.* As in avoiding a blow.

"*Douky*, dampish, dank, spelt doukey." Ditto Midld. Station.

To *dowse* has the same meaning.

Example:—

Dowke—name given to a place where there is clay and water.

"In Upper Wharfedale, between Kilnsey and Hawkswick, is a cave called Dowker*bottom* Cave, which had been in the occupation of Romano-British people. The floor was covered with stiff

clay, and was strewn with limestone blocks fallen from the roof. A pool of water, that had at no distant date been twelve feet deep, with a bottom of fine clay sediment, existed at the farthest end." Old Yorkshire. New Series, vol. i., p. 36.

Dub.

Icel. "*djūpr*, deep, *djūp*, the deep, the sea." Cleasby.

Dan. *dyp;* Sw. *djup;* Ger. *tief;* Dut. and Flem. *diep;* "A.-S. *dýpa*, deep, profunditas, and *dýppan*, to dip." Lye.

Fr. *Dieppe*, the town.

"*Djup*, profundus; C. B. *dwfn;* Ulph. *djūps;* A.-S. *deop*, unde *dypa*, profunditas; Al. *tiuf*, *diuf;* Belg. *diep;* Angl. *deep*.

"Quod ad originem vocis attinet, putat, Junius and Wachterus a Gr. *βυδὸν*, (*βυθός* in Liddell and Scott), fundus, per literarum metathesin Gothicam vocem factum, quod veri quam sit simile, ipse Lector judicabit. *Dy*, palus, cœnum. There is also Suio-Goth. *döpa*, mergere, in aquis immergere." Ihre.

Lat. *profundum;* It. *profondità*, *fondo*.

Sp. *profundidad;* Fr. *profondeur;* Port. *fondo*.

"Wel. *dubh*, a canal or gutter; Ir. *dob*, a gutter; *dib*, Lothian and Ayrshire." Jamieson.

Dubh is not in Spurrell. In Gaelic it is black, dark; Manx *dub*, *dubbey*, *dubbar*, a dub, pond, pool. *Diofn*, deep, *dyfuder*, depth.

An Icel., Scandinavian, H. and L. German, and Celtic word. Not in the Latin languages.

"*Dub*, a small pool of water, a piece of deep and smooth water in a rapid river." Halliwell and Brockett.

"*Dub*, 1. a small pool of rain water, a puddle (Scotch); 2. a gutter, a duck dub. Ir. *dob*, a gutter." Jamieson.

> "Weel mounted on his grey mare, Meg,
> A better never lifted leg—
> Tam skelpit on thro' *dub* and mire,
> Despising wind and rain and fire."
>
> *Burns' Tam o'Shanter.*

Halliwell thinks that *dowke*, donky, damp, wet, moist, a bath, a dip, is allied to *dub*. See Dowke.

"*Dump*, a deep hole of water, feigned at least to be bottomless." Vocab. of East Anglia.

Examples :—

Black Dub—black pool.

Tarn Dub—pleonasm. = lake pool.

Ashdub—ash tree dub.

Ashdubside—side of ditto.

Dyance.

Edge.

Icel. "*egg*, *acies*, a ridge." Cleasby. Dan. *eg*, edge of sword or knife. Sw. *ägg;* Ger. *ecke*, as Rolandseck on the Rhine.

Dut. *egge*, *rand*, *rug*; Flem. *rund*, *kant;* A.-S. *ecg*, edge.

Lat. *jugum montis;* It. *giogo*, *giogaja*, ridge of hills.

Sp. *sierra*, *cadena de colinas*, chain of hills, *espinazo*, spine, back; Port. *serra*, *gume*, *borda*, hills, edge.

Fr. *crète*, *arète*, chain or crest of hills.

"A.-S. *eggian*, *incitare*, *acuere*, to make keen or sharp; whence Ger. *eck*, Dut. *egge*, Sw. *œgg*, the sharpened extremity, and then applied generally to the extremity, rim, or border." Richardson.

Hence to egg on or excite any one to fight, &c.

"Gr. *ἀκη*, unde *ἀκάζω*, acuo; *aiguiser*, Gall.; *aguzzare*, Ital." Ihre.

Wel. *min*, *rhyn*, *ymyl*, edge, border, *cefn*, *trum*, ridge, back, *penrhyn*, cape. Gael. *roinn*, *oir*, *bile*, margin, edge, rim; Ir. *rinn*, *run*, *rind*, ibid.; Manx *dreeym*, ridge of a hill. Corn. *rhyn*, a point of land, a promontory, a hill. Bret. *rûn*, *reân*. Ibid.

"*Edge*, the side of a hill, a ridge." Halliwell.

"*Edge*, *ege*, the highest part of a moorish and elevated tract of ground of considerable extent, generally that lies between two streams, a kind of ridge. So. of Scotland. It is used both by itself and in composition, as Caverton Edge." Jamieson.

Edge is therefore Icel., Scan., Ger., Dut., A.-S., and Gr., not Celtic.

It is often equivalent to watershed.

Examples:—

Backstone Edge—"There are many Stone Edges, lofty escarpments with or without down-brash." Bell. Icel. *bakki*, a bank.

Soulgill Edge—ridge or edge of the willow gill.

Ovington Edge—on the bank of the Tees, above Winston.

Forest Edge—by the edge or side of the forest.

Edge House—modern.

In Northumberland are several Edges, as Biddlestone Edge, Sharperton Edge, &c.

Eff Mount.

No clue to meaning, unless *efete*, *eft*, newt, or *efer*, boar.

Egglestone. See Stone.

Farm.

Fr. *ferme*, *terre*, bien de campagne donné à loyer. "Etym. Picard. *farme;* Provenç. *ferma;* bas C. A. *firma;* de l' adj. Lat. *firmus*, chose ferme, établie, convenue." Littré.

Lat. *firma*, *fundus*, *prædiolum*. (*Ferme*, a rent, *firmus*. Prompt. Parv.) Ital. *podere;* Sp. *tierra arrendada;* Port. *herdade*, *casel*, *terra arrendada*.

Ger. *pachtgut*, *meierhof*, *pacht*. Dut. *boerderij*, *pachthoeve*; Flem. *pacht*, *pachthoeve*.

Dan. *avisgaard*, *bondegaard*. Sw. *bondgärd*, *hemman*. Icel. *bœr*, *boer*, *byr*, house; *bú-jörd*, farm, estate. Norw. *ból*.

A.-S. *feorme*, *fearme*, food, support, where food is procured, a farm, *feorme-hám*, a farm house.

For the different meanings of *firma* or *feorme*, see Bold. Buke Gloss. lxi.

Wel. *tyddyn*, *syddyn*, *fferm;* Gael. *baile*, *gabhail*.

The word has come to us from the Latin through French.

"La province ne lui avait jamais semblé qu' une ferme avec grange, pressoir et basse-cour, chargée de fournir à la consommation de Paris." Souvestre; Trois Mois de Vacances.

Examples:—

Clifford's Farm.

Castle Farm.

Streatlam Farm—see Streatlam.

Raby Farm—see Raby.

Raby West Farm—cum multis aliis.

Fell.

Icel. "*fjall*, pl. *fjöll*, a fell, mountain, a chain of mountains." Cleasby. Dan. *field*, mountain; *fjæld* in Cleasby.

Sw. *fäll*, alps, chain of mountains; but in Ger. *feld*, is a field, plain, and *fels*, rock; Dut. *veld*, field, plain.

A.-S. *feld*, *fild*, a field, pasture, plain; *Fold*, terra, solum, humus, the ground.

Fell does not occur in the Latin or Celtic languages; and is a purely northern word. Icel. and Scandinavian. It is frequent in North England and Scotland.

The Ger. *feld*, the Dut. *veld*, and the A.-S. *feld*, *fild*, *fold*, indicate a flat place, a plain.

"*Fell*, a precipitous rock, a wild rocky hill. Scotland and North England." Jamieson.

"High land, only fit for pasture. In plur. it denotes a chain of steep hills. The whole of the tract of land throughout the Cheviot Hills which is not ploughed is called '*the fells*.'" Ibid. Suppl.

"*Fĕll*. 2. A hill or mountain. North. Also a moor or open waste ground, pasture, or any unenclosed space without many trees." Halliwell.

"*Fell*, a rocky hill, a mountain or common, scarcely admitting of cultivation—frequently used for any moor or open waste, though properly a high and alpine tract only." Brockett.

"*Fjäll*, rupes, petra; dicitur proprie de jugo montium et rupium, atque in specie illorum qui hodie Norrwegiam a Suecia

disterminant. Isl. *fjäll*, Al. *felis*, rupes; Ger. *fels*, id. Ad familiam hujus vocis pertinere videtur Hesychianum *φάλαι*, quod interpretatur *ὄροι* et *σκοπιαί* montes et speculæ, necnon Suidæ. *φελλεῖς* h. e. *τοποι πετρώδεις*, loca montana. Jam antea ad vocem *berg* indicavimus, veri nobis videri simile, *fiall* a *fela*, *fjæla* nomen accepisse quum receptacula fuerint hominum, et a natura concessa præsidia adversus vim et quoslibet insultus. Martinius Germ. *fels* derivat a *φαλός*, eminens." Ihre.

φᾶλαι is not in 'Liddell and Scott'; there is *φᾶλός*, shining, white, and *φελλεύς*, stony ground.

Examples:—

Backside Fell—Icel. *fjalla-bakki*.

Burton F.—from *burh*, A.-S., a fort, and *tún*, house.

Dufton F.—fell of Dufton, the village.

Fell Dykes—stone walls of the fell.

Green F.—? from its colour.

Harter F.—compare with Carter Fell, Northumberland.

Herdship F.—? where sheep are herded.

High Cringle F.—*crinkle*, full of bends and turns. Skeat.

High Scald F.—of the scald or bard. Scandinavian.

Hill Beck High F.—pleonasm.

Hilton F.—of the hill town.

Holwick F.—of the low-lying village.

Kelton F.—*keld*, spring, fountain, and *tún*.

Knock F.—of the round hill.

Langdon F.—of the long hill.

Little F. and Long F.

Mell F.—middle fell.

Mickle F.—great fell.

Murton F.—? moor tún fell.

Musgrave F.—belonging to a Musgrave.

Roman F.—station, or fortress.

Warcop F.—*weare*, a weir, and *cop*, hill, enclosed hill, or signal hill fell.

Widdybank F.—properly Windybank Fell.

Flat or Flatt.

Icel. *flatr*, flat, even, level, smooth; Suio-Goth. *flat*, *platt*, planus, latus, sed altitudinis expers; Dan. *flade*; Sw. *flata;* Al. *flata*, *flahh;* Ger. *flach*, *platt;* Dut. *vlak*, *plat;* Fl. *plat*.

"A.-S. *flett*, a dwelling, house, chamber, bed." Bosworth. Hence probably a house in flats, or stories.

"*Flet*, *flatt*, area, fundus, item aula, cænaculum." Lye Sup.

"*Flatt*, bassus vel planus." Prompt. Parv.

Wel. *gwastad*, level, plain; Gael. *comhnard*, *reidhlean;* Manx *liabagid*, flatness, *cherræa-strah*, *faaice*, plain; Corn. *compos*, straight, even, right; Bret. *compoz* or *kompoez*, flat. Le Gonidec.

Lat. *planus*, *latus* et *depressus*; It. *pianura*, *piatto;* Sp. *llanura*, *llano*, *plano;* Port. *paiz plano*, *chato*, *chão*, *plano*.

Fr. *plaine*, *plat*, *terrain plat*.

"*Platt*, latus et depressus. *Plats*, area, manifesta origo est a Gr. πλατύς." Ihre.

"*Flat*, a field; this is used in a sense somewhat different from the English word." Jamieson.

"*Flat*, a hollow in a field, Glouc., any very level smooth place." Halliwell.

Skeat states that its connection with Gr. πλατύς, broad, has not been made out. It is more likely connected with the Dutch and German, and the Greek πλάξ, a flat surface, (stem, πλάκ)—plain, level, smooth.

Examples:—

Osmon Flat—Osmond's or Ostman's Flat. See Croft.

Harbour Flatt—"Harbour, sporting term for the resting place of a deer. Flat=a level piece of ground, a plain. Harbour Flat =deer-rest, plain." Bell.

South Flats.

Flats Wood—wood on the flat or level.

Plat—same as flat.

An originally Greek, Latin, or Icelandic, Scandinavian, and Teutonic word, and found in some Latin tongues; not in Celtic dialects.

Foggerthwaite.

"Icel. *fog*, properly he who adapts himself to another, junctura, commissura, also equity. *Föga*, accommodatio, quando quis alterius voluntati sese submittit." Ihre.

"A.-S. *fog*, an agreement, *fogere*, a suitor, a wooer." Bosw. And *thwaite*, a clearing in the forest.

A clearing for meetings of an equitable nature to accommodate differences, to make agreements, &c.

Force.

Icel. *fors*, (modern and for euphony) *foss*, waterfall; Dan. *fos*, *foss* (Cleasby); Sw. *fors*—pronounced *fos*.

A.-S. *wœter-ǽdre*, waterfall, water. Cleasby.

Ger. *wasserfall*; Dut. and Fl. *waterval*.

Wel. *rhaiadr*, *dyfrddisggnfa*; Gael. *eas*, *leum-uisge*.

Manx *tuittym-ushtey*; Bret. *kouez-dour*.

Lat. *cataracta*; It. *cascata d'acqua*; Sp. and Port. *cascada*.

Fr. *cascade*, waterfall, cascade—from Lat. *cascare*, from *cadere*, to fall.

A purely Scandinavian word, and "test word of Scandinavian language and origin." Cleasby.

"*Force*, a cascade or waterfall." Halliwell.

"*Fors*, *forss*, a stream, a current. Suio-Goth. *fors*, denotes not only a cataract but a rapid stream. Sw. *fors-a*, to rush. It is used in the same sense in Lapland." Jamieson.

"*Fors*. 1. Vehementia. This is the meaning according to Verelius, and Gothric's History, and it is the same now. Some regard it as a Gothic word, as *force*; others derive it from the Latin *fortis*, as the English do their *force*, and the Italians their *forza*. Fr. *force*, It. *forza*, Lat. *fortis*, Angl. *force*. 2. *Cataracta*, *catadupa*, flumen rapidum et vehemens.

"*Foss*, precox, protervus. That is whatever breaks out rapidly; from the old Gothic *fus*, citus." Ihre.

Hence also perhaps our words *fuss* and *fussy*, in the sense of hurry and hurrying.

Examples :—

The Force, High Force, or Tees Force, "may justly be considered as unrivalled in Britain." Langstaffe's Richmondshire. That is, after a day and night or two of heavy rain. Its fall is about 70 feet.

Force Burn—a burn or beck near the force.

Forcefoot—a place below the force.

Force Garth—a field near the force.

Forcett—"Fors-hut=the hut by the force, or foss." Bell.

Force-White, on Yorksh. side above High Force.

Ford.

A.-S. *ford*, vadum, a ford; Suio-Goth. *wada*, ire, ambulare; also *vadare*, transire vadum, *wad*, vadum, a ford.

Ger. *furt;* Dut. *wadde;* Flem. *wade.*

Dan. *vadested;* Sw. *vadestelle.*

Lat. *vado*, to wade through, ford, *vadum-us;* It. *guado;* Sp. *vado;* Port. *vadeaçaô;* Fr. *gué.*

Wel. *rhyd*, *rhydle;* Gael. *ath*, *fuodhail*, a ford; Manx *aah-ny-hawiney*, *aah-ny-lhuingey*, ford; Corn. *rid*, ford, *Bâs dhour*, a ford; Bret. *rodo*, *roton*, a road.

Ford is Anglo-Saxon and German.

"*Vadum* is probably from the same root as *wasser* and *water*, and also akin to *unda*, *udus*.

Ud-us, probably a contraction of *uv-idus*, from *uv-eo* (*uvesco*), though the original form of the root is UD, so that *uv-eo* arises from *udv-eo*, the *d* disappearing before *v;* cf. *suavis* with Sansc. *svádu;* Gr. ἡδύς. The root *ud* appears in Sancr. *und*, madidum esse, *uda* "*aqua;*" Lat. *unda*. The root had originally an initial *v* or *w*, whence Slav. *voda*, Ger. *wass-er*, Engl. *water*, *wet*, *&c.* The *v* or w is represented by the aspirate in Gr. ὕῳ, ὕδωρ, &c., and in Latin *humeo*, *humidus*, *&c.*" Smith's Lat. Dict.

Wath, in East and South Yorkshire, is a common name for a ford, *e.g.* Wath-upon-Dearn.

Ford and forth (*q.v.*) are often confounded in popular speech,

"*Ford*, a shallow part of a river where a road crosses." Edmunds.

"*Ford*, 1. a way, via communis, synonymous with *gate*. Aleman (German) *fort*.

"*Ford* is the past participle of *faran*, A.-S. to go, and always, without exception, means gone, *i.e.*, a place gone over or through." Horne Tooke.

It means also a common road on which to go forward, *forth faran*, to go forth.

"*Forthe*, a ford. M.S. Egerton, 829, f. 78." Halliwell.

Examples:—

Gainford—anciently Geinford, Gegenford, Geganford, Gegnford. Gegenforda, Geagenforda—the place over against (*gegen*, Ger., *gegn*, A.-S.) the ford. "Ford of the Gaini." Edmunds.

Rutherford—"*rader*, a rower, oarsmen, sailor; *raderford*, the ferryman's passage." Bell. There was perhaps a ferry boat here.

Garford—? A.-S. *gar*, a dart, javelin, spear, lance, weapon; or Wel. *gar*, at, by, near, to, the Wel. *ffordd*. The place at the ford, like Gainford.

Todford—? of the fox = Foxford.

Forth or Firth.

Icel. "*fjörthr*, (Swed. and Dan. *fjord*; North Eng. and Scot. *firth*, *frith*; Eng. *ford*, is a kindred word but not identical), a firth or bay; a Scandinavian word; a small crescent-shaped inlet or creek is called *vik*, and is less than *fjörthr*." Cleasby.

Firth and frith are the same, like gers and grass, brid and bird, cruds and curds, forst and frost, by transposition of letters. The firth or frith of Forth—of Clyde, *i.e.*, the firth or frith of a forth or fiord!

"*Forth*, inde, exinde; *forthgan*, prodire." Lye.

"*Forthe*, a ford. M.S. Egerton, 829, f. 78." Halliwell.

Forth is not in Ihre, only *fort*, via communis.

"*Forth*, an inlet of the sea. *Forth*, *foirth*, *forthe*, a fort. *Forth*, adv. The Forth, without, out of doors. Aberd." Jamieson's Suppl.

"The Forth," or firth, at Newcastle, (supposed to have been originally a fort in connection with the castle), was a square grassy place of recreation, containing eleven acres, enclosed by a double row of lime trees and a low brick wall, situated outside of the town walls, *i.e.*, forth of the walls. It was abolished when the Central Station of the North Eastern Railway was formed; the offices, at the top of the Forth Banks, opposite to the pig market and the Infirmary, were erected on part of the site, the rest being occupied by the top of Neville Street adjoining.

Forth and ford, in the three examples below, are convertible one into the other, and are often confounded together in popular speech in Northumbria. In the West Riding of Yorkshire, Castleford is commonly called in the local vernacular Castleforth Woodlesford, Woodlesforth; Bradford, Bradforth; and there are numerous other examples.

In Northumberland, Stamfordham was anciently Stamfortham. Hodgson's Hist. of Northd.

"In Lincolnshire and the borders thereof *ford* is sometimes corrupted into *worth* instead of *wath*. Two places named Bottesford are Bottsworth with the common people."

Examples:—

Barforth—"formerly Bereford, in Doomsday Book; the barred or fenced ford; the supposed site of a Roman station and trajectus over the Tees, no vestige of which remains.

Old Richmond was at, or close to, Barforth. It is possible that it and Richmond on the Swale derived their names from the ancient Dyke or Richmound. A.-S. *rice*, power, kingdom, and *munt*, a mount.

Startforth, or Stratforth, or Stratforde, or Stretford; High and Low, on the south side of the Tees, at Barnardcastle.—The passage forth of the street or Roman road.

Forthburn—ford of the burn, or fordable burn.

GAINFORD. See Ford.

Garnathwaite.

A.-S. *gandra*, *ganra*, a gander, and *thwaite*, a clearing=gander clearing. Bell.

Or perhaps from "Icel. *garn;* A.-S. *gearn;* Engl. *yarn;* Dan. and Swed. *garn;*" and *thwaite*, a clearing for the spinning of yarn. Icel. *garn*, also means a net, from the material of which it is made; also lacus, mare, as in Östergarn, Westergarn, Rungarn; also entrails in a filamentous state, *e.g.* catgut; or from Icel. *gandr*, a fiend, the fabulous serpent that girdled the earth. Cleasby. See Thwaite.

Gander Hill, Lincolnshire.

Garth.

Icel. *garthr*, hedge, field; Mœso-Goth. *gards*, domus; Suio-Goth. *gård;* Dan. *gaard* (*gierde*, fence, hurdle); Sw. *gård*, yard, court, house, estate, land; O. H. G. *gart;* Mod. Ger. *garten*, a garden; A.-S. *geard*, *gierd*, a hedge, enclosure, garden, region, &c.; also "*haga*, *hage*, a hedge, garden, field." Bosworth. Dut. *haag*, *heg*, *heining*, hedge, *tuin*, fence, hedge, enclosure, garden, see Haining, '*Sgravenhage*, The Hague, La Haye Sainte, near Waterloo, &c.; Fl. *tuin*, garden, *haag*, hedge.

"Wel. *garth*, buttress, ridge, fold or inclosure. *Garthen*, *garthan*, encampment, *gardd*, a garden. "Gael. *garadh*, *gard;* Ir. *gardha;* Manx *garey;* Corn. *garth;* Bret. *garz*, a garden; Sansc. *garhan*, from *garh*, to enclose." Williams.

"Russ. *gorod* and *grad*, as Novgorod, Elizabetgrad.

Lat. *hortus*, a garden. *Cors*, *chors*, *cohors*.

Gr. χόρτος, an inclosure or feeding place." Ihre.

It. *giardino;* Sp. *huerta*, *jardin;* Port. *jardim;* Fr. *jardin*, *haye*.

The etymology of *jardin* by Littré is this: "Bourguign *jadin;* Berry, *jardrin;* Picard. *gardin*, *guerdin;* Provenç. *jardin*, *gardi;* Catal. *jardi;* Espagn. *jardin;* Port. *jardim;* Ital. *giardino;* du germanique, Goth. *gards*, maison; A. H. A. *kartoj*, *gardo;* Alem. *garten;* Isl. *gort*. Le grec χόρτος; le Latin *hortus*, *chors*, *chortis;* et le Français *la cour*, sont du même radical. Comparez l'ancien Slav. *grad*, le Russe *gorod*, ville."

Engl. *yard*, *garth*, *e.g.*, a church yard, a potatoe garth, a stack garth; Scotch *gaird*, a garden or gairden, properly of pot herbs, a kailyard, or garth.

"In Celtic also, *gerden* is to hedge about, (v. Schilteri Gloss. p. 346), to which add χόρτος, an inclosure in which a flock of birds may be kept; περίβολος τῆς ἀυλῆς, as Hesychius has it. Scarcely another word can be found in the whole of our language that has been in use so extensively, or which has left its traces in the language of so many nations, and they so widely differing from each other. For in ancient times it was in common use, as may be gathered from the observations as well of Stiernhjelm in the Glossarium Ulphilanum, as of Wachter and others, in the speech of the Parthians, Carthaginians, Greeks, Latins, and Celts; nor was it unknown among the Sarmatæ and other nations of the Sclavonic family.

As to its first origin, many believe that it is to be found in Hebrew גדר, cinxit, in which, by a slight transposition of letters, *gard* is easily formed. Wachter, however, attributes to us Suiones alone, the glory of having preserved the root, because we have *gyrda*, cingere, whence *gördel*, *gjord*, cingulum,* the original Suio-Gothic word has been preserved, and we know that *gyrda* has come from *gård*.

The original signification is that which I have said was the most probable, namely, any enclosure to ward off either noisome beasts or human enemies.

II. Aream clausam, septum. This simply means that area which is in front of the house, and which was usually surrounded by a hedge or other erection.

Fiskeg°rd—fishpond, or enclosure for catching fish.

Humblegård—hop garth or field.

Örtegård—hortus; A.-S. *ortgeard*, *vyrtgeard*, and *orceard*, whence orchard.

Hönsgård—a poultry yard.

Ladugård—place where the barns are, and oxen stalled.

Manngård—where the people live.

* Anglice *girdle*, in the Newcastle dialect *gord*, a hoop.

Kyrkegård—churchyard.

III. Villam rusticam cum omni fundo.

IV. Citadel, a walled and fortified place.

V. Palace, royal residence.

VI. Civitatem, urbem—Asgard, city of the Asi, or gods,—Micklagard—the big city—Constantinople.

VII. Terram, regionem." Ihre.

"*Garth*, a yard, a small field or inclosure adjoining a house, as a churchyard, a garden, an orchard, a warren." Ray, Halliwell, Brockett.

"It is evidently," says Jamieson, "from A.-S. *geard*, inclosure, garden. Ulphilas uses *aurtigeards* for gardens. A.-S. *ortgeard*, *weortgeard*, literally signifying a place fenced in for the preservation of herbs or fruits; hence English *orchards*.

Gords, a term used in Orkney, which seems to denote lands now lying waste that had formerly been inhabited and cultivated. Perhaps from the Suio-Goth. *gaard* (from *gord*), sepimentum, area clausa, villa rustica. Mœs.-Goth. *gards*, domus, a yard, a backside, a croft, a churchyard. North. Grose."

"In Orkney, *garth* denotes a house and the land attached to it, as Kongsgarth, in the parish of Sandwick, *i.e.*, the King's house, and Mirigarth, in Cross P. Sanday. This is now the manse, and signifies the house of the Mire, contiguous to which it is situated. The *th* is lost in the pronunciation, as they are pronounced *Kongsger*, *Miriger*.

The term *garth* is applied to a smaller possession than *boo* or *bool*, sometimes spelled in old writings, *bowl*.

4. An inclosure for catching fish, especially salmon.

It is used also in composition." Jamieson.

Examples:—

Baldersgarth—from the sun god Balder, or man of that name.

Thringarth or Thinggarth—inclosure of the thing or meeting—of the crowd.

Clever Yard—? where cleavers, *Galium Aparine*, flourish.

Low Garth—from its position.

Thorngarth—abounding in, or enclosed by, thorns.

Forcegarth—near the Force (High) or waterfall.

Watery Garth—watery or wet garth.

Westgarth—a personal name.

Gate.

"Icel. *gat*, pl. *göt*, (A.-S. *geat* and Engl. *gate* = entrance. Hel. *gat* = foramen), a hole. Cp. the following, *Gata*, (Ulf. *gatva* = πλατεῖα; old Engl. and Scot. *gate* = way; O. H. G. *gaza*, mod. *gasse;* Sw. *gata;* Dan. *gade*) properly a thoroughfare, but generally a way, path, road." Cleasby.

A.-S. *gát*, *geát*, *jät*, a gate, door, opening, a gap, Bosworth; *gat*, *gate*, Lye.

"*Ganga* is not vernacular, but borrowed from Ger. and Dan. (cf. Ulf. *gaggan;* A.-S. and Hel. *gangan;* Scot. and North Eng. *gang;* Dan. and Sw. *ganga* or *gå;* Ger. *gehen;* Ivar Aasen *ganga*) to go." Cleasby.

Suio-Goth. *gå*, *gånga;* Dut. and Flem. *gaan*; A.-S. *gán*, *gangan*, to go; Dan. *gaae;* Sw. *gå*. Newcastle, *te gan*, to go.

Wel. *heol*, *ystrid*. *ffor*; Gael. *sraid*, *geata*.

Manx *straid*, street, *raad*, road; Corn. *yet*.

In Durham, Yorkshire, and Northumberland *yat* or *yet*, a gate.

"Corn. *for*, *fordh*, a way, a road, a passage. In the Celtic dialects generally *ford* signifies a way by land, and in the Teutonic, one by water. The root is preserved in the German *fahren*, to go." Williams. "In Bret. the French *route* is *hent* and *stréat* or *stréad*." Le Gonidec.

Lat. *via*, *via strata*, a way, highway, road, street, path, *stratum*, a pavement, *semita*, a narrow way, path, lane; It. *via*, *strada*, *contrada;* Sp. *calle*, *camino*, *via*, *senda;* Port. *estrada*, *via*, *caminho*, *rua*.

Fr. *chemin*, *route*, *voie*, *rue*, *ruelle*.

"*Gate*, a way, path, street or road." Halliwell and Brockett.

"*Gait*, *gate*, a road, a way, an indefinite space, distance, a street; an expedition, especially of a warlike kind. Resenius derives Isl. *gata*, a street, way, from *gat-a*, perforare, as being an opening. But the conjecture of Ihre seems more probable,

that it is from *gaa*, to go, as Lat. *iter* from *eo*, *itum*. id. For what is a way but the course that one holds in going or travelling. Gating has a meaning different in Scotland from that in Yorkshire. It suggests the idea of gazing." Jamieson.

Gate is common in Yorkshire and Durham, and means the street, or road to a place. It is applied to a bar or entrance to a place, but the word really means the road itself; as Lingwell Gate, Lofthouse Gate, Hunsgate, and Hounds Gate. Batty's Hist. of Rothwell. Gatings or gatins are roads left through woods for the convenience of leading timber, &c. "Get agate," a common Yorkshire expression for 'get on,' be quick, start, begin your work, &c.

Westgate, Newgate, &c , are common names in English towns, Eastgate and Westgate were in former times entrances to the deer park of the Bishop of Durham in Upper Weardale.

"*The town gate*" is a common name for the principal road or street through a village or small town. A gate, five or more barred, is the entrance into a field or common; a garden gate.

Gatahörn, in Suio-Goth.=the corner of a street; similarly we have Woodhorn, near Newbiggin-by-the-Sea,=The Newbiggin or building by the horn or corner of the wood.

Gate is Icel., Scand., Suio.-Goth., H. and L. Ger., and A.-S., and occurs also in Gael. and Corn.

Examples :—

Bace Gate Hill—from *bais*, shallows or flats, or Bace's or Race's Gate. Race is not an uncommon name in Teesdale and Weardale (Bell). *Bais* is not in Bosworth; but in Spurrell's Wel. Dict., *bais*, is flats, shallows.

Banks Gate—gate or way of the banks, or Banks's Gate; the possessive *s* is commonly omitted in Yorkshire.

Dent Gate—Dent's Gate.

Green Gates—lanes or roads.

Narrowgate Beacon—*b*. of the narrow way.

Stanhope Gate—gate or way to the Stony-hope, or Stanhope.

Upgate—a way up hill.

Broadley's Gate—from proper name.

Gill.

Icel. "*gil*, a steep narrow glen, with a stream at bottom; *ghyll*, or *gill*, North England and Scotland in local names; like the Gr. χαράδρα." Cleasby.

Not in Suio-Goth., or in Dan., Sw., Dut., Flem., or the Latin tongues. There is in Ger. *gill* = *bach*, a burn, or brook.

Not in Spurrell or Macalpine.

Gill, like other words, must have remained to us from the time when the whole of Danish England, Scandinavia, and Iceland spoke the same Norse tongue. It is a pure Icel. word, and as a local name is common in the western dales, where it is also a personal name.

"*Gill*, a narrow glen, perhaps from *gyll*, Br., the hazel tree, which grows in such places." Edmunds. No *gyll* in Wel.

It is common to find hazels in gills.

"*Gelly*, *gilly*, a grove of hazels." Williams. In the Celtic dialects are—

"Corn. *celli*, *kelli*, a grove, nemus; Wel. *celli*, *y gelli*; It. *coill*, *caill*; Gael. *coille*; Manx *keil*; in Gr. ὕλη; Lat. *sylva*; Sansc. *guhila*, from *guh*, to hide."

"*Gill*, a rivulet, a ravine, narrow valley or dell, a ditch; according to Kennett, 'a breach or hollow descent in a hill.'" Halliwell.

"A small glen or dell, properly a narrow valley with steep and rocky banks on each side, and with a stream of water running through it." Brockett.

"*Gill*, a hole or cavern. It seems to be used in the west of Scotland for a kind of small glen or defile. Ruddiman properly refers it to Isl. *gil*, hiatus montium, fissura montis.

Geil also denotes a fissure of any kind. *Geil*, Isl., interstitium inter duo prærupta. Gl. Orkneyinga S." Jamieson's Dict.

"*Gill*, a strait, small glen." Ib. Suppl.

"*Gillet* (Bridge), the confluence of small waters or streams." Batty's Hist. of Rothwell, Yorks.

"Perhaps (as Richardson suggests, the same as *gull*, *gully*;)

the heart of this plateau, from west to east, to join the Wooler Water a little above Earl, flows a stream which is called the Common Burn, with a fork on the north called Broadstruther Burn. Both are bare moorland rivulets till they unite, after which the banks are wooded, and there is a narrow craggy ravine with a waterfall at the bottom, about which grow *Hieracium prenanthoides* and *Crepis succisæfolia.* But the most interesting glens of the Cheviot, whether for the botanist or lover of scenery, are those which penetrate the great ridge on the north, and contain the sykes which unite to form the College Burn. Within less than a mile from the cairn these decline in level 1600 feet, steep, bare, treeless ravines, their rivulets fed from innumerable bright-green well-heads, where copious fountains gush clear and cool out of the hill-side, flanked by embankments of loose stones or precipitous columns of red or grey porphyritic crag, the stream at the bottom leaping from terrace to terrace down a channel so steep that it is almost one continuous waterfall in the rainy season. To reach these from Wooler the best way is not to take the Earl road at all, but that which leads out of the head of the town on the west, and follow a footpath across the central heathery plateau, the portion of which nearest the town is called Wooler Common, crossing the Common Burn where the two branches join, and following the Broadstruther Fork out to its head. There is a horse-track all the way, that leads into the hollow of the College Burn, which is an open grassy depression of no particular interest, except that just above its very head, in the direction of the highest Cheviot cairn, is the station for *Cornus suecica.* The highest farm-house on the College is called Goldscleugh, and is a little over 1000 feet in altitude. There is a small ravine above it, but the three principal ones are further west. From the next farm-house, about half a mile lower down, we can look right up two of the rocky ravines, one of which, called Dunsdale, originates in the east, and the other, called the Brizzle or Bizzle, on the west of the western Cheviot cairn. On the flank of this ridge, from 1200 feet down to the stream, we have one of the few relics of the primeval forest of Cheviot, consisting here almost altogether

of birch. To reach Henhole, which is perhaps the finest, or at any rate the rockiest glen of the three, from Dunsdale, the ridge on the west has to be crossed, as the glen sweeps round the west end of the highest ridge so as almost to join the Langlee glen at its head. Of the well-heads of the upper part of these ravines, from 1500 to 1800 feet, the following are the principal plants:—

Caltha palustris.
Sedum villosum.
Saxifraga stellaris.
Epilobium obscurum.
alsinifolium.
Myosotis repens.
Montia fontana.
Stellaria uliginosa.
Parnassia palustris.
Lychnis flos-cuculi.
Taraxacum palustre.
Carduus palustris.
Galium palustre.
Juncus effusus.
lamprocarpus.
Carex pulicaris.
panicea.
vulgaris.

Amongst the debris there is abundance of *Allosorus crispus*, but the only other rare fern, *Asplenium viride*, is more difficult to find. The more note-worthy montane plants of the crags are—*Sedum rhodiola*, *Hieracium argenteum* and *pallidum*, *Rubus saxatilis*, *Poa Balfourii*, *Saxifraga hypnoides*, and *Epilobium angustifolium*. The streams of these ravines join at Southernknow, 3 miles below which is the finest of the low-level Cheviot waterfalls, Heathpool Linn. On the south is a dry bell-shaped hill, 1700 feet in altitude, and on the north a porphyritic crag sweeps down suddenly into the stream, contracting it for a space of 30 or 40 yards into a narrow rocky channel. The rocky banks are overgrown by bright-green shade-loving mosses, and overshadowed by ash and elm; and a natural wood of oak, rowan, and birch extends along the slope of the southern hill. Here grow *Dianthus deltoides*, *Euonymus europæus*, *Poa nemoralis*, *Epilobium angustifolium*, *Hieracium argenteum* and *crocatum*. At Kirk-Newton the Glen is joined by the Beaumont, which rises on the Scotch side of the Cheviot mass, and sweeps round it in a curve past Yetholm and Mindrum. The Kilham Hills, which are enclosed in the angle between the two streams, are a series of rounded tors not exceeding 1000 feet in height, dry,

Girlington.

Perhaps from a patronymic *Girling* and *ton*. This name, however, is not among those in Kemble's list in vol. ii. of his Saxons in England; though there are names similar, *e.g.*, Garlingas—Garling, Kent, and Gearlingus—Yarlington, Oxfordsh.

Grain.

Icel. "*grein*. 1. properly a branch of a tree; 2. metaphorically a branch, an arm of the sea, science, &c." Cleasby, who says it is not found in German, Saxon, or English. It is, however, in common use in the north of England and south of Scotland.

Dan. *green*: Sw. *gren*, branch of a tree, bough; Ger. *zweig*.

Not in A.-S.

There is the apparently cognate *grenze* in Ger., *grens* in Dut. and Flem., a boundary or division.

Neither of them exists in the Celtic tongues.

Ihre gives "*grena*, dividere; Isl. *greina*, id., *grein*, pars, distinctio; Gr. κρίνειν, to divide, separate, (the root is KRI, Sansc. *Kri*); and *gren*, ramus; Veteres Galli *rain*. *Den grenar sig* = it (that is the river) divides itself. *Rot en gren* = root and branch.

In Lat. *ramus*, and in It. *ramo*, *ramuscello*, branch; Sp. *rama*, *ramo*; Port. *ramo*, *esgalho*, *o braço d'um rio*; Fr. *rameau*, *branche*.

"*Grain*, a branch of a tree." Halliwell.

"*Grain*, a branch; properly that which is grown. Hence corn (generally), hence also a branch (locally), whence by association, the grains or branches of a fork. The grain of wood, the growing, the direction in which it grows. Suio-Goth. *gren*, ramus." Brockett.

"*Grain*, *grane*, 1, the branch of a tree. So. Scot.; 2. the stalk or stem of a plant; 3. the branch of a river; 4. the prongs of a fork are called grains. Also the branches of a valley where it divides into two, as *Lewinshope Grains*. So. Scotl.

"*Granit*, forked, or having grains. Neptune's trident is called 'the three granit sceptour wand.'" Jamieson.

In Durham and Northumberland, as well as Yorkshire, the

branches of trees are commonly in popular speech called *grains.*

"*Grain*, a separate, linear, portion of a thing, whether still attached to, or detached from, the rest; as the branch of a tree, the tine of a fork." Atkinson's Clev. Dial.

"Also a branch of a dale." East Yorks. Engl. Dial. Soc.

Grains reminds one strongly of drains: they are plentiful in Upper Teesdale on the hill sides, where a variable number of them unite to form a sike, or fall into a beck, or one or more sikes make a beck, which ends in a river. See Brocks.

Grain, then, is an Icelandic and Scandinavian word, and has cognate relatives in Greek and High and Low German, and has been left us by the Danes or Norsemen.

Examples:—

Bleabeck Grains—drains to the Black Beck, or Bleaberry Beck Grains.

Grains o' the Beck—branches of the beck, in Luuedale.

Grain Beck—beck with grains.

High Grain.

Hudeshope Grains—drains to, or of, Uddo's hope.

Long Grain.

Soulgill Grains—drains to the Willow Gill. A.S. *sealh*, willow.

And many others.

Grange.

Fr. *grange.* Bâtiment de ferme destiné au logement des gerbes, et au battage des grains—'Tous les blés sont au grange.'

Etym. Bourguin. *grainge;* Provençal. *granja* and *granga;* Sp. and Port. *granja;* Bas Lat. *granica*, also *granea*, from Lat. *granum*, grain, corn, a grain; but *horreum*, a barn or granary.

Gael. *grainnseach*,, granary. *baile, fearainn*, &c.; Wel. *tyddyn, syddyn, fferm;* Manx *thie-eirinagh*, farmer's house; Bret. *méréuri.*

Ger. *Meierhof*, grange; Dut. and Flem. *schuur.* id.

Dan. *avisgaard. Meieri*, grange, farm, tenement, country house.

Sw. *Tröskloge, bondhemmen.* id.

A Norman French word, from Lat. *granum.*

"*Grange, granagium*, a barn or granary, originally and strictly

the storehouse for corn belonging to the lord of the manor or to a monastery. Fr. *grange*; Low Lat. *grangium*, from *granum*. It enters largely into names of places in Northumberland." Jamieson and Brockett.

"*Grange*. It may be observed, however, that the old English *graunge* is explained by Palgrave as having a signification different from this; as *graunge*, a little thorp; Fr. *hameau*, petit village," Jamieson.

"*Grange*, the farm-house of a monastery; the word always indicates the neighbourhood of ancient monastic houses." Edmunds.

"*Grange*, a farm-house, a barn or granary, a small hamlet; in Lincolnshire, a lone farm-house is still so called." Halliwell.

"*Grangia*. The place where corn and other agricultural produce was stored, and where there were buildings for horses, oxen, and other animals connected with a farm." Greenwell's Gloss. to Boldon Buke.

La Granja (the Grange) is a royal palace near to Madrid.

"Mais aprez disner en lieu des exercitations, ils demeuroyent en la maison, et par manière d'Apotherapie s'esbatoyent a botteler du foin, a fendre, a scier du bois et a batre les gerbes en la grange." Les OEVVRES de M. Francois Rabelais, Docteur en Medicine, 1613. Liv. i. ch. xxiiii.

In the following quotation from Boldon Buke, p. 20, we have a very pretty miniature picture of a farming establishment in the county of Durham in 1183, in which the grange is the barn, a part only of the 'onstead':—

"Adam de Helmede tenet ad firmam dominium de Kettona cum instauramento, iv. carucarum et iv. hercariorum, et cum acris seminatis, sicut in cirographo continetur, et cum grangia et bovaria et aliis domibus, quæ sunt in curia, quæ clausa est fossato et haia, et reddit xx marcas."

Examples:—

Allan's Grange—from proper name.

Balder Grange—from Balder, god or man.

Bluestone Grange—perhaps from the blue or mountain limestone appearing.

Hedrick Grange— ? Hedrick's.

Langton Grange—grange of Langton, or Longtown.

Newsham Grange—grange of Newsham, new home.

Quarry Grange—near a quarry.

Rokeby Grange—belonging to Rokeby.

Spital Grange—of the hospital; perhaps of lepers.

Stainton Grange—Stonetown Grange.

Streatlam Grange—of the street or Roman road; of Streatlam Castle.

Thorp Grange—of the village so called.

Whorlton Grange—of the quarry ton.

Grainger Barn—a pleonasm, or perhaps Grainger's Barn.

Green-Place.

Icel. "*grœnn*, *groenn*, green, colour.

A.-S. *gréne*; Hel. *grôni*; O. H. G. *kruoni*; Ger. *grün*; Dan. and Sw. *grön* (derived from *grôa*, to grow), green, of verdure. *Grœnska*, verdure; *græn-tô*, a green spot, *gras-blettr*, grass plot, *gras-hagi*, a grass pasture." Cleasby.

Suio-Goth. "*grön*; Al. *gruan*, *groan*. the root is *gro*, germinare, virescere; A.-S. *grovan*." Ihre. "*Grôwan*, to grow, to become green." Bosworth.

Gael. and Corn, *glassygyon*; Wel. *glesygen*, a green, a green plot; Bret. *glâz*, *glâs*, green colour; *foennek*, *fouennek*, grassy place.

Dut. and Flem. *groen*, *grasperk*.

Lat. *viridis*, green, *viretum*, a place overgrown with grass, green sward. Ital. *verde*, *verdura*, *prato*; Sp. *verde*, *llanura verde*.

Fr. *vert*, and *pré*, *prairie*; Port. *verde*, *verdura*.

Village green or common, so frequent in England.

An Icel., Suio-Goth., H. and L. Ger., Scand., and A.-S. word.

Not in the Celtic or Roman languages.

Examples:—

Marwood Green— ? green of the higher wood.

Stob Green—green with posts set up.

Bail Green—of Baal. *q.v.*

Thistle Green, Green Fell End, Greenhills, Green Burn, Green Gill; Green Castle—on Roman road. See Castle.

Greta.

The derivation of this name is said to be still *sub judice*. Some will have it from the A.-S. *grētan*, to weep, lament, cry out, in allusion to the wailing sound of its waters against the rock boulders, and *eá*, running water, and would call it the wailing water or stream.

Others, as Dr. Whitaker (History of Richmond), think that it is not from the A.-S. *gridan*, (*grētan*), strepere, but from the Suio-Goth. *greót*, a rock, and *eá*, water—the rocky water.

Icel. *grjót;* A.-S. *greót.*

"*Gryt*, lapis; Ant. *griut*, specially sandstone, from which millstones are made. C. B. *grut*, and hence the Fr. *grés*, sandstone fit for flagging, and from this the English *greeces*, for the steps of a stair.

"*Gryt*, lapis, in Suio-Goth., means also any kind of stone, and we have *mill stone grit.* Ihre goes on to say: "When mill stones are of a material particularly well adapted to the grinding of fruits, they *wara af godt gryt*, were of good grit; a common metaphor used to indicate the good nature and quality of anything. *I honom är ej godt gryt*, in that man is no good grit."*

The expressions 'he is of good grit,' and 'that is the real grit,' &c., are therefore not Americanisms, but Suedo-Gothicisms centuries old.

* Ihre says further: "That the Germans called a stone *groz*, or a similar name, Wachter has ingeniously conjectured from the German name for Margarita, *merigrozza* or *merigriez;* the former of these occurs in the Harmonia of Tatian, c. 39, 8, the latter in Gloss. Florent. They properly mean sea-stone.

Pliny, in Hist. Nat., lib. 9, 35, states that Margarita was a name of the Barbarians for the unio or pearl, whence Wachter concluded that Margarita was none other than the German *merigriez.*" The passage in Pliny is—"Dos omnis in candore, in magnitudine, orbe, lævore, pondere, haud promptis rebus, in tantum ut nulli duo reperiantur indiscreti: unde nomen unionum Romanæ scilicet imposuere deliciæ. Nam id apud Græcos non est, ne apud Barbaros quidem inventores ejus aliud, quam Margaritæ."

Meregrot, in A.-S., is pearl.

The name Margaret, then, means literally sea-stone, *i.e.* pearl.

Dr. Whitaker's theory is preferable. The Greta has a very rocky bed, as I have seen, but I have never heard that its water gives out a wailing sound, if it does, it must be a very peculiar stream.

The river Greta is alone as an example in Teesdale, but there is a Greta in Lancashire which falls into the Lune See eá or å.

Groove. Graft.

"Icel. *grafa*, (Ulph. *graban* = σκάπτειν; A.-S. *grafan*, North Engl. to grave; Ger. *graben;* Sw. *grafwa;* Dan. *grave*), to dig; *grafa grof*, to dig a grave." Cleasby.

"Suio-Goth. *grafwa*, sculpere; C. B. *crafu*, to scrape; A.-S. *grafan;* Al. *graban;* Gall. *graver;* Belg. *graven;* Angl. *grave, engrave;* Gr. γράφειν, to write. 2. Cavare. 3. Scrobem in terra effodere, to dig a grave, &c. *Graf, grift*, from Gr. κρύπτη, fovea; Ant. *græf;* A.-S. *græf.* id. Al. *grab, crap, grauua*, Gr. γραβὰ βόθρον, *h. e.* foveam. Hesychius. Any fosse, specially a grave.

"*Grop*, fovea, caverna; Ulph. *grobo*, fovea; A.-S. *græf, græp, græpe;* Al. *gruobo, kruopo.* Wachter thinks that the Œolic Gr. χηραβὸς, a cave of wild beasts, as well as the Latin *scrobs*, the letter *s* being added to *crobs*, are cognate with the above. To these he would have added the Ger. *gruft*, but would rather refer it to the Gr, κρύπτη, Lat. *crypta.* The root is Suio-Goth. *grafwa*, Ulf. *graban*, just as from *fodiendo fovea* gets its name.

Grufwa, fovea, fodina; Ulph. *grobo;* Al. *gruobo, gruopo;* Icel. *grifia;* Ger. *grube*, a *grafwa* fodere, hinc *gullgrufwa*, fodina aurea, *silfwergrufwa*, fovea argentea." Ihre.

A.-S. *grafan*, to grave, engrave, carve, dig, Bosw.. (*græf, graf*, a grave, Lye), also *grab*, a grave, *grof, græft*, a thing carved; Sw. *grufva, bergverk, mina*, a mine: *grafva, undergrafva*, to dig, delve, sink.

Dan. *grube, biergværk*, pit, hole, ditch, mine, *grave, undergrave*, to dig, to mine; Ger. *grube, bergwerk, mine*, id.; also *graben*, ditch, moat, trench, canal, and *gruben* and *graben*, to mine, to dig; Dut. *groeve*, furrow, pit, quarry, *groeven*, to groove, and *graven*, to dig, delve. *Graf*, a grave, tomb.

Flem. *gracht*, canal, fosse, *graf*, tomb, *grop*, fosse, *groef*, mine, cave, *kolenmijn*, coal pit; *graven*, to dig.

Wel. *ffos*, from Lat. *fossa*, *clawdd*, *camlas*, ditch, fosse, '*pwll glo*,' coal pit. Bret. *poull-glaou*. ib.

Corn. *gravio*, from Engl. *grave*, to carve, engrave, *hwel-glow*, a coal pit, a mine; Mod. *wheal*, *e.g.* Wheal Basset, *i.e.* Basset Mine; Manx *ny hoòlgyn*, the pits.

Lat, *fodina*, *puteus*, *fossa*, pit, mine, well, fosse.

It., Sp., and Port. *mina*; Fr. *mine*, id. Coal mine, *houillière*.

Groove and *graft* belong, according to the above, to the Greek and then to the Icel., Scand., Teut., and A.-S. languages, in their origin. See Mine.

"A *grove*, Lincolnshire, a ditch or mine; from Belg. *groeve*, fossa, to grove, to grave, a Belg. *graven*, fodere." Ray's Gloss.

"*Graff*, *graive*, a grave; *graffe*, a ditch, trench, or fosse; Belg. *graft*, a ditch or trench." Jamieson.

"*Grave*, *grove*, *groove*, are the past tense, and therefore past participle of *grafan*, A.-S. fodere, insculpere, excavare." Horne Tooke's Div. of Purley, vol. ii., p. 376.

"*Groove*, a mine or shaft. North. *Groovers*, miners." Halliwell.

"*Groove*, a lead mine. Lead mines are generally worked by a groove or level." Brockett.

The lead miners of the western dales of the North of England *e.g.*, of Teesdale, Weardale, Swaledale, and Cumberland, are called grovers, groovers, or grieuvers, from the grove, or groove, or grieuve—the mine. The coal workers of Northumberland and Durham used a few years ago to be called *pitmen*, but have lately assumed the name of *miners*, this being, as one of their number, on being asked the reason of the change, told me, he considered "a more genteeler kind of a name."

Examples:—

Red Grooves Lead Mine—a pleonasm.

Grafts, near Wycliffe—ditches, trenches, or diggings.

Lead Mines—many.

Haining. Heining.

The word *havning* (from *heavenning-place*, *i.e.*, a harbour) is still used in Norway for a pasture, and survives in the present day much nearer home, in the Scotch provincialism *haining*, an enclosure or enclosed pasture. The difference between the two derivations suggested for Heynings (a place-name in Lincolnshire), is more apparent than real, since Old Norse *höfn*, *hafn*, means pasture as well as harbour, a peculiarity maintained in modern Norse by the two words *havn*, haven, and *havne*, pasture. Streatfeild's Lincolnsh. and Danes, p. 197.

Examples :—

Hening Wood.

Haining Rig, North Tyne.

Halam.

Can this be from A.-S. *hal*, healthy, and *am* or *hám*, home; or *halm*, *helm*, *healm*, *hælm;* Icel. *hâlmr*, (Ger. and Dan. *halm*; Gr. κάλαμος; Lat. *calamus*), straw? or *hal*, *hol*, hole, cavern, den, and *hám*, home? or Suio-Goth. *hall;* Dan. *hal*, aula, a hall?

Hall.

"Suio-Goth. *hall*, *aula*, sive illa hominum sit, sive Deorum; Icel. *haull* (is not in the Icelandic Dict. of Cleasby); Angl. *hall;* Ulphilas calls *alh* a temple.

"The A.-S. writers used promiscuously *alh*, *hahl*, *hœl*, *heal*, and *heall*. In the preface to Ulphil. Illustrat. I professed my belief that this word was not foreign to ancient Latium, and such may be proved by the terminations of the names of various temples, which end in *al*. Among this number are *Frutinal* quod Veneris *frutæ* templum fuisse, docet Festus, Pari modo fanum Minervæ *Minerval*, Vulcani *Vulcanal*, appellatum fuisse, to which may be added *Fagutal*, sacellum Jovis, ubi fagus erat, arbor Jovi sacrata, *Lupercal*, templum Pani dicatum, *Pomonal*, Pomonæ Deæ sacrarium, *Erucinal*, Veneris Erycinæ fanum, *Quirinal*. *Appollinal*, &c.

"With the old Gothic *alh*, the Greek ἄυλή and Latin *aula* appear to be cognate, and perhaps also ἄλσος, nemus, lucus, may be related to the same, since such places, dedicated to the worship of the gods, were their temples.

"*Hall* was frequently used as a name for palaces by Icelandic writers; but before the time of St. Olaf, King of Norway, there were no edifices so extensive as those in Norway; afterwards the name was given to other places intended for the sale of merchandise.

"Dan. *hal;* Ger. *hof, höll,* of king's or earl's hall." Ihre.

It is stated in "Old Yorkshire," second series, by W. Wheater, p. 45, that in "the West Riding, local names ending in *hall, al, ale, ele,* indicate the place of a local authority, or clan station, as Smeathall, Beaghall, Rowall, &c. This terminal, which in Roman times was a religious one, in Britain became social."

"In connection with *hall, aula, alh,* is the Suio-Goth. *sal,* (and the modern Sw. *sal*), habitaculum, conclave, the L. B. *sala,* Arm. *sal,* villam nobilem. *Sœlabodir* is the name given '*in lege Dalica*' to the huts put up in the woods for the shepherds who, far from towns, had there to feed their flocks. Isl. *sœlobus, sellabodir.* The root is preserved in Mœso-Gothic, in which *saljan* means habitare, divertere. A.-S. *sœld, seld,* mansio. Al. *selitha,* tabernaculum.

II. *Aula,* curia. The word in this sense occurs in mediæval authors, and is used to signify a smaller place where princes dispensed justice, and held their solemn assemblies.

It may be doubtful whether or not this word *alh* is the same as the former *sal,* and whether or not the Goths prefixed their *s* to the Greek ἄυλή, whence we have the Latin *aula,* the Mœso-Goth. *ahl,* templum, the A.-S. *heal,* basilica, pretorium, *halh,* id. v. Junii Gloss. p. 49. Isl. *hall, haull.* Angl. *hall.*

The other European languages adopt the *s.*

"Al. *sal, seli;* Gall. *salle;* Pol. and Hisp. *sala.*" Ihre.

In Ital. and Port. *sala;* Isl. *salr;* Ger. *saal;* Dut. and Flem. *zaal;* Dan. *hal* and *sal;* Sw. *sal,* the saloon, hall.

"*Hall,* a large room. M. E. *halle,* Chaucer, C. T. 2523. A.-S. *heall, heal,* for older *hal;* Dut. *hal;* Isl. *hall, höll;* Old Sw. *hal,*

(the Ger. *halle* is a borrowed word), from the Teutonic base HAL, to conceal, whence A.-S. *hélan*, to hide, conceal, cover; just as the corresponding Lat. *cella* is from Lat. *celare*, to conceal, cover; the original sense being 'cover,' or place of shelter. ☞ Quite unconnected with Latin *aula*." Skeat.

With this Horne Tooke's opinion agrees, *e.g. hell, hill, hall, hole*, &c., are the past participles of A.-S. *hélan*, tegere, to cover.

"The house, the room, called the Hall." Ray.

"*Hall*, a stone house." Taylor.

"*Hall*, the chief house; the Manor House is in many parishes called The Hall." Halliwell.

"*Ha, haa, haw.* 1. The Manor House, Scotl., synonymous with *ha' house*, the habitation of a landed proprietor; 2. the principal apartment in a house, same as *hall*, Engl." Jamieson.

Aula, hall. In Boldon Buke, 1183, "Aula was used for the whole building. and not merely for the chief apartment. It was generally applied to the principal mansion in the village, just as it is frequently used at the present day for the house of the squire."

Examples :—

Alwent Hall—see Beck—Alwent Beck.

Barforth Hall—of the barred ford, or bere-ford.

Barningham Hall—home of Berning. See Ham.

Birk Hall—from the birch. A.-S. *birce*.

Bow Hall— ? in form of a bow, or near a bog.

Earby Hall— ? Ear, or Ir. God of War. Earsdon, Northumberland; perhaps from A.-S. *earn*, eagle, and *by*, abode.

Egglestone Hall—Egglestone, from Egl, name of chief; or from Wel. *eglwys*, church, and *stán*, stone, or *tún*, house.

Forcett Hall—of the waterfall.

Frog Hall—of the batrachian, *Rana temporaria*.

Gilmonby Hall—formerly Gilmanby, a proper name. Gilman's house, or hall.

Hagworm Hall—hagworm, or blind worm, *Anguis fragilis*.

Hutton Hall— ? from *hûth*, A.-S. prey, booty, spoil, and *tún*.

Lartington Hall—ton or tún of the Lartings.

Laverock Hall—Lark Hall. A.-S. *lauerc*, a lark.

Meldon Hall—in ruins. Middle Hill, A.-S. *don*, and *midde*, middle, or *melu*, *melo*, meal, flour, and *don*, hill.

Plover Hall—the neighbourhood being poor land frequented by peewits or plovers.

Selaby Hall—A.-S. *sel*, *sele*, and *býj*, both meaning dwelling, seat, mansion, palace; perhaps from A.-S. *sahl*, willow. See By and Selaby.

Sledwick Hall— ? A.-S. *sled*, *slæd*, a plain, *slade*, open country, and *wick*, village. Hall of the village in the open country.

Slutbarn Hall—perhaps from Suio-Goth. and Dan. *slutt*, declivis, sloping down, quasi Steep-burn Hall; Suio-Goth. *slutte backe*, a steep hill.

Snotterton Hall—"anciently Cnaperton." How the change has occurred Surtees cannot say. Cnaperton is from A.-S. *cnæp*, knoll, or Suio-Goth. *knæp*, ib. and *tún*. Snotterton, from A.-S. and Suio-Goth. *snoter*, wise, prudent, eloquent, and tún.

Startforth Hall—Stratforth, or Stratford, from A.-S. *straet*, *strat*, *street* (on Roman road).

Stotley Hall— ? *stot*, a young bullock, or *stotte*, A.-S., hack, jade, bad horse, and *lea*, pasture.

Thorpe Hall—hall of the village, or Thorpe's Hall.

Thwaite Hall—hall of the clearing, or Thwaite's Hall,

Walker Hall—probably Walker's Hall.

Wemmergill Hall—formerly Wormergill. Whitaker. From A.-S. *orm*, a worm, serpent, or snake, blind worm, and *gill*, a glen—Hall of the Snake's Glen.

Wycliffe Hall—hall at the cliff by the water. See Cliff.

Ham. Am. Um.

Icel. *heimr*, home, abode, dwelling, village; Mœso-Goth. *haim*; Ulf. *heimos*; Suio-Goth. *hem*, domus, habitatio, domus propria; Dan. *hjem*; Sw. *hem*.

North Yorks. and Durham *yam*; Northumberland and Newcastle *h'yem*; Scot. *hame*; Angl. *home*, in composition *ham*.

O. H. G. *haim*; Mod. Ger. *heim*, *heimath*, *wohnung*.

"A.-S. *hám*. 1. a home, house, dwelling; 2. a village, town, farm, property, domus, domicilium, tectum." Lye and Bosworth.

Dut. and Fl. *huis*, house, *woning*, dwelling, *haard*, hearth.

Fris. suffix, *um*. "This occurs also in Holstein and part of Sleswic, in Danish islands Sylt and Föhr, and in the Frisian colony in Yorkshire." Taylor, *scil.* in Holderness.

Lat. *domus*, *casa*, *domicilium*, *tectum*, *habitatio*.

It. *domicilio*, *abitazione*, *albergo*, *dimora*.

Sp. *domicilio*, *casa propria*, *residencia*, *morada*.

Port. *domicilio*, *casa*, *residencia*, *morada*.

Fr. *domicile*, *maison*, *foyer*, *chez soi*: *hameau* and *hamac*, may have come from the Northmen.

"Gr. ἑιμαδες,* κώμας, the *h* and the Greek κ being most frequently interchangeable. *Hema*, domo excipere, apud se condere." Ihre.

"Κώμη, vicus, unwalled village or country town, a quarter or ward of a city. Probably from κεῖμαι, κοιμάω, c. f. Lith. *kiemas*, a village, *kaimynas*, a neighbour. Goth. *haims*, (*-hám*, home). The ultimate root of κεῖμαι is the Sansc. *çî* (cubare). Lat. *quies*, *cubo*, *cumbo*, to repose." Liddell and Scott.

The Celtic words are—Wel. *cartref*, home, abode, *ti*, a house; Gael. *dachaidh*, *teach*, *tigh* (like Lat. *tectum*), house, habitation.

"Ir. *teach*, *tigh*; Manx *tie*, *thie*, *teagh*; Bret. *ti*; Gr. τοῖχος, τεῖχος, τέγος; Lat. *tectum*, *tego*, to cover; Sansc. *têg*." Williams.

"*Hem*, domus, habitatio, is said by some to be derived from *hema*, tegere, but it is more likely that *hema* is derived from *hem*, as *husa* from *hus*." Ihre. Wachter derives *heim* from *heimen*. Ihre reverses this. Who shall decide when doctors disagree?

"*Ham*, a rich level pasture, West., a plot of ground near a river; also *hame*, *home*." Halliwell.

"Hame, home, a pure old word from the Saxon *ham*, used for a place of dwelling, or a village or town." Brockett.

"Home, the past participle of *hæman*, coire." H. Tooke.

Taylor remarks: "The suffix *ham*, which is very frequent in English names, appears in two forms in A.-S. documents. One of these, *hăm*, signifies an inclosure that hems in, a meaning not very different from that of *ton* or *worth*. These words express

* ἑιμαδες is not in Liddell and Scott's Lexicon, but ἕιμα, ατος, a dress, garment, cloak, rug, cover.

the feeling of reverence for private right, but *hām* involves a notion more mystical, more holy. It expresses the sanctity of the family bond; it is the home, the one secret (*geheim*) and sacred place. In the A.-S. charters we frequently meet with this suffix united with the names of families—never with those of individuals." Words and Places, pp. 123-4.

"Several Bedfordshire villages, as Filmersham, Biddenham, and Bennham, which are almost surrounded by the serpentine windings of the Ouse, exhibit this suffix." E. G.

Ham, in one or other of its forms, is Icel., Goth., Scand , H. and L. Ger., and A.-S., also Greek, as ἑιμαδες, κώμας.

Examples:—

Barningham—the habitation of Berning (Whitaker), or from *beorna* v. *inega*, descendants of Beorna. In Kemble's "The Saxons in England," vol. i., p. 457, *Beorningas—Barningham* occurs in the list of marks inferred from local names in England.

Bolam—*q.v.* the place stands on a lofty ridge of limestone—the house on the hill. W. Garth, Esq., of Bolam, in 1686, was father of the celebrated Dr. Samuel Garth, author of "The Dispensary," and other able poems. Surtees' Hist. of Durham.

Cleatlam—a village on a high exposed brow (Surtees' Hist. of Durham), formerly Cleathlam, Cleatelam, Cletelam, and Cletlam—possibly from Suio-Goth. *klett;* mons, collis; Isl. *klettur*, and *hám*—mountain or hill house, See Clints.

Halam—*q.v.* under H.

Keekham—(*Spyhouse*; *keek*, to pry into, to look stealthily about or into, Bell). Suio-Goth. *kika*, intentis oculis videre. A place of observation.

Mortham— ? from *morth*, A.-S., death, murder. See Mortham.

Newsham—*niwe*, A.-S., new, late; formerly Neusum.

Spanham— ? Sponham, where a *spón*, or splinter, of the true cross was kept. Edmunds. *Spón*, A.-S., a chip or splinter of wood. Bosworth.

Wham—home of some one unknown.

Wytham Moor—moor of the house inclosed by withies. *Withie*, *withige*, *withthe*, A.-S., a twisted rod, a willow withe or withy, band, fillet, rope. Moor, from A.-S. *mór*, waste land, moor, heath.

Am stands for *hám*, home, house, dwelling, village, town, farm, property.

The terminal syllable of the subjoined examples ought most probably to have been *um* or *ham*, instead of *am*, &c., and the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, in his History of Cleveland, Ancient and Modern, vol. i., p. 92, shows from documentary evidence that the modern Acklam was originally (in Domesday Book) Aclum and Achelum. Airyholm was Ergum, Lealholm was Laclum and Lelun, Moorsholm was Morehusum, and Lofthouse was Locthusum.

Newsham was also formerly Newsum.

Um is the Frisian form of *hám*.

No doubt many Frisians joined their neighbours the Danes and Saxons in their piratical invasions of the English coasts, and left their impress on local names, as they have done in Holderness, and even as far up the valley of the Tees as the neighbourhood of Barnard Castle, notwithstanding that Taylor says, "Holderness is the only part of England where this form—*um*, occurs."

Examples :—

Headlam or Hedlum—perhaps the house on the heath. Suio-Goth. *hed*, heath, or A.-S. *hæth*, and *am*, *um*, and *ham*. But the arms of Headlam were Gules, a chevron, or between three lambs heads couped argent. See Hat and Headlam.

Streatlam or Streatlum—Street Home, on the Roman road from Barnard Castle to Staindrop or Binchester. In Symeon. Dunelm. Opera, &c., Surtees Society, vol. i., p. 151, Cleatlam is Cletlinga, and Streatlam is Stretlea; quasi lea at the street or Roman road.

Hardberry.

Quere from A.-S. *heard*, hard, and *burh*, *búr*, burg, a fort—if there be one at the place, hard to be taken; or from A.-S, *eorthe*, earth, and *byrig* or *burh*.

Hat.

"Icel. *heithr;* Suio-Goth. *hed*, planities, or properly a place of heath, which has the same signification as the A.-S. *hæth*, *v.* Junii. Etym. Angl. In Ulphilas *haithi* stands for *ager*, field, or country; Ger. *heid*, *heide*.

Wachter subscribes to the teaching of Stiernhielm, that *hed* is nothing else than *hœd*, height, from Isl. *ha*, altus.

But it must be recollected that, although in more recent dialects *hœd* and *hed*, *heath*, *heide*, are alike, the Mœso-Goth. *hauhs*, altus, and *haithi*, ager, sylva, are not equally consonant." Ihre.

Dan. *hede*, *lyng*, *lyng-hede;* Swed. *ljunghed*, *ljung;* Ger. and Dut. *heide*; Flem. *hei*, *heide;* all from an Aryan base, KAITA, signifying a pasture, heath, perhaps a clear space," (Skeat); Gael. and Ir. *fraoch;* Manx *freoagh;* Wel. *grug*, *myncog;* Corn. *grig;* Bret. *brùk*, *brùg*.

Fr. *bruyère*, plant or place, *lande;* It. *erica*, heath, *macchia*, the locality; Sp. *brezál*, the place, *brézo*, the plant; Port. *brusco*, *urze*, the plant.

Lat. *erica*, *ericetum*, ager compascuus.

Gr. ἐρείκη, heath, heather, broom.

There seems to be no doubt that *hat* is *heath*, if we go back to old records; for—

"Hatfield, in Hereford, was anciently Hethfield." Edmunds.

"Hat is possibly a heath. In an oft-quoted document concerning Hwita Hatte and his family we have Hathfelda, which is now Hatfield."

"Hæthe, Hætheby, Haiteby, *Haddeby*, once called Haitheby, a town opposite to Schleswig." Bosworth.

Near to Cheviot there is a Hethpool, or Heathpool.

Heath is an A.-S. and Germano-Scandinavian word, not Celtic, Latin, or Greek.

Examples:—

Low Birk Hat—"A.-S. *Birce-hæth*, Birch Heath." Bell. Heather is by many pronounced Hather, which by dropping the *h* would become Hatter, and then perhaps shortened to Hat.

High Birk Hat and West Birk Hat.

Hayber Gill.

Perhaps from Icel. *hâ*, the aftermath or second hay crop, or Suio-Goth. *ha*, *haf*, *haur*, altus, high, and *bær*, a house, or A.-S. *heáh* and *bûr*, a cottage. The first named seems to be the best—the hay house. The gill or glen of the hay house.

Hazlegarth Rigg.

The ridge of the garth, or plot of gronnd planted or overgrown with hazels.

Headlam.

From A.-S. *hæth*, heath, and *hám* or *am*, home. The home on the heath.

"A scattered village pleasantly situated on rising ground." Surtees' Hist. of Durham.

Hergill. Plantation.

From Icel. "*herr;* A.-S. *here;* O. H. G. and Hel. *heri;* Ger. *heer;* Dut. *heir;* Sw. *här;* Dan. *hær*, properly a host, multitude." Cleasby.

Gil, a deep dene or ravine, and plantation.

There is the name Her-gils, of a man, in Icel.

The plantation of the gill of a host, or of a man of the name of Hergils; it is situated between Forcett and Stanwick Park.

Hill.

"Icel. *hvall*, *holl*, mod. *hvoll*, a hill, what is convex, a dome-shaped hill." Cleasby. "Suio-Goth. *hol*, collis." Ihre.

A.-S. *hill*, *hol*, *holl*, *hyll*, *hul*, a hill, mountain. Collis, mons. Bosworth and Lye.

Dan. *höi*, *bakki;* Sw. *hög*, *kulle*, *backe;* Ger. *hügel;* Dut. *heuvel.* Skeat says *hill* is not connected with Ger. *hügel*, for that is related to *how*, a hill.

Wel. *ban*, *pen*, *bryn;* Gael. *beinn*, *sliabh;* Ir. *cronk*, *beinn*, *ben;*

Manx *beinn*, *cronk;* Corn. *col*, a pointed hill, peak, promontory, any projecting body, *ben*, a head; Bret. *kréac'h*, hill, grave hill.

Lat. *mons*, *collis;* It. *monte*, *collina;* Sp. *monte*, *colina*, *collado;* Port. *monte*, *eminencia*, *outeiro*, *collina;* Fr. *mont*, *montagne*, *colline*.

Gr. κολώνη, a hill, or separated mound, barrow, tumulus.

Hill is a word confined to the northern languages.

Collis, *collina*, *collado*, are most likely derived from the Greek.

Examples; numerous, as might be expected from the district:—

Amber Hill—Ambrose Hill; Ambrosius, a famous British king. Amber-ley, Sussex; Ambergate, Derby. Bell.

Ash Hill—*Æsc*, A.-S., Ash Tree Hill: occurs twice.

Bail Hill House—Baal Hill. This name occurs thrice, viz. at Bail Green, at Bail Hill House, not far from Mickleton, and further east, near Parrick House and Moss Mire: height of last over 952 feet. See Beldoo Hill.

Battle Hill—from some forgotten battle: about 1000 feet high.

Beldoo Hill—height 1565 feet; Beldoo Moss is near "Baildon, a trace of Sun worship." Edmunds. "*Bel*, *Baal*, *Balder*, the Sun god. *Balder's pyre* is the burning of his corpse together with that of Nanna (his wife). In another sense it is synonymous with his festival, *bel-tân*,* the Solar fire, usually kindled (commonly with fresh obtained flame), on the 1st of May. It was not unfrequently kept on *Midsummer Day*, from a not unnatural idea that of all the days of the year that in particular should be selected in which the Sun was the longest predominant; and it was observed by fires, from a notion not less natural, that there was a peculiar fitness in making offerings to the great God of Day from his own element." Glossary to Tegnér's Frithiof's Saga, Notes, p. 253. Translated by G. S.; Stockholm and London, 1839.

Black Hill—from its colour.

Bluethwaite Hill—hill of the blue or purple clearing.

Bolton Hill—from A.-S. *hyll*, *tûn*, and *bol*, a sleeping room; or "Suio-Goth. *bol*, domus, also truncus, or bole of a tree—a tún constructed of trunks of trees; or *bolby*, villa primaria; or *bolare*,

* *Bel-tân*, Baal fire, from *tân*, fire, in Wel., Corn. and Bret.

mœchus, amicus (how strangely alike are these two words!) and tún; Old Ger. *bule*, *mein lieber bule*, my dear friend. This term was formerly one of affection, and was used by princes among themselves." Ihre. This *bule* is probably the origin of the English *bully*, which was much in vogue in Shakespeare's era as a term of familiar affection or mere familiarity. Thus we find in 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' act ii., sc. iii.—

> "*Host.* Bless thee, bully Doctor.
> *Shal.* Save you, Master Doctor Caius."

and in 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' act iii., sc. i., Peter Quince inquires—

> "What say'st thou, Bully Bottom?"

Many other instances occur in Shakespeare, and even at the present day the term is not quite obsolete.

Bow Hill—Bog Hill, or in form of a bow.

Broadley Hill—broad lea, or meadow land.

Buzzard Hill—from bird of that name—near Beldoo Hill.

Carr's Hill—from a proper name; height 1971 feet.

Citron Seat Hill—see Seat (Citron); 1463 feet high.

Collinson Hill— ? from proper name—Collinson's Hill; the possessive *s* as usual being omitted. 1426 feet high.

Cote Hill—from cot or cottage.

Dow Hill— ? of the cushat or ringdove. *Columba palumbus.*

Fallow Hill—the ground being fallow, or pale in colour; height 2583 feet.

Fendrith Hill—"Fen-drake Hill, in old perambulations; to wit, temp. Henr. VIII. et Jac. I. A Heronseugh Hill is not far off." Bell. Height 2284 feet. See infra Heronshaw.

Grass Hill or Grassy Hill—Green Hills—from their colour.

Hagworm Hill—hill of the hagworm or blind worm, *Anguis fragilis.*

Hard Hill— ? steep, hard to climb, or from rocks.

Hardberry Hill—1737 feet high. See Bury, Berry.

Harker Hill—Harker's Hill.

Harnisha Hill—this is common in Durham and Northumberland. It is properly "Heronshaw Hill—Hill of the Heron-

seughs—occurs in both forms in old perambulations. Henry VIII. and James I." Bell.

Hawkesley Hill—perhaps from proper name, or lea of the hawk.

Hill Top—Hill End—Hills, Seven.

High Clove Hill— ? cleft hill, on an elevation.

Hollin Hill—from *holeyn*, *holen*, A.-S., Holly Tree Hill.

Hunder Hill—of the hundred.

Knott Hill—a pleonasm. Knott, or knoll, top of a hill, hillock, mound, or Knott's Hill.

Lamb Hill—Lamb's Hill—proper name, or from lambs.

Lily Hill, Daisy Hill, and Primrose Hill.

Metal Band Hill—mineral term.

Mill Hill.

Millstone How Hill = Mill-stone-hill-hill! 1897 feet high.

Noon Hill—"Noon Hill conveys to the minds of my people no idea of the time of day, nor have they a notion of what the name signifies. They pronounce it Nu-an Hill. Nun-hill is probably the right form." Bell. "Detached Hill Nun (Old Engl.) from *nunne*, originally an *orphan*, afterwards a *nun*—Nun-hill." Height 2072 feet. The name occurs elsewhere, and at a time when nuns were common in England, the outward form of the hill might, from some particular point of view, have a fanciful resemblance of a nun. Cf. The Jungfrau in Switzerland.

Peeping Hill— ? from the view thence.

Penny Hill.

Plucka Hill— ? pluck, courage. The A.-S. *plucciam*, to pluck or pull off, gives no clue.

Raby Hill—near Raby. *q. v.*

Rasp Hill— ? from raspberries growing there.

Ravenhills—from the bird; height 1601 feet.

Saw Hill— ? *sáwan*, A.-S., to saw.

Seavy Hill—rushy hill; from *siv*, Dan., a rush; occurs twice. See Seavy.

Slates Hill—from slates.

Sorrowful Hill, near West Layton. See Sorrowful.

Stoop Hill—stoops, or stobs, posts, rails; A.-S. *stoc*, *stod*, stick, stock, post; perhaps a steep hill, causing to stoop, near Bail Green.

Tate Hill—Tate's Hill.—? personal name.

Thorngarth Hill—hill of the thorny enclosure.

Timpton Hill—Mr. Bell is at a loss for its etymology; perhaps a personal name.

Towler Hill—500 feet high; near Pecknell, A towler was a worker in wood, flax, or hemp.

Viewing Hill—height 2097 feet; from the prospect.

Wether Hill—from sheep; a wether is a gelded tup.

Whinston Hill—from the whin or basalt.

Whorley Hill—of the enclosed lea, or quarry lea.

Wise Hill.

Hillington.

A.-S. *tūn* or *ton*, of the Hillings, Hillingas, Kemble.

Hindon.

Icel. *hind;* A.-S. "*hind;* Engl. *hind*; Ger. *hinde*; Dan. *hind*, the female of the hart." Cleasby. The hill of the hind; like the Icel. *hindar-fjall*, the hinds' fell. The name occurs also in the south of England. See Don.

Hollin. Plantation.

From A.-S. *holegn*, *holen*, holly, and Lat. *plantatio*.

Holm. Holme.

Icel. *hólmr*, *hólmur*, *hólmi*, a holm or small island, especially in a bay, creek, lake, or river, even meadows on the shore with ditches behind them.

"Suio-Goth. *holme*, 1. insula; 2. a circular space enclosed by posts for single combat; 3. a space, as it were an island, cut off by hedging from the rest of a farm." Ihre. Dan. *holm;* Sw. *holme;* Ger. *holm;* Dut. *eiland*, island, *of droogte in eene rivier* (a dry place in a river); Flem. *eiland*.

"A.-S. *holm*, aqua, mare, pelagus, abyssus, item insula, planities aquis circumfusa." Lye. "*Holm*, place be-sydone a watur (besyde a water). Hulmus." Prompt Parv.

Wel. *ynys*, island, *ynysig*, little island; Gael. *eilean*, *innis*, island; Ir. *inis*, as in Enniskillen; Manx *ellan*, *innys*, island; Bret. *énez* or *énezen*; Gr. νῆσος; Lat. *insula amnica*; It. *isola*; Sp. *isla*; Port. *ilha*, *ilheo*.

"Fr. *île*, *îlot*; Provenç. *isla*; in Latin *insula*; which comes from *in*, and the same radical that is in *ex-sul*, *præ-sul*; Curtius, however, regards it as representing *in salo*, that is in the sea." Littré. See Skeat, article Island, where a much better explanation of the word is given.

Holm is an A.-S. and Scandinavian word, notably Norse, and is found also in German, but not in any Latin or Greek tongues, except in Barb. Latin, as *hulmus*.

"*Holme*, *howm*, the level low ground on the banks of a river or stream; *hoam*, No. Scotland." Jamieson.

"1. The term as used in England denotes a river island. Suio-Goth. *holme*, insula. Ihre observes that there is this difference between *oe* and *holme*, that *oe* is used to denote a larger island, and *holme* one that is less, as those in rivers. But, he adds, this distinction is not always observed, as appears from *Bornholm*, anciently *Borgundarholm*.

2. It is also used as denoting a rock surrounded by the sea, which has been detached from other rocks or from the land in its vicinity." Jamieson.

"*Holm*, a grassy hill by the water, or an island. North Yorks. contains four." Edmunds. In our district there are thirteen.

"*Holm*, flat land, a small island, a deposit of soil at the confluence of two waters." Halliwell.

"*Holm*, low flat land caused by alluvion—a small island. Dry grounds, surrounded by the course of rivers, and low and level pasture lands near water, are in Cumberland called *holms*; the *holms* on Ullswater and Windermere." Brockett. "Lingholm and Silverholm in Windermere, and Rumpsholme in Ullswater." Taylor.' There are also Steepholme and Flatholme at the mouth of the Severn.

Examples:—

Breckholm—brecken, *i.e.* fern, or brock, badger, or broken, holm or island.

Grassholm—grassy island.

Hedgeholm— ? encircled by a hedge.

Holmwath—ford of the island, or island at the ford.

Holm, The—the island, in the river.

Midgeholm— ? from many midges. A.-S. *micg*, *mycg*, a gnat, a midge.

Stack Holm—*stoc*, *stác*, A.-S., stock or stake. Id. quod *Stockholm*.

Sleightholme—from "the old Norse *slétt*r, level. The Sleights near Alford is the first level of the sea-marsh that skirts the wold. Similarly, Sleights, near Whitby, is a level space amid converging valleys. With *slétt*r, cf. A.-S. *sled*, or *slœd*, a plain (see Edmunds' Names of Places). The Slade is a name frequently found attached to a level tract of land." Streatfeild's Lincolnshire and the Danes, p. 185; and *holm*, island.

Swineholm and Swinholm—island, or waterside land, on which swine were kept, or island lying obliquely. See Swindale.

Thatchholme— ? from *thœc*, A.-S., thatch, thack, covering, roof. Thatch to be obtained there.

Turner Holm— ? Turner's holm or island.

Westholme—"is washed by a small rivulet which soon joins Langley Beck, and falls into the Tees under Selaby." Surtees' Hist. of Durham. Near Winston Station, now a farm-house that has known better days.

Holt. See Hurst.

Holwick.

From A.-S. *hole*, a hole, *hole-denu*, a valley or dale; Icel. and Suio-Goth. *hol*, caverna, a hollow, the dwelling in the hollow *i.e.*, of the river valley; and *wic*, a dwelling.

Hope.

Icel. "*Hôp* (A.-S. *hôp*, Scot. *hope*=haven, perhaps connected with A.-S. *hôp*, Engl. *hoop*, with reference to a curved or circular form), a small land-locked bay or inlet of the sea, salt at high, fresh at low, tide." Cleasby. A place of water near the sea, especially such as is formed by a stream falling out.

"In A.-S. *hôp*, *hoppe*, is a hoop, circle, collar, company," Bosworth; and "*hop*, hope, spes," Lye.

"*Hop*, in Suio-Goth., is a separated portion of land. Probably the same word as Barb. Lat. *hoba*, with a somewhat different application, a surrounded, separated place, for cultivation.

"*Hope*, 1. A sloping hollow between two hills, or the hollow that forms two ridges on one hill. *Hope* occurs in the names of many places in the south of Scotland. Any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains." Jonsson. "*Hope*, a small bay. 2. a haven. Lothian. *Hope-head*, the head of a hope, or of a deep and pretty wide glen among the hills, which meet and sweep round the upper end." Jamieson. "*Hope*. 3. a valley, also a hill. North." Halliwell.

"*Hope*, the head of a vale, frequently near the source of a stream; a narrow valley; sloping hollow between hills, often confined to a vale without a thoroughfare. Sometimes it means a hill, or rather a depression on the top of a hill. The word enters into the composition of several local appellations in the northern counties." Brockett.

"Hope is corrupted from *hwpp*, a sloping place between hills." Edmunds.

The word *hwpp*, is effort, push, in Spurrell; is not in Bosworth.

"*Hope* is not in Gael., Manx, or Corn.

"*Hope*, a short upland dale, such as are generally situated near the head of a principal dale, and contain frequently the tributary burn. The hopes are much shorter than dales, and wider than gills. They are lost in most instances ere long in the hill sides, but during their short extent form pastoral recesses of great beauty, and dear to all the natives of those wild tracts. They are most frequently watered by a rapid burn, but

this is not essential. It is also defined as "a narrow valley, hemmed in at the top, there being no outlet." Carr-Ellison, Trans. Tyneside Club, vol. ii., p. 98.

The definitions of the late Mr. Carr-Ellison and Brockett as applied to Hopes of the North of England and the Scottish borders, and also Jamieson's in respect to inland Hopes in the South of Scotland, are all that can be desired. *Hope*, commonly a small upland dale, signifies also, in some localities, a hill, and so may be classed with other words having contrary meanings, as combe, cop, dyke, how, &c. *Hope*, or *hoop*, and *combe*, or *cwm*, both imply a curved form, either concave or convex.

Again, it will be observed that *hope*, like *wick*, is applied to seaside as well as to inland localities, and both have A.-S. and Icelandic derivations. The word *hope* is not in the Celtic tongues, and only in barbarous Latin.

Examples :—

Hope—a small dale.

Burnhope—hope, with a burn running down it. The personal names of Burnup—cp—ip—in Newcastle, are from the same.

Eggleshope—hope of Egl, a chief, or *eglwys*, Wel., a church.

Harthope—hope of the hart or stag.

Hudshope—Udda's Hope; or Huts-hope = valley of huts, Hudgill, near Alston. Bell.

Ireshope Moor—"The occurrence of *ir*, or *ire*, in conjunction with *—thorp*, *—by*, or *—stead*, leads to the supposition that such places were the sites of the worship of *Er* or *Ir*, the Mars of the Saxons and Angles." Edmunds. Earsdon, near Whitley, is an example of *Ir*, with suffix, *don*, a hill, if not from *earn*, A.-S., eagle.

Middlehope.

Swinhope—h. of the swine; or hope extending obliquely uphill.

Westernhope.

"All the valleys of the Wear above Wolsingham are called hopes. Sometimes *burn* is added to their names, and one or two little hill-side branches are termed *burns*, which word is used lower down the Wear.

"Ryhope and Tunstalhope, near Sunderland." Howse.

House.

Icel. *hus*, domus; Suio-Goth. and Mœso-Goth. *hus*, a house, and *husa*, to house; Dan. *huus;* Sw. *hus;* O. H. G. *hus;* Mod. Ger. *haus;* Dut. *huis*, *huys;* Belg. *huis*.

A.-S. *hûs*, a house, building, cottage; Wel. *ty*, *ti*, *tig*, *hws*, (see Littré infra), covering, housing; Gael. *tigh*, *taigh*, *teach*, and *ardach;* Ir. *teach*, *tigh*, *teg;* Corn. *ti*, *ty*, *chy;* Manx *tie*; Bret. *ti*, pl. *tiez* or *tier*, *kear* or *ker*.

Gr. οἰκία, δῶμα, τοῖχος, τεῖχος, τεγος; It. *domicilio*, *abitazione*, *dimoro*, *albergo*, *casa*, pronounced in Florence *hasa* (the same now as in Ihre's time, 150 years ago); Sp. *domicilio*, *residencia*, *morada;* Port. *casa*, *morada*, *habitacão;* Fr. *domicile*, *maison*, *chateau;* Sansc. *tég*.

"Wachter thinks *hus* comes from *hüten*, tegere, A.-S., *hydan*, whence we have Ger. *hütte*. *Husa*, tecto recipere. *Huskarl*, *husman*, house servant, *huskona*, maid servant, *husbonde*, pater familias, *husgeräd*, house utensils, *husbonad*, tapestry, *hustru*, wife. Ungar. *haz;* Sclav. *hisha;* Croat. *kuzha*." Ihre.

"*Hûs*, (Ulf. renders οἰκία by *gards* and *razn*, and δῶμα by *hrot*, whereas *hûs* only occurs once, in the compound *gudhus* = ἱερόν, God's house, John xviii. 20; in all other Teutonic languages, old and new, *hûs* is the general word), a house, family." Cleasby.

"*House*, to hide, to get hid, Yorks.;" and "*housing*, a petticoat, Lincolnsh.;" also, "*houss*, a short mantle against showery weather." Halliwell.

The Fr. *housse* means the cloth under and behind the saddle, the housing, also the hammer cloth, or covering for furniture, or for the shield of the old knights.

"Etym. bas Latin, *housia*, *houcia*, *hucia*, *hussia*. Diez derives *housse* from Low Lat. *hulcia*, *hulcitum*, which he refers to the O. H. G. *hulst*, holster. *Hulcia* and *hulcitum* are not in Du Cange, nevertheless the conjecture of Diez is probable. Along with it may be mentioned the Kimry *hws*, a covering." Littré.

Neither of these two terms, *hulcia* or *hulcitum*, exists in Ainsworth or Smith's Lat. Dict.

Hulst is the English holster. *House* and *housse* are both coverings, and the holster covers the pistol. No doubt the French term, as well as the bas Latin, was derived from the Teutonic conquerors of the South.

Examples :—from proper names.

Anthony House—Anthony's. Billy Lane H.—Billy's Lane, Who was Billy? Blunt H.— ? Blunt's. Blake H.—Black H. or Blake's. Bragg H.— ? Bragg's. Burton H.—Burton's. Carr H.—Carr's, or near a carr or swamp. Crook's H. Dunn H.—Dunn's. Friar H.—Friars'. Gawen H.—Gawen's. Henderson's H. Hodge H.—Hodge's. Jock's H. Pearson's H. Rood's H., or Rudd's H., or h. at the rood or cross. Sander's H. Scaife H.—Scaife's. Wilson H.—Wilson's.

Other Examples :—

Bail Hill H.—Bail h. *q.v.*

Beck Head H.—h. at top of the beck.

Bink H.—h. with a mount at the door.

Birk H.—fr. birch. A.-S. *bírce.* Bog H.—near a bog. *q.v.*

Clint H.—near the Clints. *q.v.* Close H.—twice.

Dale H.—Dale's, or of the dale. Dial H.—with a dial on it.

Edge H.—on an edge or ridge. Etherley H.—Adder's Lea h.

Fiddler H.—Fiddler's h.

Foggerthwaite H.—See Thwaite and Fogger.

Gill H.—Gill's H., or h. at the gill. Gill, North, H.—at the gill.

Gordale H.—h. at the bloody dale. A.-S. *gor*, blood.

Hawkesley H.—Hawk's lea, A.-S.

High H. and Hill H.—h. on a hill.

Hope H.—Hope's H., or h. at the hope.

Howgill H.—h. of the gill of the hill. A.-S. *hou*, and Icel. *gil.*

Low H. and Low Wood H.—from situation.

Manor Gill H.—h. of the gill of the manor.

Mire H.—h. near the mire or moss.

Mizzes H.— ? h. of the meas, or open country.

Moor H.—of the moor. Moreton H.—h. of the moor tún.

Nabb H.—of the hill or promontory. Suio-Goth. *nabb;* Icel. *nabbi*, protuberance; A.-S. *nasu*, *næs.* See Nab.

New H. and Newsham H.—formerly Neusum. Park H.

Pallet Crag H.— ? h. at the staked-off crag.
Parrick Stone H.—parish stone, or park stone, or boundary h.
Pikestone H.—h. near Pikestone.
Pitcher H. Ripton H. Red H.
Scar H.—h. at the scar. Snaisgill H.—See Gill.
Start H. Stob H., or Stub, or Stud h.
Stone Close H. Stony Gill H.—See Gill.
Trees H. Thorsgill H.—h. at or near Thorsgill.
Westclose H. Westfield H.
West Holme H.—See Holm. West Side H.
Wheysike H.—See Sike. White H.
Wood H.—Wood's H., or near a wood; and Wood Top H.—at the top of the wood.

Howden.

A.-S. *how*, a mountain, and *den*, *denu*, a dene or valley, a mountain dene, the resort of swine, &c.

Howe. How. Hoe.

Icel. *haugr*, akin to *hár*, high, a how or mound, a muck-heap, a cairn over one dead. Cleasby.

"*Hög*, cumulus; Isl. *haug*, *hæd*; Angl. ant *ho*, *how*; Bar. Lat. *hoga*, *hogia*.

Hög, altus; Ulph. *hauhs*, whence *hafjan*, elevare, and *hahan*; A.-S., *hea*, *heah*, *heag*; Al. *houch*, *houg*; Isl. *har*, *ha*, *hatt*; Belg. *hoog*; Ger. *hoch*." Ihre.

Dan. *höi*, a hill, rising ground, hillock, barrow; adj. high, lofty, rising, tall; or *höi*, *höw*, *hyv*. In Jutland, Worsaae, Danes in England, &c.

Sw. *hög*, heap, pile, *höjd*, height, *hög*, high.

Ger. *hügel*, hill, *höhe*, *hoch*; "O. H. G. and Hel. *hoh*." Cleasby. Dut. *heuvel*, *hoogte*, *hoog*.

A.-S. *hou*, a mountain, *heátho—heag*, *hêáh*, adj. high, lofty, sublime, *heáthu*, *heáhnes*, s., highness, top, end, pinnacle, fortress, *hêthe*, height, top.

Wel. *bryn*, *crug*, *uche*, supra, *uchel*, altus. Corn. *cruc*, hillock, mound, barrow; Bret. *crêch*, *crugel*; Ir. *cruach;* Gael. *beinn*, *cruach;* Manx *cronk*, *creagh*, *cronkan*, *beinn*.

Lat. *collis*, *rupes*, *mons*, *tumulus;* It. *colle*, *monte*; Sp. *colina*, *monte;* Port. *monte*, *collina*, *eminencia*.

Fr. *col*, *mont*, *éminence*, *hauteur*, adj. *haut*, (no derivation of *haut* given in Littré); Old Frank, *hag*, or *hack*. Cleasby.

In Suio-Goth. "*hol* is caverna, and collis, but the latter only in Dalecarlia, and *hög*, cumulus; Isl. *haug*." Ihre.

This is apparently another of those words, as *dene*, *hope*, *low*, *dyke*, *comb*, *cop*, which have a double meaning; sometimes it signifies an elevation, a hill, a tumulus, a mound, at others, a depression, a hollow: like *altus*, in Latin, high and deep. Thus, "*how*, 3. a hill, 5. deep or low, hollow." Halliwell.

"*Hogh*, *hoe*, *how*, both a hill and a hollow. Sax. *hoh*, altus. Properly a hollow on a hill. *Hope* has the same meaning." Brockett.

"*How*, 1. any hollow place; 2. a plain, a tract of flat ground." Scotl. "*How*, a mound, a tumulus, a knoll." Orkn.

"In this country, *how* is of the same import with *knoll* or *know*, in other parts of Scotland it is applied to elevated hillocks, whether artificial or natural." P. Firth, Orkn. Statist. Acc., xiv. 135. In North England it is used in the very same sense.

How is certainly no other than Isl. *haug* (*haugr*), Suio-Goth. *hoeg*, the name given to those sepulchral mounds which in the time of heathenism were erected in memory, and in honour, of the dead. *Tingshoeg*, "the mound of convention." Jamieson.

"*How*," add "*hights* and *hows*," high and low districts.

"*How*, a mound, add Old Fr. *hogue*, *hoge*, elevation, *colline*, *hauteur*." Jamieson's Dict. Suppl.

It is doubtful whether the term *heugh* is the same as Icel. *haugr*, Sw. *hög*, Dan. *höi*, &c., and opinions thereon are divided. Jamieson has the following:—

"*Heuch*, *heugh*, *hewch*, *huwe*, *hew*. 1. a crag, a precipice, a rugged steep. Scotl.

2. Sometimes used to denote merely a steep hill or bank, such as one may ascend or descend on horseback. Scotl.

3. A glen, with steep overhanging braes or sides.

4. The shaft of a coal pit, perhaps from its precipitous form.

5. A hollow made in a quarry.

It is doubtful whether the A.-S. word be the cognate of Icel. *haugr*, *haugi*, collis, tumulus."

Mr. R. Carr-Ellison says, on the other side,—

"There is, I think, no reason to doubt that this termination *hoe* or *how* is the same as our well-known northern word *heugh*. This has passed into *hoe* or *how* when it has entered into close composition with a definite term placed before it, and has so lost the safeguard of the tonic accentuation. The *heughs* are, for the most part, those rugged outbreaks of rock, partially covered with green sward, which show themselves in so many parts of Northumberland, but more especially along the remarkable line of basaltic rock which traverses the country from south-west to north-east," Trans. Tyne Nat. Field Club, vol. i., p. 346.

See Cleugh, Clough, with nearly the same meaning as *heugh*.

Perhaps the French *Cap de la Hogue*, near Cherbourg, has taken its name from a hill there—it is in Normandy; also The Hill of Howth, near Dublin.

Taylor says it is the old Norse *haugr*, a sepulchral hill, the same word that appears in the haughs of Northumberland.

Examples:—

Gale Howes — ? from the Sweet Gale, Bog Myrtle, *Myrica Gale*, used to put into beer, as *Angelica archangelica* was by the Danes in England.

Greenhow—green hill. In Domesday Book, *Greenhow*, in Norfolk, is called *Grene hoga*, mons viridis.

Hewits— ? from A.-S. *hewt*, *heuet*, high, head, *id. q. Heâfoð*, head. Height 1808 feet.

How—the hill.

Howden Moss— ? moss or bog of the hollow dene.

Howegill—gill of the hill, or hollow.

Howgillrig—ploughed land or ridge at the gill of the hill.

Iron Howe— ? hill or mine of iron, A.-S. *iren*; or of Ir or Ear, Saxon god of war.

Ledder Howe—from A.-S. *lether*, *leder*, leather; perhaps a *lether-wyrhta*, or currier or tanner had lived on this howe.

Millstone Howe Hill—Millstone Hill-hill!

Scale Howe Wood— ? *scala*, shales, *scale*, A.-S., shell, *sceala*, A.S., scales, shells; shaly hill wood.

Upman Howe— ? *up*, *upp*, A.-S., exalted, high; or Upman's Hill.

Prudhoe, Ingoe, Swinhoe, Sandhoe near Corbridge on the Tyne, in Northumberland, Coxhoe, Kelloe, and Westoe, in Durham.

Howlsworth.

From A.-S. *hol*, hollow, and *worth*, a separated piece of land, nearly surrounded by water.

Houlbec, in Normandy, is the burn in a hollow. Holbeck, Yorkshire.

Humbleton.

From *humble* Engl., and *tún* A·-S., or Icel. *humall*, the hop, or Suio-Goth. *humla*, Fucus silvestris, drone.

Humbleton Hill near Sunderland, and near Wooler.

Hungerknowle.

From A.-S. *hunger*, hunger, and *cnoll*, a knoll, hill, top, cop, summit. Bosworth. Hunger, or Hunger Hills, is a common name in England. Hungerborg is a common name in Denmark, and Hunger was a personal name among the Danes. See Streatfeild's Lincolnshire and the Danes. See Hungry.

Hungry.

"Local epithet bestowed upon Robinson's farmstead on account of the barrenness of his land." Bell. It is not far from Unthank. Rowton Beck runs between them.

Suio-Goth "*hungra*, desiderare, its original signification. Its root is in Mœso-Goth. *hunjan*. *Hunger*, fames; Ulph. *huhrus*; Isl. *hungr*; A.-S. *hunger*, *hungur*; Al. *hungar*; Belg. *honuger*." Ihre.

"Hunger occurs in Lincolnshire, as Humberstone, Hungerhill, Hungerton, &c. It may be added, that other words besides hunger may account for our hunger hills and hungry hills, as *hungra* = a meadow, and hunger." Streatfeild's Lincolnshire and the Danes. See Hungerknowle.

Hury.

"*Ur y* = upper water, or head spring." Bell.

The hamlet is on rising ground on the north side of the valley of the Balder, above Briscoe. On the map a beck is marked as running through it. The name, according to Mr. Bell, is Teutonic. There is now being constructed across the Balder at Hury Mill a large dam to form a reservoir for the supply of water to Stockton and Middlesbrough.

Hurst, Hirst.

Ger. *horst*, bunch, tuft, airy, heap of sand or earth collected by the force of water. *Holz*, wood, timber, wood, forest, grove, thicket. *Gehölz*, wood, thicket.

A.-S. "*hyrst*, ornament, decoration," Bosworth; the same, and "*hyrstan*, ornare, phalerare," Lye.

"Hurst is the past participle of *hyrstan*, ornare, phalerare, decorare. It is applied only to places ornamented by trees." Horne Tooke.

There is also the A.-S. *holt*, with the same meaning, grove, &c., like the Ger. *holz*. *Holt* may be the same as the Icel. *holt*, which has the same import, and there is the Suio-Goth. "*hult*, nemus. The Ger. *holz* means both wood *i.e.* lignum and wood *i.e.* silva. The Greeks also used ἄλσος in the same way, and from this our word may have been derived. Wachter gives as etymon. the Gr. ὕλη, which means both lignum and silva." Ihre.

"In common Icel. usage *holt* means any rough, strong hill or ridge, as opposed to marsh or lea." Cleasby.

"Hurst is from *hyrst*, A.-S., a wood." Edmunds.

Halliwell has *hurst*, a wood.

"*Hirst*, a bank, or sudden rising of the ground." Engl. Dial. Soc., Tour to the Caves.

Hirst, hurst, a wooded bank, a place with trees. According to Lord Coke, a wood generally.

In Northumberland we have Hirst and Longhirst, in Durham and "the South it is Hurst, and forms the termination of many proper names," Brockett; as Hurstmonceaux, Brockenhurst.

Jamieson says, "in its general application the word suggests an idea the reverse of ornamental."

"*Hirst*, *hurst*, 1. a barren height or eminence, the bare and hard summit of a hill. Scotl. North England *hirst*, a bank, or sudden rising of the ground." Grose.

2. A sandbank on the brink of a river.

3. Equivalent to shallow in relation to the bed of a river.

4. A resting place. 5. A small wood.

A.-S. *hurst* is rendered *silva*, whence barbarous Lat. *hursta*.

Ger. *hurst*, locus nemorosus et pascuus, ab ὄρος, *mons*. Wachter.

Teut. *horscht*, *horst*, virgultum; sylva humiles tantum frutices proferens. Kilian.

If these terms be radically the same with ours, it is hard to say which of the two significations is the original one. *Hirst*, without any transposition, might be traced to Suio-Goth. *har*, which exactly corresponds to the common idea with respect to a *hirst*, locus lapidosus ubi solum glarea et silicibus constat. Ihre. Or the term may have been previously used to denote the barrenness of ground as manifested by its producing only useless twigs and brushwood, from Icel. *hreys*, *hrys*, for in plural it is rendered, loca virgultis obsita et sterilia. G. Andr, p. 123. Afterwards it may have been transferred to such places as from their elevation and bleak situation are unfit for cultivation." Jamieson.

Holt, a wood, plantation. Engl. Dial. Soc., Oxfordsh.

Holt, a small grove or plantation. We have gooseberry holts,

cherry holts, osier holts, nut holts. A.-S. *holt*, sylva. E. Angl. Vocab.

Hurst appears to be a Teutonic-Saxon word; it does not occur in the sense of wood, grove, &c. in Bosworth or Lye. In Engl. it is wood, and, though not always, on rising ground, or barren places.

Holt is Icel. and Suio-Gothic.

Neither *hurst* nor *holt* is found in the modern Scand. tongues, or in the Latin languages, except the barbarous Latin, which has *hursta*, borrowed from the Northerns, or in the Celtic dialects.

Examples:—

High Hurst, Low Hurst, and Lang Hurst—perhaps spelt *hurst* instead of *hirst*, by South country surveyors.

Brocken Hurst—h. or wood of the badger. There is Brockenhurst in the New Forest.

Hush.

From the noise made by a body of water suddenly let out of a reservoir and rushing down a stony rough hillside. In lead-mining, water is used to be pent up in a reservoir, and at certain times let loose to *wash* away the stones, sand, &c., so as to expose the ore. The water thus released brings to the river into which it falls metallic lead and salts of it, which are very inimical to fish and man.

"Can this be as Wash, a form of the Keltic *wysg*, or *uisge*, water. I seem to remember when I stayed at Helwith as a child, the beck was sometimes made muddy by the lead-washing at Hurst, and that then people said the *hush* had come down." E. G. See Streatfeild's Lincolns. and Danes, chap. x.

"The terms *flask*, *swang*, *bog*, and *wass* indicate wet land, and are kindred terms to a certain extent. The term *wass* may be considered obsolete, and that of *flask* nearly so." Egglestone's Weardale Names, p. 78.

"An excavation made by digging and loosening the earth, and carrying off the stones and dirt by sudden flushings." Bell.

Hush is an English local onomatopoetic word.

Examples :—

Highfield Hushes,	East Hush.
Pikelaw Hush.	West Hush.
Manor Gill Hush.	Close House Hush.

Hutton.

? A.-S. *hûth*, prey, booty, spoil; or from Engl. *hut* and *ton* = town of huts.

Ing or Ings.

"Icel. *eng*, a meadow, *engi*, in pl. *engjar*, is in Iceland used of the outlying lands, opposed to *tûn*, the home field, and *hagi*, the pasturage." Cleasby. *Einge*, Bosworth and Lye, a hay field at some distance from a farm-house. Mœso-Goth. *winja*, or *winya*. Lye. Suio-Goth. *æng*. Ihre.

Dan. *eng*, meadow, pasture; Sw. *äng*, *flattmark*. ib.

"Ger. *einge*, field, tract of land. This signification is only preserved in some proper names now written *ingen*, as Lotharingen, Thüringen, Kitzingen, Memmingen." Bosworth. *Enge*, narrow, strait.

Dut. and Flem. *beemd*, *weide*, "A.-S. (*ing*, *inge*, pratum, pascuum. Lye), *enge*, narrow, confined, *ing-wyrt*, meadow wort: Basing, Reading, Godalming, Kettering, Steyning." Bosworth.

Brading, Isle of Wight—of the Bradingas, or of the broad *ings* there.

Lat. *pratum*, *pascuum*; It. *prato*.

Sp. *pasturage*; Port. *prado*, *campo*; Fr. *pré*, *prairie*:

Wel. *ing*, narrow, strait, confined; Gael. *innis*, *ionaltradh*, *feurach*.

Manx *lheanee*; Ir. *leana*; Corn. *enys*, *ennis*.

"Lingua Cambriea in quâ *ing*, campum, planitiem denotat ut me docet nuper editio Glossarii Fresniani in v. in hoc." Ihre.

"*An ing*, a common pasture, a meadow; a word borrowed from the Danes. *Ing* in that language signifying a meadow." Ray.

"*Ing*, where it forms the first root of a word, means a meadow, and a field near water." Edmunds.

"*Ing-grounds*=low and wet pastnre land," Best's Farm Book, 1641. Surtees Soc.

"*Ing.* a meadow, A.-S," Taylor; and also Icel. and Scand.

"*Ing*, a meadow, generally one lying low, near a river." Halliwell.

"*Ing.* meadow, low, mowing ground." Engl. Dial. Soc., E. Yorks.

"*Ing*, a meadow pasture. The word often occurs in the names of places; it is common to the Saxon, Danish, and other Northern languages. It seems originally to have meant an *in*, or enclosure, as distinguished from the common field; though now it is chiefly applied to low moist ground, or such as is subject to occasional overflowings. Ihre says *æng* is a flat meadow between a town and a river, on which the market or fair is held; which is an exact description of 'The Ings,' on which the great fortnight fair for cattle is held at Wakefield." Brockett.

This word, then, belongs to the Northern languages, except Dut. and Flem. It is also Celtic-Welsh, not in Gaelic, and perhaps originally Celtic, or Icel., or Suio-Gothic.

Examples:—

Hard Ings.

North Ings.

The Ings, at Barnard Castle.

Spital Ings, twice—meadows of the hospital.

Wool Ingles = (Wold-ingles = rough enclosures. Bell); or is this wold enclosures, the little wolds?

Ingleton.

Formerly Ingelton. "*Ing*, a word borrowed from the Danes, and in their language signifying a meadow or common pasture." Ray. In Danish now it is *eng*.

"*Ing*, *inge*, pratum pascuum, North Engl., and in plural the *inges*. It is a frequent termination of A.-S. words, as feeding, framing, &c., and was used as a patronymic. It is derived from Goth. *winja*, whence also comes the Islandic *einga*." Lye. In Cleasby the Icel. is now *eng*, and Sw. *äng*.

Ing is not in Bosworth, except as *Ingwyrt*, meadow-wort. Ingleton = the tún of the meadow, or meadow lea.

Kaber.

? Wel. *cabar*, rafter, antler of deer.

A.-S. *cafer-tun*, an enclosure before a house; 2. a large hall. See Keverston and Ber.

Keld.

Icel. "*kelda* (Mid. H. G. *qual* and *quail;* Ger. *quelle;* Dan. *kilde*; Sw. *källa;* Cp. Engl. *well;* North Engl. *keld* = a spring), a well, spring." Cleasby.

Suio-Goth. *kælla*, scaturigo, fons; Ant. *kælda*, a fountain.

Dut. *spring*, *fontein*, *bron*, spring, well; Flem. *fontein*, *bron*. ib.

A.-S. *keld*, a fountain. Lye and Bosworth.

Wel. *ffynnon;* Gael. *fuaran*, *tobar;* Ir. *fionns;* Corn. *funtess;* Bret. *feunteun;* Lat. *fons*, *scaturigo;* It. *fonte*; Sp. *fuente;* Port. *fonte*, *nascente;* Fr. *fontaine*.

"*Keld*. 1. the smooth part of a river when the rest of the water is rough. North.; 2. a well, cavern." Halliwell.

"*Keld heads*," Yorkshire—Whitaker—fountain heads.

"*Keld*, the still part of a river, which has an oily smoothness while the rest of the water is ruffled. I have only heard this word on the Tyne and confined to the meaning here given; but a friend who lately visited Ullswater informs me, that when the day is uniformly overcast and the air perfectly still, that lake has its surface dappled with a smooth oily appearance, which is called a *keld*. The word is also, I find, a common term in Yorkshire, Westmorland, and Cumberland for a well or spring.

Keld is the name of a remote village at the head of Swaledale, which I have no doubt must have had its name from a deep still pool in the river." Brockett.

Keld, a spring; or perhaps a general name for a river or brook which rises abruptly; hence the names of places, as *Keld-head*, the head of the river Costa; *Keld-holm*, near the efflux of the

Dove; *Holl-keld-head*, the head of an emergent brook near Kirbymoorside. Engl. Dial. Soc., E. Yorks.

Confined to the Northern languages, Suio-Goth., Icel., Dan., Sw., and Ger., and adopted by the A.-S., not occurring in the Dutch, Flemish, Celtic, or Latin tongues. The original meaning is a spring or well. Ihre says it is commonly believed to be derived from *kall*, *kæle*, cold, (or as we say in the North of England and Scotland, *caller*); but since he found that the Ger. have for the word, *kælla*, *qwelle*, the A.-S. *weal*, *wæl*, *welle*, and the Engl. *well*, he feels he may affirm with certainty that these all spring from *wälla*, *awälla*, scaturire.

Examples:—

Kelton Fell—Keld Town, or town of the spring or fountain; *fell*; Dan. *fjæld*.

East Stony Keld—or spring.

Thirkeld Wood—wood of the fountain of Thor—God or man, or perhaps Thirkeld's Wood, modern.

Keverston.

? *Kever*, A.-S., to cover. There is a quarry there; perhaps flat stones for roofing, &c., are obtained there.

In Streatfeild's "Lincolnshire and the Danes," at p. 162, we find there is a place "anciently called Chevremont-le-myrr, and later on Kevermond. The first part of the word is evidently the A.-S. *ceafor*; O. H. G. *chevor*; M. H. G. *kever*; Engl. *chafer*, a beetle, cf. cockchafer."

"The root is most probably found in A.-S. *câf*, lively, brisk, active, and this radical meaning may easily explain the use of the word as a personal name. In the same way Cochifer (which we may assume to be a corruption of Cockchafer), is a common surname at the present time in Lincolnshire, as *wifil* or *wifel* (weevil) was in the days of our fathers, as Wivelsby, &c." Wiefel is now a personal name in Germany.

Corn. *cafer*, locust, caterpillar. This is unknown to the other Celtic dialects, being probably from A.-S. *ceafor*, Engl. *chafer*, Ger. *käfer*, Dut. *kever*, a beetle.

Keverston is probably then = beetle tún or ton. See Kaber.

Killerby.

A probable conjecture seems to be that which assimilates this name to that of Cullercoats in Northumberland—*e.g.* Culverby—A.-S. *culfra,* pigeon or dove, and Dan. *by*, a place of abode.

In "Mumford's Names of Norfolk" there is a place named Kilverstone, which appears in Domesday Book as *Culuertestuna.* Why not Killerby = Culverby ?

It can hardly be from Gael. *cil*, a cell, a church, or from *kirk*, like *kirkber.*

Possibly from Dan. *kulde*, cold, coldness; Icel. *kylr*, gust of cold air (like our *caller*); A.-S. *cyle*, cold, and *by*, dwelling, from its situation; or from Suio-Goth. and Sw. *kil*, and Dan. *kile*, cuneus, wedge, and *by*, a dwelling, perhaps on an angular or wedge-shaped piece of land. It appears to have had a Scandinavian origin.

Kirk.

Icel. *kirkja*, church (the church, Ecclesia. Cleasby); Suio-Goth. *kyrka;* Dan. *kirke;* Sw. *kyrka;* Ger. *kirche;* Dut. and Flem. *kerk.*

A.-S. *circe*, *cirice*, *cyrice*, *cyrece*, *cyrce*, *cyric*, Bosw. (*circ*, ecclesia. Lye), church, temple; Corn. *eglos*, *egles*, *eglis*, *eglys;* Bret. *iliz.*

Wel. *eglwys*, *llan;* Gael. *eaglais*, *cil;* Ir. *eaglais;* Manx *agglish.*

Lat. *ecclesia*, an assembly, a church.

It. *chiesa;* Sp. *iglesia;* Port. *igreja.*

Fr. *église;* "Provenç. *gleiza*, *glieyza;* Esp. *iglesia;* Port. *igreja;* It. *chiesa*, du Latin ecclesia, du Grec ἐκκλησία, église, proprement assemblée, de ἐκ et καλεῖν, convoquer." Littré.

In France *kirk* appears in Querqueville, Carqueville, and in Dunkerque, and Dunquerqueville in Belgium.

"Gr. ἐκκλησία, templum, ædes sacra. The Church, either the body or the place." Liddell and Scott. "Το κυριακόν., The Lord's House, is commonly assumed to be the original of the Teutonic *kirche*, kirk, church, but this is not universally admitted." Ibid.

"The etymology of *kirk*, from κυρίου ὄικος, is a mere fancy, unsupported by any history or analogy." Edmunds.

Κυριακόν was, however, used frequently for church in early Christian times. See Skeat.

"The word which we now write *kirk*, was anciently *ciric* or *cyrc* (the *c* hard), and this spelling leads us to *kirruck*, a word of the Westmorland dialect, which according to Ferguson (Northmen) is applied to rude enclosures formed with large stones, after the mode styled Druidical, which were the places of worship of the heathen Angles." Halliwell says, that "*kirocks* are the same as *kairns*, rude heaps of stones generally found on hills, and supposed to be funeral monuments."

"It seems to me that the word *kirruck*, or *kirock*, is merely an Anglian corruption of *carreg*, Brit., a rock, and that the Angles adopted both the places of worship and the name. The transition from *carreg* to *kirruck*, and thence to *ciric* and *cyrc*, which last word was Danified into *kirk*, is quite natural.

A parallel case is afforded in the mutation of *carreg* into *craig* and *carrick*, in the Anglian districts north of the Tweed.

I have shown *ante* that the British word *llan*, after meaning any enclosure, came to designate, first, a heathen sacred enclosure, afterwards a Christian place of worship; and in the same way the heathen *ciric* seems to have become the Christian *kirk*, a word which was probably carried into the middle and southern parts of England by the Anglian missionaries from Northumbria, who preached to heathen Saxons and Jutes in the sixth, seventh, and eighth centuries." (See Bede's Eccles. Hist.)

"Trees were worshipped by the ancient Celts, and De Brosses (Du culte des Dieux Fétiches) even derives the word *kirk*, now softened into church, from *quercus*, an oak; that species being peculiarly sacred." (Orig. of Civiliz. and Prim. Condit. of Man. Sir J. Lubbock. 1875.)

The Latin is evidently from the Greek, and the It., Sp., Port., and Fr. from the Latin. The Wel. *eglwys* is in the same case, whilst the A.-S., Scand. and Icel., the high and low Ger., may well have been derived from the Celtic *carrick*, or *kiruck*, or *carreg*, disseminated by the Northumbrian missionaries.

Examples:—

Bedekirk—from *béd*, prayer, and *circ*, A.-S., church; or church dedicated to the Venerable Bede. "An old disused chapel called Bedekirk adjoins the top of Gallowgate where the town of Marwood once stood." Longstaffe's Richmondshire.

Kirkber—church house. See Ber.

Romaldkirk—"Church of St. Romualdus, to whom it was dedicated at the latter part at least of the Saxon era; formerly it was written Rumoldescherce." Dr. Whitaker.

St. Romualdus or Romald, to whom the 7th of February was dedicated, "was of the noble family of the Onesti of Ravenna, born about A.D. 907, died in 1027. He was remarkable for purity of life, self-devotion, and the reforms he established in the monasteries of Italy." Some disciple of his had probably penetrated to Upper Teesdale after his death. See Baring Gould's Lives of the Saints, 2nd edit., February.

Laithkirk—"is doubtless the same with Barn-church. It is common in Yorkshire to call a barn a *laith*. The local tradition is, that it was old Fitzhugh's Tithe Barn. Wm. Fitzhugh, in the 15th century, was Rector of Romaldkirk, of which parish Laithkirk was anciently a part." Bell.

"*Leath*, a barn." Engl. Dial. Soc., Tour to Caves.

"*Lathe*, a barn." "4 threaves of rye in the lath barn, 1*l*. 10*s*. Snaith, 1637." Best's Farming Book. 1641. Surtees Soc. 1857.

"It is still used in Lincolnshire." Chaucer's Canterb. Tales Glossary. Tyrwhitt.

"Why ne had thou put the capel in the lathe." Chaucer. The Reve's Tale.

Kirkber.

From Dan. *kirk*, or Icel. *kirkja*, a church, and *bœr*, a house.

Icel. *kirju-bœr*, is a local Icel. name—Church house. See Ber.

Knowle. Knock. Knott.

Icel. "*knauss*, a knoll, crag," Cleasby; A.-S. *cnoll*, *cnæp*, *cnæpp*, a knoll, hill, cop, top, summit, Bosw.; arx, cacumen, apex, Lye.

Dan. *spids höi;* Sw. *kulle;* Ger. *hugel, berg;* Dut. *heuvel, heuveltje;* Flem. *berg.*

Wel. *cnwc,* bump, lump, hillock; "in allusion to the form of the hill," Edmunds and Spurrell; *cnwec,* a bunch or swelling.

Gael. "*knock,* a hill," Taylor; Gael. *cnap*; Manx and Ir. *cnoc.*

Lat. *mons, monticulus, clivus, arx, cacumen, apex.*

It. and Sp. *monte;* Port. *monte, eminencia;* Fr. *mont, monticule.*

"*Knott,* a rocky mountain." Engl. Dial. Soc., Tour to Caves.

"*Knoll,* a little round hill, ab A.-S. *cnoll,* the top or cop of a hill or mountain." Ray. "*Cnoll,* a round, smooth hill." Edmunds.

"*Knoll,* the top or swell of a hill is so called." Engl. Dial. Soc., E. Yorkshire.

"*Know, knowe, knoue,* a little hill, &c., corrupted from *knoll,* Teut. *knolle,* a hillock; A.-S. *cnolle,* the top of a hill or mountain." Jamieson.

"*Knock,* a hill or knoll, Scotl., evidently from Gaelic and Irish *cnoc,* which Lloyd, Shaw, and O'Brien simply render hill." Ibid. Suppl.

"*Knowe,* the top of a hill, a bare rounded hillock or eminence, Sax. *cnolle,* Teut. *knolle,* a hill or knoll." Brockett.

"*Knæpp,* vertex, summitas montis. Dalecarlian *gnaup,* ab Isl. *gnæfa,* eminere. Conf. Gr. *νάπος,* locus montosus, *νάπη,* mons, clivus; Hisp. *cenefa;* Angl. *knap,* the top of a hill.

Knös, vertex montis, *knut,* nodus, a knot." Ihre.

These are Celtic, Icel., and A.-S. words.

Examples:—

Hunger Knowle—name given perhaps to a place that had been laid waste. A friend says, "I believe that Hunger and Hungry are very often the Norse *haugr,* a hill. Hungry Green Wood should be found on the map near Ovington, on the road to Winston; it is on a hill-side." It is not on my map.

Knock Fell—fell of the hill.

Knock Ore Gill—gill at the hill where there is ore (lead ore).

Knowle House—h. at the knoll. Knowle West.

Knott Hill—perhaps Knott's h. Knott's Pasture. See PASTURE.

Water Knott—hill near water.

Pecknell—(Pacca's Knoll. Bell). See PECKNELL.

Lake.

"Icel. *lögr;* A.-S. *lagu;* cp. Engl. *lake:* O. H. G. *lagu;* Lat. *lacus, laug,* a bath, pl. *laugar,* hot springs for bathing in." Cleasby.

"Suio-Goth. *laugr,* humor, aqua; *log,* aquam et *logur* collectionem aquarum. *Lag,* humor, aqua. I do not doubt that this word is one of the most ancient in our language.

"Suethica *log,* lacus; A.-S. *lug, log;* Scot. et Hib., ib.; C. B. *llwch;* Gall. *lac;* Ital. et Hisp. *lago;* Angl. *lake;* Gr. λύω, lavo." Ihre.

Dan. *ferske sö* (fresh water sea); Sw. *insjö, sjö,* inland sea, sea.

A.-S. *lác, láca, luh,* lake; Ger. *lache;* Dut. and Fl. *meer.*

"*Lake* or stondyng watur—Lacus." Prompt Parv.

Scot. *loch;* Ir. *loch, loúgh, linn;* Gael. *loch-uisge, linne.*

Wel. *llyn, llwch;* Manx *logh;* Corn. *lacca, lyn, lin, lo;* Bret. *lenn, louch.* All meaning lake, deep water.

Linn, in the North of England, means a small waterfall with the pool into which the water falls.

Lat. *lacus, lacuna;* It. *lago, lacuna, laguna.*

Sp. and Port. *lago;* Port. *lagoa;* Sp. *laguna;* Fr. *lac, lagune.*

Etymology according to Littré:—"*Lac,* Berry, *lac,* pronounced *la,* au pluriel *lacs,* pronounced *lâ;* Provenç. *lac;* Anc. Catal. *llac;* Sp. et Port. *lago,* de λάκκός ou λακός a λακεῖν dechirer; ainsi etymologiquement un lac est une dechirure. *Lagune.* It. *laguna* du Latin *lacuna,* fosse, mare, petit lac."

"*Lakes,* pools or puddles of water standing on roads, or on land after rain." Engl. Dial. Soc., Midland Station.

"*Lake,* a small stagnant pool. Roxb. *Loch* is always used in the same district to denote a large body of water. This corresponds with the general sense of A.-S. *lác, láca,* as signifying stagnum, a standing pool." Sumner.

In Scotland *lochs* are expanses of salt as well as of fresh water.

"The literal sense is a hollow or depression." Skeat.

It is so in Italian; lacuna = concavità, fondo.

In short, it may be said with truth, that when water collects

in the open country, there the ground is *lacking*, *i.e.* in uniformity of level, or is below the level of the surrounding land.

It will be observed that Littré and Ihre do not agree as to the etymology of *Lac* and *Lake;* Ihre deriving *lake* from Gr. λύω, lavo, and Littré *lac*, from λάκκος or λάκος a λακειν, dechirer, to tear, to rend. Of these the former will be preferred; for a lake is more of the nature of a washing place than of a rent, say of the ground, but in both cases there must be a depression.

In Liddell and Scott we find the following: "λάκκος, (not λάκος), a hole, pit, a pond in which water fowl are kept—Lat. *vivarium*—a cistern, a tank, also a cellar. λάκκος is given as the Gr. equivalent also of Corn. *lo*, in Williams' Lexicon Cornu-Britan.

This etymology agrees with the It. sense of *lacuna*, and with Dr. Skeat's definition that the literal sense of *lake* is, a hollow or depression.

With the exceptions of Dan., Sw., Dut., and Fl., the word in question, in one form or another, occurs in all the languages quoted, and it may be in use in the excepted ones, but is not found in their dictionaries.

It is common to nearly twenty of our European tongues, and Ihre says it is a most ancient word.

Examples:—

Cocklake—"lake of the grouse or cock, as it is locally called." Bell. Great Cocklake. Cowlake.

Lands.

A.-S. *land-es*. *Land*, in all the Gothic dialects.

Les landes, waste lands—moor, in France, *e.g.*, Lâ Vendée.

"*Lande*, terrains incultes, couverts de bruyères, de genêts, de fougères, et autres plantes spontanées de peu de valeur." "Songez à vos quarante lieues de landes vers Bordeaux." Littré. *Terres*, *Bruyères*, Bret. *brugek*, *lann*, *lannek*.

Wel. *daiar*, *tir;* Gael. *tir*, *dùthaich*.

Lat. *terra*, *regio*, *tractus;* It. *landa*, *terra*, *pianura*, *terreno incolto*.

Sp. *tierra*, *terreno*, *pais*, *region;* Port. *terra*, *terreno*.

"Root unknown; perhaps related to *lawn*, which was in old English spelt *laund*." Skeat.

Word of Northern origin.

Examples:—

"Whorlands=*wœr* lands, enclosed lands. A.-S. *wœr*, an enclosure," Bell; or quarry lands. See WHORLTON.

"Hulands—how-lands, highlands. A.-S. *hou*, a mountain, and *lands*." Bell.

Cockland Nook=grouse-land corner. A.-S. *coc*, a cock; Icel. *kokkr*, a cock. "Old English for a bird, and especially for a moor bird. Cockfield, Cocklake, &c." Bell.

LANTON, EAST AND WEST.

The lang or long tún or ton.

LAW. LOW.

"A.-S. *hlĕw*, *hlæw*, *hlæw*, *hláw*, 1. a heap, barrow, mound. sepulchral hillock, a grave, what covers; 2. a low or law, a natural knoll or elevation, a tract of ground gently rising." Bosw.

Mœso-Goth. *hlaiw*, *hlaw*, monumentum. Not in Suio-Goth.

The corresponding word in Icel. is *haugr*, a how or mound, a cairn over one dead.

Dan. *höi*, hill, barrow, *grav*, grave.

Sw. *hög*, heap, pile, hill, *graf*, grave.

Ger. *grabhügel*, grave, hill, barrow; Dut. *grafheuvel*; Fl. *grafstede*.

Wel. *bedd*, grave, tomb, *beddadail*, sepulchre, monument, *carn*, *carnedd*, *crug*, *twmp*, *gwyddfa*, lock, hill.

Gael. *ualigh*, grave, tomb, sepulchre, *tuam*, ib. and mound.

Ir. *leacht;* Manx *lhaight*, *oaie*, tomb, pile of stones in memory of the dead; Corn. *bedh*, grave, *carn*, ib.; Bret. *carn*. ib.

Lat. *collis*, *sepulchrum*, *tumulus*, *cumulus*, *acervus;* L. B. *tumbus*.

It. *collina*, *sepolcro*, *tomba;* Sp. *colina*, *collado*, *sepulchro*, *tomba;* Port. *monte*, *montanha*, *monumento*.

Fr, *colline*, hill, *tombeau*, tomb, *tumulus*, barrow.

"*Law*, a designation given to many hills or mounts, whether

natural or artificial. Scot. This might be viewed as the same with *loe*, a little round hill, or a great heap of stones. North Engl. Grose. from A.-S. *hlaewe*, agger, acervus, cumulus, a *law*, *low*, *loe*, or high ground, not suddenly rising up as a hill, but by little and little." Ray's Gloss., Lye and Jamieson.

"*Law*, a hill or eminence. *Low*." Halliwell.

"*Law*, a hill or eminence, whether natural or artificial. Mœso-Goth. *hlaiw*, monumentum. The term is frequently applied to a high ground of some little extent, though flat and level at the top. It enters largely into the composition of the names of villages and hamlets in the north." Brockett.

Broomielaw, Glasgow; Waterloo, Venloo, &c., in Belgium.

"*Low*, a hill; hence the name of various hills, hence the Low Country, that is the hills of Staffordshire, &c. The Moorlands." Engl. Dial. Soc., Middle Station.

"*Low*, *loe*, as suggested above, has the same meaning as *law*; so *low*, to heap up or pile up; substantially *low*, a small hill or eminence. North. *A low*, a small round hill, a heap of earth and stones; hence the barrows or congregated hillocks which remain as sepulchres of the dead are called *loughs*. MS. Lansd., 1033. It frequently means a bank or hill in early English, &c., but it should be noticed that the A.-S. word is more usually applied to artificial hills, as tumuli, than to natural mounds. The names of many places ending in *low* are thus derived, as Ludlow." Halliwell.

The A.-S. and Mœso-Goth. forms are nearest to ours.

Examples:—

Broomielaw—broomy hill.

New Broomielaw—A.-S. *niwe*, ditto.

Broomielaw, Glasgow.

Pikelaw—hill with sharp top or pike.

Looe, East and West, in Cornwall.

Looe, North, in Devonshire.

Other examples of *law* are—Hirsel-law, Castle-law, Spy-law, Carter-law, Highlaws, Butterlaw, Kidlaw, Harlow, Blakelaw, Northumberland.

Examples of *low* and *loo*—Ludlow, Waterloo, Venloo, in Belgium.

Lea. Lee. Ley. Lay.

Icel, "*leggja*, causal of *liggja*, to lie down, *lágr*, low-lying; (Ulf. *lagjan*=τιθέναι; A.-S. *lecgan;* Engl. *lay;* O. H. G. *legjan;* Germ. *legen;* Sw. *lägga;* Dan. *lægge*), to lay." Cleasby.

A.-S. *liegan, liggan,* to lie down; *leag, leah, leg, legh, lega, lea, lah, lag, lagu,* what is laid or fixed, (item locus, campus, pascuum, Lye). "A law, a territory or district in which a particular law or custom was in force." Bosworth. *e.g.* The Danelagh.

Dan. *miæd, græsmark, eng;* Sw. *äng, gräsvall,* meadow, *betesmark,* pasture.

Ger. *anger, wiese;* Dut. *weide, vlackte.*

Wel. *dôl, gweirglawdd, gwaen,* meadow, *porfa, porfel;* Gael. *cluan, lòn, àilean,* meadow, *feurach, ionaltradh,* pasture.

Lat. *pratum, pascuum;* Ital. *prato.*

Sp. *pradera, praderia, prado, vega;* Port. *prado, praderia, campo.*

Fr. *pré, prairie, terre en pré.*

"*Lay, londe* not *telyd.*" Prompt Parv.

"*Lea,* pasture land, or land allowed to lie for a time in grass." Carr.

"An open place in a wood." Taylor.

"*Lay, le, lea, lees, leigh, leighs, leg, ley,* Eng., from *lege,* meadow land; very frequent both as a prefix and suffix. The word is still in use in agriculture, *e.g.,* 'lay for cattle,' 'clover lay.'" Edmunds.

'Cattle lairs' and 'cow lairs' are in use, as cow stalls or byers. *Lea* and *Mea* are almost synonymous.

"*Lea,* adj., not plowed, used only for pasture. A.-S. *leag,* pasture."

"To lie lea, to remain some time without being cropped." Jamieson.

"Meadow, pasture, grass land." Halliwell.

"*Lea,* a rich meadow land or pasture, any kind of grass land. The word is used by Spenser, and several times by Shakespeare." Brockett.

"*Lǫ̊g,* humilis; Belg. *laeg;* Angl. *low;* Isl. *lagr, lǫ̊gd,* locus humilis, doubtless from *ligga,* to lie." Ihre.

"*Laylands*, grass ridges in common fields, arable lands that have been suffered to lay down in grass, hence lay, and probably ley and leigh." Eng. Dial. Soc., Midland Station and E. Yorks.

"*Lay*, a very large pond. In central part of Suffolk a coarse old pasture is called a ley." Vocab. E. Anglia.

"*Lay*, pasture land, generally so called after clover, a clover-lay."

"*Cow-lays*, a lea or meadow where cows are kept." Isle of Wight Glossary.

Examples:—

Barnley—lea near the barn.

Blakeley—black lea.

Bowlees and Bow Leys—Bow leys=curved pastures, Bowbank =winding hill. Bell. There is a double bend of the road here, and a bridge is crossed.

Broadley—the broad lea. Broadley's Hill and Broadley's Gate.

Cowley—cow pasture.

Cronkley—In Atkinson's Hist. of Cleveland, vol. i, p. 263, is mentioned a place in Cleveland, in Danby, called *Crunkley*, which Mr. A. agrees with Young in identifying with *Crumbec-live*, and *cronk*, in Manx, is hill; *clif*, *clyf*, in A.-S., is cliff, deep descent. See Cronkley.

Hawkesley—of the hawk.

Keisley—Kye's-ley, Cow pasture.

Ley Seat—Moory Lea.

Longley—the long lea.

Shipley—of the sheep.

Stotley—of the stot, or young bullock.

Strickley—perhaps from A.-S. *strac*, *stræc*, straight, or *stric*, plague.

Whorley—enclosed lea, quarry lea.

Ornelly—Orne-ly=Orne's land. Bell

Ling. Lyng.

Icel. *lyng*, modern *lyngi*, ling, heather; Dan. *lyng*.

Swed. *ljung*, ib.; Suio-Goth. *ljung*, erica.

Ger. *heide;* Dut. *hei*, *leng;* Flem. *hei*, *heide.*

Hǎth, not *ling*, in Lye or in Bosworth.

Wel. *grug*, heath, ling: Gael. *fraoch*, *langa.*

Ir. *fraoeh;* Manx *freoagh;* Corn. *grig.*

Bret. *gruk*, *grug*, heather.

Lat. *erica;* It. *erica;* Sp. *brézo;* Port. *urze*, *brusco;* Fr. *bruyère.*

Gr. ἐρείκη.

Ling is an Icel. and Suio-Goth. word, the same in Sw. as in Suio-Goth. and preserved also in Dan., Dut., and Flem. The Gael. *langa* may have been got from the Scandinavians.

"*Bruiera*, *bruera*, briers or other brushwood, heath. In Bp. Langley's Register it is thus explained: 'Bruera nostra vulgo dicta lyng.'"

"*Ling*, heath, furze." Halliwell.

"*Ling*, *lyng*. Eng. the *Calluna* of Botany. Where it occurs in the middle of a name, it is a particle denoting possession." Edmunds.

"*Ling*. 1. a species of grass; 2. pull ling or cotton grass. Johnson renders *ling*, heath, although from the authority he gives it is evidently different. It is used in the same sense. North England."

"*Ling*. 1. a species of grass; 2. draw ling. *Scirpus cæspipitosus*, Linn. and pull ling." Agric. Survey, Ayrshire.

"This seems indeed the primary and proper use. Isl. *ling*, erica, parva virgulta proferentia baccas. G. Andr., p. 167.

"*Ling*, in Berwickshire, denotes heath of the first year, when it has the form of long thin grass. Afterwards it is called heather. The shepherds speak of Heather Bells, Bent and Ling, in distinction from each other." Jamieson's Suppl.

"Ling may be the same as link. Halliwell has Links, Sandhills. North."

In our north-east country, links are sandhills by the seaside, on which 'bent grass' grows, but not ling, *erica.* Bent grass is one of the Gramineæ, and its botanical name is *Elymus arenarius*, called iu the south, Lyme grass.

On damp moory places in Northumberland and Durham there are three species of heath, two growing commonly together; by

far the more abundant is the *Calluna vulgaris*, or ling, and the less abundant, but more beautiful in flower, is the *Erica Tetralix*, or heather bell; lastly, the *Erica cineraria*, which is the rarest, and prefers drier situations than the others.

"*Ling*, provincially heath. *Erica vulgaris*. It is extensively used for thatching and making besoms." Brockett.

Apropos of besoms, these, some sixty or more years ago, were made of ling or broom, and there used to be a Newcastle doggerel song, or street cry, which on account of its quaintness is perhaps worth preserving. It runs thus:—

> "Buy broom buzzums! buy them when they're new!
> Buy broom buzzums! better never grew!"

Examples:—

Lyngy Hill—covered with ling or heath. West Ling.

Gilling—This is not Gil-ling, but Gill-ing. "Gillingas—Gilling in Yorkshire." Kemble's Saxons in England. There is also Gillinga—Gillinga-ham, Gillingham, in Dorsetshire. Town of the Gillings.

Loups, East and West.

"*Loppa's Land*, or *Luppa's* lonely lots. It has nothing to do with *loup*, a wolf. *Loppe*, something cut off from the rest. *Lop-ham*, the lonely house, or the house of Loppa." Bell.

I do not find *loppe* in Bosworth as something cut off from the rest; *loppe*, in A.-S., Dan., and Sw. is the northern English *lop*, a flea. Can Loups have been celebrated for its lops.

Loppe is neither Welsh nor Gaelic.

It is probably from the above personal name.

Lune.

Taylor says that "from the Gaelic *all*, white, we obtain *al-aon*, or white afon." The Romans Latinized this word into *Alauna*. The Lancashire *Alauna* of the Romans is now the Lune; and the Warwickshire *Alauna* is the Aln. There is another Lune in

Yorkshire and one in Durham." There is also an Aln which runs past Alnwick, Northumberland, and an Allen, a tributary to the South Tyne, besides the Allan Water in Scotland.

In McAlpine's Gael. Dict. *al*, *all*, is brood, offspring, young; *all*, white, does not occur; but there is *allt*, a river with precipitous banks, like the Northumberland Allen, a river, a brook.

In Williams' Corn. Dict. is *als*, a cliff, an ascent, the seashore.

Wel. *allt*, *alt*, a cliff, a hill; Ir. *ail;* Gael. *all;* Manx *alt.*

Sanscrit *alitas*, increased, from *al*, to fill; Lat. *altus.*

All, therefore, means cliff, hill. It is not in Welsh, though *afon*, river, is; but *aon*, *afon*, is not in Gael.

Is it common for a Gael. word and a Wel. one to be coupled?

Is the Lune of Lancashire or that of Yorkshire a white river in any sense?

Was the Allen or the Aln in Northumberland, or the Scottish Allan, called Alauna by the Romans?

All the Lunes rise in a hilly district. The name seems to have a Celtic origin.

Lune Head, at the source of the Lune. The river Lune and Lunedale are the only examples in our district; the river falls into the Tees below Middleton-in-Teesdale.

> "Lunedale wild,
> And silver Lune, from Stanmore wild."
>
> *Scott's Rokeby.*

Marwood.

Perhaps from A.-S. *mar*, more, and *wudu*, wood, forest, or *máre*, more, higher, or *mára*, greater, more. The greater or higher wood, or forest, *i.e.*, higher up the valley.

Mea.

"A.-S. *mæd*, what is mown or cut down, *medewe*, *mædewe*, *mædwe*, meadow, meading." Streatfeild.

Dan. *miöd*, *eng ;* Sw. *möjd*, *äng*, *grässvall ;* Ger. *weide.*

Dut. *mede*, *weide ;* Flem. *weide*, or *wei*, meadow, mead.

Old Fris. *miede.*

Wel. *maes*, *meusydd*, open field, plain, field; Gael. *cluanag ;* "Ir. *magh*, *leana.* ib. This last appears to contain *lea* instead of *mea*, like Manx *lheannee ;* Corn. *pras*, meadow, *mes*, a field, a contracted form of *maes. Meas*, a field, a later form of *maes* or *mes.*" Williams.

Bret. *foenneg*, or *fouennek*, and *prád*, is the *pré* or *prairie* of the French, Le Gonidec.

Lat. *pratum ;* It. *prato ;* Sp. *pradera*, *praderia*, *vega*, *prado ;* Port. *prado*, *praderia ;* Fr. *prairie*, *pré*, meadow.

"*Maes*, a field." Taylor.

"*Meaze*, the form of a hare." Halliwell.

"*Mede*, a meadow."

"*Mees*, grass field. 'Gently tripping o'r the Meas.'" Example. "Measborough Dike, near Barnsley." Batty's Hist. of Rothwell.

Mea appears to be synonymous with *Lea. q.v.*

"*Ma*, terra palustris, short for *mad;* A.-S. *mœd*, pratum; Angl. *mead*, *meadow ;* Old Fris. *miede.*" Ihre.

Examples:—

Golden Mea— ? from its colonr.

Moudy Mea— ? mouldy, damp, wet. 1701 feet high.

Stony Mea—speaks for itself.

Swinket Mease Rigg— ? *Swincan*, A.-S., to toil, labour. The rig of the laboured field.

> "Some put hem to the ploughe, pleden full selde
> In settynge and sowynge *Swonken* full harde."
>
> *Vis. Piers Plowm.*
>
> "To swinke and travail he not faineth."
>
> *Romaunt of the Rose.*

Maise Beck—*Maise* is probably the same as Celt. *maes*, a field, and *mees*, a grass field, and *mea* = *lea*—beck of the open country.

Mizzes House—"The house in the field. *Maes*, Wel. a field. Celtic remains were found here some twenty-five years ago." Bell.

Mr. Egglestone, in his excellent "Weardale Names," tells us that "in Teesdale, west of Newbiggen, there is Flushy Mea, (Flushie *Mere* in the Ordnance Survey), Harwood Sow Mea, and not far from Green Hurth Lead Mine, Border Mea. In Garrigill (in Alston parish) there are the Ashgill Meas.

These, except the first, are not on my map.

"The Weardale Meas are extensive stretches of land, where springs of water abound, and consequently where rushes, moss, and long grass flourish. In Burnhope there is a place called The Meas, and near Lodge Gill is situated Mea Sike; and in Rookhope there is Rimey Law, and in Stanhope Hall estate Pity-Mea, a farm on the Mea, full of pits or holes."

There is a "Pity-Me" on the road from Chester-le-Street to Durham, in a colliery district.

Mell.

Icel. *medal*; "Suio-Goth. *medel*, *mellan*, quasi *medlom*, inter.

Dan. *mellem*, inter. The root is *mid*, medius, unde *midt*, medium, *medla*, dividere," Ihre; Sw. *mellan*, between.

A.-S. *midl*, *middel*, *midde*, *mid*, *midlest*, Bosworth; *midd*, *midde*, Lye.

Ger. *mitte*, *mittel*, middle; *Zwischen*, between.

Dut. *middel; tusschen;* Fl. *tusschen*, between.

Wel. *canol*, middle; *rhwng*, between.

Gael. *am measg*, among; *eadar*, between.

Ir. *idir*, *eadar*, between, among; Manx, *mean*, the middle; *eddyr*, between; Corn. *mese*, the middle; *ynter*, between.

Bret. *entre*, *etre*.

Lat. *inter; medius;* It. *entro; mezzo;* Sp. *entre; en medio.*

Port. *entre; meio*, *medio*, *medio dia*, midday, between morn and night.

Fr. *entre; moyen*, *du milieu*, in compos. *mi*, as *midi*, *mi-jambe*. Se *mêler*, to intermeddle, *mêlanger*, to mix, intermix. *Mêlée*, mixture of various things, of men in battle, &c..

"The primary term is Suio-Goth. *mid*, middle, for to meddle, to mell is merely to interpose oneself between other objects.

"Teut. *mell-en*, conjungi." Jamieson.

"*Melle*, or *mell*, to meddle with, to fight, to contend with." Halliwell.

"Thoo'd bettur nut mell wi'd." Newcastle Dialect.

"*Mell*, to intermeddle, to engage in, to interfere with.

Mell Door, the space between the heck and outer door, the entry or passage—middle (of) doors. Fr. *milieu*. Mell is an old word for *between*, not altogether disused." Brockett.

"Amell-doors, doors between the outer door and that of an inner room." Atkinson's History of Cleveland.

Mell Supper. Quere mill, or kern, or corn, or quorn, or quern supper, from the first corn ground being used at it.

"Amell, (umel), prep., between six and seven." Engl. Dial. Soc., E. Yorkshire.

"*Mell*, in local names is sometimes *mill* and sometimes *mall*, a boundary, but, as Munford says, "half-a-dozen etymons might be proposed for this common initial syllable in local names." Local Names in Norfolk, p. 123. E. G.

"Mell Waters, A.-S., *mal-waters*. The meeting place of waters." Bell.

Examples:—

Mell Fell, Intermediate, or Middle Fell—or "from the weird Scandinavian giantess, Mella, who, when tired of the company of Skratti (or Old Skrat) the demon, had a separate abode on Mell Fell; unless indeed this name be Celtic rather than Scandinavian, and allied to the word *mull*, a headland, which we have in the Mull of Cantyre, and other names, (*e.g.* the Island of Mull); or the name may be connected with the Icel. *melr*, sandhills, links. There is a Moelifell in Ireland." Taylor.

Mell Waters, East and West—Mell Waters may be either Mill Waters, or the place where waters mix or join together.

"At Frosterley, in Weardale, there are *Mill Eales* and *Mell Butts*, the butts at the mill." Egglestone.

Mere. Mire.

Icel. "*mýrr*, mod. *mýri*, (Engl. moor and mire), a moor, bog, swamp; *marr*, (Ulf. *marei*=*θάλασσα*; A.-S. *mere*; Hel. and O.

H. G. *meri;* Ger. *meer;* Lat. *mare*), the sea." Cleasby.

A.-S. *mere*, 1. a *mere*, lake, pool; 2. sea; *merse*, marsh, fen, bog.

Ger. *meer*, *lache*, *marsch;* Dut. *moeras*, *veen*, *moer*, marsh, morass, *meer*, the sea; Flem. *moeras*, marsh.

Dau. *fersk sö*, *myre*, fresh water lake; Sw. *kärr*, *myra*, *sjö*.

The sea in Icel. is "*sœr*, *sjór*, *sjár;* in Mœso-Goth. and Ulf. *saiws* and *mari-saiws*=λίμνή. Luke v. 12. A.-S. *sǽ*; O. H. G. *seô;* Dan. *sö;* Sw. *sjö*. Never used like German (*see*) of a lake." Cleasby.

"*Mar*, lacus, mare, now disused in Sweden, but occurs there in very many names of places. Armor. *mor;* Isl. *mar;* A.-S. *mere;* Al. id. Belg. *maer*, *mer;* Ger. *mer;* Russ. *more*, *morai;* Sclav. *morie;* Pol. *morze*. *Sœ kalla eg mar*, lacum ego *mar* appello, Suio-Goth.

"II. It means stagnant water. The Gothic dialects vary the word, as *mor*, *myre*, &c.

"*Myr* vel *myra*, palus, locus uliginosus; Ant. *mor;* Isl. *myre;* Angl. *moor*. *Mires*, nearly the some word, means cœnum, lutum, mud, dirt; Gall. *marais* In Hesychius τόποι ἄμυροι are explained as κάθυγροι, humidi." Ihre.

Mere, watur; mer, or see, water, *mare*. *Myre* or *maryce*, labina, palus. Prompt Parv.

Wel. *llwch*, *llyn*, lake, *pwll*=pool, *mor*, the sea; Gael. *muir*, the sea, *poll*, mire, pond; Bret. for Fr. marais, *gwern*, *gwernek*.

Lat. *palus*, *lacus*, *mare;* Bar. Latin *mariscus;* It. *lago*, *marese*, *maremma*, *mare*, *marese*, marsh, pond.

Sp. *pantano*, *cieno*, *mar*, *marjal;* Port. *lagôa*, *pantano*, *paul*, *mar*.

Fr. *marais*, *mer*, *étang*.

"*Mer*. Etymologie; Bourguig. *mar;* Provenç. et Espagn. *mar;* Ital. *mare;* comparez le celtique *muir*, *mor*, le Slav. *more*, l'allem. *meer;* Goth. *mareî*. Corssen et Curtius rapprochent *mare* du Sanscrit *maru*, le desert, c'est â dire l'élément mort, sterile, ἄτρύγετος πόντος." Littré. The barren sea.

"*Marais*. Etymologie; Wallon *maras;* Hainault *marache;* Ital. *marese;* Bas Latin *mariscus*. Comme *maria* (plur. de *mare*) avait pris, d'après Isidore et d'autres documents, le sens de masse d'eau douce où salée, on en forma le bas Latin *mara*, mare; d'où

l'Italien *marese* et le Français *marais;* cette derivation s'appuie encore sur le Provençal *marese*, marin, qui vient de *mare* où *mara*. Mais comme *marais* a donné *marese*, *marescage*, *maraischer*, il est probable qu 'il y a eu intervention du Germanique; Anc. Flam. *maerasch;* Holl. *maras*; Allem. *marsch.*" Littré.

The following passage from a grant, by Alexander de Balliol, kept in the Barnard Castle chest, is curious at the present day, as giving the barbarous Latin names in use in the thirteenth century for *mere*, *moor*, *moss*, &c.:—

"Habendum et tenendum de meet herebs meis libere et quiete et integre in viis, in semitis, in *moris*, in *mariscis*, in *turbariis*, in *petariis*, in *planis*, in *pascuis*, introitibs et exitibs, et omibs comunibs et libertatibs et aisimentis ad villam de Castro Bernardi p'tinentibs, &c." Longstaffe's Richmond.

"Morishe et muddy groundes, pudelles or donghilles." Caius on Sweating Sickness. 1551.

"*Mire*, probably the same, or nearly the same, as Dan. *mere*, *myre*. *Mir*, a marsh or bog." Halliwell.

"*Mere*, the sea, an arm of the sea, a small pool." Jamieson.

Mere, a lake, a marsh, a large pool.

"*Mire*, a marsh, a boggy place or expanse." Atkinson's Hist. of Cleveland.

Knavesmire, of York, where races, &c., are held, a damp place.

These terms *mere*, *mire*, *myre*, &c., are ancient and widespread —Northern and Southern—and have been used indifferently the one or the other.

Examples:—

Flushiemere Beck—? beck liable to be flushed or flooded from the mere. In Egglestone's "Weardale Names," it is Flushy Mea. See Mea.

Long Mere. Mere Beck—beck flowing into or from a mere.

White Mere—from its colour. There was before railways begun in this district a 'White-mare-pool' on the road from Newcastle to Sunderland, which ought to have been called White-*mere*-pool, or simply White Mere. It was abolished on the construction of the Brandling Junction Railway.

Lady Mires— ? of our Lady.

Moss Mire—mossy mere or marsh.

Ravock Mire—The Rev. W. R. Bell, to whom I am much indebted, says, he has conferred with some of his parishioners, natives, and well acquainted with the nomenclature of the county, and they understand by Ravock Mire (of the Ordnance Surveyors), *Rive-hock-mere, i.e.*, the boggy ground—to pass through which sorely strains the hough or hock sinews of man and beast.

Mickle. Muckle. Much.

Icel. *mikill, mykill, mikil, mikit;* Ulf. *mikils;* Hel. *mikil.;* A.-S. *micl, micel, mycel, mycle, micle, micla, miecle, mucel, muchel, micclum.* (*mykyl.* Prompt Parv.)

Early Dan. *mögel;* Mod. Dan. *meget;* Sw. *mycken, mycka, mycket.* "O. H. G. *mihil;* (Al. *mikit, mihhil;* Ger. ant. *michel*") "*Mycken*, magnus; Pers. *mih*, magnus, *mihter*, major; Pol. *moc;* Dal. *moech;* C. B. *myg*, notat moraliter magnum vel honoratum, &c." Ihre.

Mod. Ger. *viel;* Dut. and Flem. *veel;* Scotl. and No. Engl. *muckle, mickle, myche, meikle*, and *mair*, more.

Lat. *multus, magnus*, a Hebrew מלא, plenitudo; It. *molto;* Sp. *mucho;* Port. *muito;* Fr. *beaucoup*, from *beau* and *cop* or *coup*, a great stroke, hence much, a great deal.

Gr. μέγας, μεγαλός.

Wel. *llawer;* Gael. *móran;* "Manx *mooar;* Corn. *mear, maur.*" Williams.

In Bret. *beaucoup* is rendered "*kalg, meûr, meûrbéd, e'leia, paot, kaer.*" Le Gonidec.

"*Miche, mickle, much*, great." Halliwell.

The modern Germans, the Dutch, the Flemish, and the French have not followed either the northern or the southern people in the adoption of this word for much, great, any more than the Welsh. The Mod. Germans, Dutch, and Flemish have a term peculiar to themselves and the French another. But the Gael., Manx, and Corn. are like the English *more*, and the local Northumberland and Scotch *mair*. The Italian, Spanish, and

Portuguese have apparently followed the Latin word. The Spanish is curiously like the English.

Chaucer, in his "Knightes Tale," has *mochel.*

> "And shortly to concluden all his wo
> So mochel sorwe hadde never creature
> That is or shall be, while the world may dure."

Examples :—

Mickleton—once no doubt a large settlement.

Mickleton Mill—North of Mickleton. See MILL.

Mickle Fell—big, extensive fell, which it is, and has an elevation at its highest point of 2591 feet.

MILL.

Lat. *mola, pistrinum, molendinum;* Med. Lat. *molina, mola,* a molendo, a Gr. *μύλη,* id. *μύλη,* in Homer, was a hand mill turned by women. Liddell and Scott. A primitive quern.

It. *mulino, molino;* Sp. *molino;* Port. *moinho.*

Fr. *moulin.*

Ger. *mühle;* Dut. and Flem. *molen;* O. H. G. *quirn.*

Dan. *mölle,* mill, *qvœrn,* hand mill; Sw. *qvarn.*

Icel. *kvern,* hand mill.

A.-S. *cwýrn, cwéarn, cwéorn,* hand mill, *myll, mylen, myln,* mill.

Wel. *melin,* mill, *brenan,* hand mill.

Gael. *muileann,* a mill; Ir. *muillionn*; Manx *mwillin,* mill, *mwillin-lane,* hand mill; Corn. *melin;* Bret. *melin.*

Lith. *malunas;* Sansc. *malunan.*

"A.-S. *miln,* a mill, mola." Lye and Bosworth. *Miln* is still used in Yorkshire; meal, mole, molar or grinding teeth.

"*Quarn,* mola; Ulph. *qwairn;* A.-S. *cvœrn, cveorn, cvyrn.* Al. *quirn;* Belg. *qwern;* Angl. *quearn.* Junius ob naturam versatilem dictum putat a C. B. *chwern, chwyrn,* velox, agilis. Si *q* demseris, Gothis indigenis ignotum, warn restabit, cujus radicem facile suspicabimur esse *wira,* circumagere, in orbem ducere; Gall. *virer,* Lat. *gyrare,* Gr. *γυροῦν.* *Odalquarn,* mola primaria, et publica auctoritate stabilita, cui opponitur *sqwalt-qwarn.* *Handquarn,* mola trusatilis." Ihre.

Examples:—

Crushing Mill—for lead ore.

Mickleton Mill—A.-S. *myll*, mill, *micel*, great, *tún*, dwelling.

Millbank.—A.-S. *myll;* Icel. *bakki*, bank; Suio-Goth. *backe*, a hill.

Low Mill.

Demesne Mill (flax)—Demesne, or that part of a manor which the lord held in his own hand, but occasionally leased to a farmer, &c. Boldon Buke Gloss.

Mill (corn)—thrice.

Pencil Mill (slate pencils)—at Cronkley Scar. See CRONKLEY.

Mill Beck—beck of the mill.

Blackton Smelting Mill (for lead ore).

Mell Waters, East and West—perhaps Mill Waters. See MELL.

In nearly all European languages, from Greek, or Sanscrit.

MINE.

"This the etymologists agree to derive from *minare*, a word of the lower ages, signifying *ducere*, to lead; French *mener*, (see Skinner, Ménage, and Wachter), whence the Latin *minare*." Richardson goes on to say, "the A.-S. *munan*, to mark, denote, designate, is probably the root, to draw or lead (*sic*), a way or passage underground, a subterranean duct, course, or passage, whether in search of metals or to destroy fortifications."

Now, in Bosworth, *munan*, or *gemunan*, is to remember, call to mind, consider, reflect, so that this word in A.-S. does not imply leading or mining, but something very different, namely, minding, and this suggestion may be put aside.

The above-named etymologists who, Richardson says, have agreed to derive *minare* from *mener*, appear to have, in this instance, failed. Du Cange takes the opposite view, deriving *mener* from *minare*. Littré does not see how the *e* in the first syllable of *mener* can be changed to the *i* of *minare*. He suggests as a more likely derivation that *minare* has come from *minium*, red lead, or cinnabar, to dig out which would be *minare*, and that that term gradually came to be afterwards transferred to

the means used for extracting other minerals, &c., from the earth, and for forming cuniculi, or passages underground for the ruin of fortifications, &c.

It may confidently be said that a verbal derivative from *minium* ought to be *miniare* and not *minare*. And so indeed it is, for in Du Cange we find "*miniare*, quasi *minio* describere, relever en vermillon," and in Smith's Dictionary, "*minio*, to colour with red lead, or cinnabar, to paint red."

In Smith we find that in low Roman times *minium* had somehow or other got contracted into a monosyllabic apocopate form, *min*, which, doubtless, gave less trouble to the vocal organs of the ancient miners and their masters, than *minium*, just as at the present day *pram* is preferred to perambulator, and *sovs* to sovereigns, by nurse maids and those who love a little slang.

Min, therefore, in place of *minium* would give rise to *mino*, *minare*, to work the *min*, or place, where the *min* or other mineral was found.

These contracted forms have been found convenient and exist in all the Latin languages, and in those of Germany, Holland, Belgium, aud Scandinavia, in which latter countries they are superseding the native terms.

There seems no need whatever to go to the French *mener* for the derivation of *minare*, to mine, indeed the Bar. Latin is most probably the more ancient of the two.

It is unnecessary here to go into the other meanings of *minare*, as to lead, to drive, to threaten, &c., as *e.g.*

"Pastor oves bacula minat; lupus ore minatur."

In Latin the classical terms are *fodina*, *puteus*; *fodire*; those called Low Latin are *minium*, or *min*, *mina*, *minera*, *mineria*; *miner*, to mine.

It. *mina*; *minare*; Sp. *mina*; *minar*, (*minium* is said to be a Spanish word); Port. *mina*; *minare*; Fr. *mine*, *minière*; *miner*, to mine.

Into Dan., Sw., Ger., Dut., and Belg. the same words have been introduced, but the native words for the same things are very different, and have come down from the more ancient Northern tongues; thus in Mœso-Goth. we have *graf*, fovea, *grobos*, fossas,

and *graban*, to dig. In Suio-Goth. *grafwa*, sculpere. In A.-S. *græf*, grave, den, cave, *pitt*, *pytt*, a well, *grafan*, to carve, dig, and *græfa*, coal, a thing dug out. Whilst in Mod. Dan. we have *biergværk; undergrave*. Sw. *grufva*, *bergverk; undergräfva*. Ger. *bergwerk*, *grube; graben*, *hohlen*, *untergraben*. Dut. *groeve; groeven*. Flem. *groef*, *grob*. See Groove.

The Celtic word for mine is different from all Northern forms above; as Wel. *mwn*, which approaches to *mine*, as *mwn-gloddio*, a coal mine; but the Gael. *slochd*, as *slochd-quail*, coal pit, differs from all.

Corn. *hwel*, a work, a mine, *hwel glow*, a coal pit, also written *whel*, as Wheal Basset, &c. Bret. *meñgleûz*, mine.

Examples:—

Lead Mines.

Tyne Green Mine. Ladies Vein Mine.

Teeside Mine. Stake Beck Mine. See Beck.

High Skears Lead M. See Scar. Slate Sike Mine.

Hunter's Vein Mine—from proper name.

Silver Band Mine—having a band or vein of lead ore containing silver ore.

Dunwell Mine—Celt. *dun*, or *don*, a hill, and A.-S. *weall*, a well; like Dunkeld, *dun* and *keld*, a spring or well, and mine.

Coldberry Mine—Cold House. A.S. *cól*, cold, *burh*, house, court; and mine.

Lune Head Mine—at the source of the Lune. See Lune.

Red Grooves Lead Mine—perhaps red from the soil; *grooves* and *mine* are pleonastic.

Broadley Hill Level or Mine. See Broadley.

Old Shafts—disused mines.

Mirgill Hearne Brocks.

Perhaps Michael Hearne's Brocks, or from A.-S. and Icel. *mir*, *mire*, *myrr*, moor, or mire, or bog, and Icel. *gil*, ravine.

Brocks, deep passages through the peat on the tops of hills caused by the action of rains. See Brocks.

Hearne. ? *Ærn*, a place. Mirgill *ærn* brocks; the brocks of the boggy gill place.

Moor.

"Icel. *mór*, moor, terra arida et inutilis, *myrr*, (Engl. *moor* and *mire*), a bog, moor, swamp; *mosi*, moss, moor, heath, mostly used of a barren moorland grown only with ling." Cleasby.

"A.-S. *mór*, waste land, moor, heath, also fen, bog, pool, pond; waste land from rocks, hence a hill, mountain." Bosworth.

"*Mor*, A.-S. mons, *vild moras*, deserti montes; *Mor-land*, montana terra, unde nostra Westmorland, occidentalis terra; item, a moor, palus, locus palustris, ericetum; *moras*, paludes, stagna, item campus, *more græs*, campi gramen. *Mori* ut *mor* palus." Lye.

"*Mor*, Suio-Goth., terra palustris; Belg. *moer*; Angl. *moor*; L. B. *mora*, *morinus*, paludosus.

"*Moras*, palus, locus palustris, A.-S., *mersc*; Al. *moraz*; Ger. *morast* and *marsch*; Belg. *moeras*; Gall. *marais*; It. *marazzo*. In Codice Argenteo *marisaiw*, maris nomen est." Ihre.

"Mores, *i.e.*, hills; hence the hilly part of Staffordshire is called the *Morelands*, hence also the county of *Westmorland* had its name, the land or country of the Western *mores* or hills; as *Stanesmore*; and from the old Saxon word *mór*, a hill or mountain." Ray.

"Moor, a heath, a common or waste land." Brockett.

Moore or maryce, *mariscus*. Prompt. Parv.

Ger. *moor*, *heide*; Dut. and Flem. *moer*, *moeras*, *heide*; Dan. *morads*; Sw. *moras*.

Wel. *dyndu*, *morfa*, *rhos*, *cors*; Corn. "*morva*, a place near the sea, a marsh, a moory or fenny place, from *môr*, sea, and *ma*, a place." Williams. Bret. *winnow*, a mutation of *gwinnow*, moor, *brugek*, *lannon*, *lannérer*, moor, land; Gael. *sliabh*, hill, heath, moorland; Ir. *sliabh*; Manx *morva*, ib.

Lat. *mons*, *terra palustris*, in old charters *mora*; It. *monte*, *montagna*, *landa*, *terreno incolto*.

Sp. *pantano*, *cieno*, *cienaga*, *monte*; Port. *pantano*, *monte*; Fr. *mont*, *montagne*, *lande*, *bruyère*, *marais*, *marécage*, mountain, moor, marsh.

Examples:—

Barford Moor—A.-S. *môr*, and *bere*-ford=moor of the corn ford, near the Tees, opposite to Gainford. See Barford.

Bowes Moor—anciently Boghes; erroneously said to be from the bow, *arcus*. Langstaffe's Richmondshire. *Mór*, moor.

Brignal Moor—from its three bridges. A.-S. *bryeg*, bridge, and *mór*, moor.

Cotherstone Moor—moor of Cuthbert's, or Codre's tún.

Gilmonby Moor—moor of Gilman's-by or dwelling.

Harthope Moor—moor of the hope of the hart.

Hungerthwaite Moor—see THWAITE; Hundred, or Hungerthwaite = barren clearing.

Hutton Moor—moor of the high tún. See TON.

Ireshope Moor—from Ir, the god of war, See HOPE.

Lartington Moor—moor of the Lirting's tún. See TON.

Lune Moor—by the river Lune, and west of it.

Mickleton Moor—moor of the big tún.

Moor House Cot—pleonasm. Cot of the house of the moor. All three words are A.-S.

Moor Row—row of houses on or near the moor.

Moory Lea—wild pasture.

Morey "Mor-ey = Moor Water." Bell. See MOREY.

Roger Moor—Roger's Moor.

Romaldkirk Moor—Romualdus' Church Moor. See ROMALD KIRK and KIRK.

Scargill Moor—High and Low S. Moor of the gill at the Scar.

Stainmore—anciently Stanesmore and Steinmor, stony moor.

Swinhope Moor—Slanting Hope Moor.

Westernhope Moor—moor of the Western Hope.

Westwick Moor—of the western village.

Wytham Moor—from A.-S. *withy*, a twisted rod, willow, withy, hám, home, mór, moor. Wythburn, in Cumberland.

Upper Teesdale is a district of moors.

MORETON.

The moor town. A.-S. *mór*, moor and tún, a dwelling.

MOREY.

The moor water, or the moor at the water; A.-S. *mór*, moor, and *ey*, water.

Mortham.

Can this be from A.-S. *morth*, death, destruction, *morthor*, murder, misery, and *hám*, home; or from *mór*, waste land, a moor, heath, and *hám?*

Morton Tynemouth.

From A.-S. *mór*, moor, and *tún*, a house; moorhouse. "The addition to this name is derived from the estate having been for some time the property of the Prior of Tynemouth." Surtees' Hist. of Durham.

Moss.

Icel. *mosi*, a moss, place overgrown with moss, also the plant moss; Suio-Goth. *mosse* or *mossa*, ib. Also *moras*, palus, locus palustris.

Dan. *mose*, marsh, moor, fen; *mos*, *moss*, the plant.

Sw. *mosse*, fen, bog, quagmire; *mossa*, moss, lichen.

"A.-S. *mór*, 1. waste land, a moor, heath; 2. land waste from water, a fen, bog, pool, pond; 3. waste land from rocks, hence a hill, mountain; *meos*, moss, muscus; *merse*, a marsh, fen, bog." Bosworth. "*Moras*, paludes." Lye.

Al. *moraz;* Mid. H. Ger. *mies*, *moos*, moss; Mod. Ger. *moor*, *sumpf*, *marsch*, *morast*, marsh, bog; moos, *moss;* Dut. and Belg. *moeras; mos*, the plant; Dan. *mose*, ib.

Wel. *morfa*, marsh; Gael. *mòinteach*, *moine*, moss, moorland, morass.

Lat. *palus*, *locus palustris*; in old documents, *turbarium*, *petarium; muscus*, moss, the plant.

It. *marazzo*, *maremme*, marsh, bog; *musco*, moss.

Sp. *pantano*, marsh, bog; *musco*, *musgo*, moss.

Port. *pantano*, *paul*, *atoleiro*, *tremedal; musgo.* ib.

Fr. *marais*, *bourbier*, *marécage*. Etymologie. "*Mousse*, Wallon *mosai;* Nam. *mosé*, *mosia;* Provenç. *mossa;* Espagn. *musco*, *musgo*; Port. *musgo;* Ital. *musco*, *muschio*, du Latin *muscus*. Le Wallon vient du diminutif *muscellus*. Restent le Français et le Provençal qui se rattachent plus directement à l'ancien haut Allemand

mos, *mousse*, &c." Littré. *Mousse*, in French, is only used for the plant, except when it means cabin boy.

"*Moss*. 1. a boggy place, a morass; 2. a place where peats may be dug."

Suio-Goth. *Flotmosa* and our *flow-moss* are nearly allied.

"*Flow-moss*, a watery moss, a morass." Jamieson and Brockett.

"*Moss*, a morass." Halliwell.

See MERE, MIRE.

Examples:—

Beldoo Moss—on high ground surrounded by hills and overlooking a Roman fort on the road from Brough to Bowes. Quere, one of the high places of Bel or Baal, or from A.-S. *beldo*, boldness, or *Bæl*, a funeral pile, a burning, or Wel. *vel*, tumult, havoc, war, or *bela*, to wrangle, bicker, war.

Bink Moss—moss with a "mount" at it. See BINK.

Low Bink Moss.

Blind Gill Moss—moss at the gill not open above.

Brown Rigg Moss.

Dry Rigg Moss.

Flat Moss, or Fleet Moss.

Causey Moss—at the causeway.

Greystone Moss.

Hare Moss.

Harthope Moss—of the hope of the hart. See HOPE.

Howden Moss—of the dene of the hill.

Long Grain Moss—moss with a long drain through or from it.

Mawk Hole Moss—so called because the sheep grazing upon it were very liable to be 'struck' by a kind of 'flea,' and have their fleeces filled with mawks or maggots. Bell.

Mercy Gill Moss— ? from some bygone act of mercy.

Moss Close—enclosure of land near a moss or bog.

Moss Shop—shop in connection with a mine near a bog.

Mossmire—a boggy, mossy place, almost tautological.

Philip Reed Moss—Philip Reed's Moss. The possessive *s* is very commonly dropped in Yorkshire.

Red Gill Moss.

Shacklesborough Moss—moss near Shacklesboreugh. See BOROUGH and SHACKLESBOROUGH.

Shot Moss.

Slate Quarry Moss.

Staple Moss—near a small sinking or pit, called a staple.

The Old Moss.

Yad Moss—Yat-moss; the moss over which the Scots constructed a thoroughgate and escaped in 1327. May be Eata's Moss (Bp. of Hexham 681). See Yatton, Eata's Town, Yatesbury=Eata's abode or castle. Bell.

There is also Yawd Sike, possibly the Old Sike; in the local vernacular, T'ahd Sike.

The numerous mosses are the wet boggy places on the moors, overgrown by mosses, among which *Sphagnum* is the most common, and other bog plants.

Nab. Nabb.

Dan. *næb*, *snabel*, *næs*, cape, point, headland, *næse*, nose; Sw. *näbb*, *näf*, *näsa*, *nos*, snout, nose, neb; Ger. *schnabel*, snout, *nase*, nose, snout; Dut. and Flem. *neus*, nose, prow, *neb*, bill, beak, nib, mouth.

"Icel. *nes*, *nasa*, *nös*, (A.-S. *næs*; Engl. *ness*; Ger. *nase*; Lat. *nasus*, *nares* = nose), a ness projecting into the sea or lake. *Kata-nes* = Caithness. *Snös*, a projecting rock. *Kletta-snös*, *berg-snös*." Cleasby. Rock ness, hill ness.

A.-S. *næs*, *næsse*, rock, support, headland, ness, cape. promontory, *nose*, a nose of land, a promontory, *nasu*, *nosu*, the nose, *neb*, *nebb*, face, countenance, head, mouth, beak, neb, nib, nose, *næbb*, a face; Gr. ῥίν; It. and Sp. *naso*, *capo*, *cabo*; Port. *nariz*, nose, *cabo*, promontory; Fr. *nez*, nose and promontory, *cap*, *Cap Grisnez*, near Calais.

Wel. *trwyn*, nose, snout; *pentir*, *penarth*, *penrhyn*, *rhyn*, promontory; Corn. *penryn*, *rhyn*, ib., and cape, hill; Bret. *rûn*, *reûn*; Gael. *sron*, *roinn*, *rudha*, ib.; Ir. *rinn*, *rûn*, *rind*, promontory; Manx *stroin*, nose, *kione*, head, promontory.

Suio-Goth. "*Nabb*, a promontory, as appears in *Elfsnabben*, a maritime place well known to the sailors of Holmen, and there is no doubt that its origin is *næbb*, rostrum. It was common to name such places from the nose or beak. *Næs*, a promontory, or narrow land projecting into the sea." Ihre.

Belg. *neus*, *neusberg*, promontorium. Anglo-Saxons used *nesæ*

in the same sense. *Næsa*, nasus; A.-S. *nase*, *næse*, *nose*; Al. *nasa*; Isl. *nös*; Dan. *næse*; Ger. *nase*; Angl, *nose*; Gall. *nez*; It. *naso*; Hisp. *nariz*.

"*Næsa*, a Scythian word from a source common to Latin and the Northern tongues, it means both the nose and the nares or nostrils, from *naf*, a cavity." Ihre.

We have in the North of England the naf or naff of the wheel. A.-S, *nafu*. The prominent part of the centre, which is hollow.

"*Ness*, a promontory of land." Halliwell. "A promontory." Jamieson.

"*Nab*, *nabb*, a protuberance, an elevated point, the rocky summit and outermost verge of a hill (identical with *knap*, the brow or projection of a hill. Sax. *cnæp*, vertex montis; Isl. *gnop*, prominentia; Suio-Goth. *knæp*, summitas montis). A steep and high precipice at the confluence of the Baulder and the Tees, in the county of York, is called The Nabb. There is also *Nab Hill*, in Durham." Brockett.

Nabb, Neb, and Ness are allied.

Examples:—

Nabb Hill—pleonasm. In Cleveland there are "The Nabb and Eston Nabb."

The Nabb—a precipice where the Baulder joins the Tees.

Nabb House.

Naby—"The estate by the water." Bell. Can this be Nabb-by, the dwelling by a promontory or jutting hill? See Naby.

Naby.

"The estate by the water." Bell.

Icel. *nä*, nigh, near, *na-bud*, a dwelling near, *na-bui*, neighbour—to the Water, Scar Beck. See Naby above.

Nichol Hopple.

(Modern. Bell.) Nichol's hoppling place.

This name, Mr. Bell's informant says, originated in the circumstance of old Nichol ——— hoppling his jagger, the donkey on which he rode to his work at the mine daily, until he returned

in the evening. To hopple an animal, is to tie its forefeet together so as to prevent it straying.

Nine Creases.

The nine foldings, or ridges and hollows. Bell.

In Northumberland, along the Roman wall, above Halt-whistle, we have "The nine nicks o'Thirlwell,"—gaps in the ridge of basaltic hills along which the wall extends.

Crease; Bret. *kriz*, a wrinkle, crease in skin or robe, possibly from Lat. *crispus*.

Ornelly.

"Orne's Land." Bell.

Palliard.

"A beggar—applied to a place it probably signifies a beggarly place." Bell.

Suio-Goth. "*pall*, scamnum," a bench. Ihre.

In Cleasby, under *pallr*, the etymology of which word he says is uncertain, as also the time when and the place whence it was borrowed, we find, "The word itself is like pall, probably from the Latin *palus*, *pala*=stipes, Du Cange, Engl. *pale*, *palings*; in the Icel. it is used of *high steps* (Lat. *gradus*), especially of any *high floor* or *dais* in old dwellings, and the benches (*bekker*) of the Hall:—*mid-pallr*, the middle bench; *krók-pallr*, the corner bench. Skida's Rima, (where the beggar littered himself)."

There is also in A.-S. *pal*, a pale or stake, and *pæll*, a pall or cloak.

"In modern usage the sitting-room is called the *pallr*, from being elevated a yard or two above the level ground." Cleasby.

Is *pallr* the origin of our parlour, or is it from the French *parloir?* A French author in Littré writes: "Il y des parloirs dans presque toutes les maisons Anglaises."

In Halliwell, "*palliard* is a born beggar;" and according to the "Fraternitye of Vacabondes," 1575, "palliard is he that

goeth in a patched cloke, and his doxy goeth in like apparel." "*Palliardize*, dirtiness and shabbiness." Hamblet, 1608, p. 181.

A palliard was a professional vagabond in a patched cloke, who took the lowest place in the hall; now he is not admitted at all.

Parrick.

"A little park." Bell. A.-S. *parruc*, *pearruc*, a park, *parruck*, paddock, an enclosure.

"*Parrocke*, a lytell park, *parquet*. Palgrave. It is still in use.

Parrocken, to enclose or thrust in, occurs in "Piers' Ploughman" and Prompt Parv. Also applied to a cattle stall. Halliwell.

"*Parrock*, a small field near a farm house for calves, &c." Engl. Dialect. Soc., Tour to the Caves.

"At Westgate (in Weardale) a piece of ground close to the old Castle was, in old records, called 'The Parrock.'" Egglestone's Weardale Names, p. 142.

Paddock, a small field=parrock.

Pasture.

Lat. *pastura*, *pascuum*, in old documents; Fr. *pâture*, *pâturage*, food, pasture, pasture ground; It. *pascolo*, *nutrimento*, *alimento*; Sp. *pasturage*, *pastura*, *pasto*; Port. *pastura*, *pasto*.

Ger. *weide*; *Viehfutter weideland*, *gras*.

Dut, *weiden*, *weide*, *gras*; Ulf. *gras*=χόρτος, λάχανον. Cleasby.

Dan. *græsgang*, *græsse*; Sw. *betesmark*; Icel. *gras-hagi*.

A.-S. *græs*, grass, *gærs*, or *græd*.

In parts of the North of England *grass* is still called *gers*.

"Al. *grast*, *gras*; Isl. *gras*; Angl. *grass*; Belg. *gras*, *gars*." Ihre.

Wel. *porfa*, *porfel*, *ambawr*. Gael. *ionaltradh*, *feur*, *feurachas*.

Manx *foyn*, *faaie*, grass, pasture, *pasagh*, *faasagh*, *pastyz*, pasture, herbage.

Fr. "*Pâturage*, lien où l'on fait paître le betail, usage du pâturage. Pâture, ce qui sert à la nourriture des bêtes.

"Etym. Provenç. espagn. et Ital. *pastura*, du Latin *pastura* de *pastum*, supin de *pascere*, paître." Littré.

From the Latin through French—Pasture land.

"The Weardale pastures are the fenced-in lands situated between the moors and the meadows. Generally, to those who had old enclosure farms there were allotted, under Division Acts, pastures in the higher grounds." Egglestone's Weardale Names, p. 143.

The Teesdale pastures were most probably dealt with in the same way.

Examples:—

Town Pasture—belonging to the town—common.

Carpling Pasture—the Pasture of Carpling (modern).

Dent Pasture—Dent's Pasture (modern),

Gilmonby Pasture—Gilman's abode pasture.

Cronkley Pasture—near the place so called. See CRONKLEY.

West Pasture. Pasture Foot.

Pasture End. West Charity Pasture.

PECKNELL.

"Pacca's Hill or Knoll." Bell.—Pacca is not in Streatfeild's "Lincolnshire and Danes," but in Kemble's "Saxons in England," vol. i., we find Pæccingas, Sussex.

PEGHORN.

"Pega's headland," (Bell), or corner; Suio-Goth. and A.-S. *horn*, corner, horn, projecting point, pinnacle.

In Kemble's "Saxons in England," we find, Pegingas.

Pega is not a Lincolnshire Danish name. See Streatfeild above.

PIKE.

Icel. *pīka*, a pike, not in Cleasby, but *pīkka*, to prick, to pick.

Dan. *pig*, *pikke*, pike, point, prickle; Sw. *pigg*, *pik*, pike.

Ger. *pike*; Dut. and Flem. *piek*.

A.-S. *pic*, a point, top, head, *peac* (Bosworth); not authorised, (Skeat).

Wel. *pig*, point, pike, nib, bill, peak, pip. Bret. *pik*, a pike, pickaxe. Gael. *pic*, warpike, pickaxe. Ir. *astal*, *astas*, pike.

"*Pik*, alias *pāk*, baculus, fustis; Ant. *pik;* A.-S. *c* in *t* converso, *bat*, fustem appellant; Galli. *baton*. Antiquos Latii incolas fustem *bacus* noncupasse, indicium est diminutivum *baculus*. Gr. *βακτήριον*, ejusdem familiæ esse videtur. Isl. *piack*, frequenter pungo." Ihre.

From *βακτήριον* comes the bacterium of pathologists of the present day, a minutely microscopic rod-like body, causing or accompanying certain diseases.

Lat. *pilum*, *fustis*, *hasta*, javelin, staff, spear; *mons acutus*, pointed hill; *lancea*, lance; *spica*, a spike.

It., Sp., and Port. *pico;* Fr. *pic*, pike, pointed mountain top; *pique*, pike, weapon.

"*Pike*, the top of a hill." Halliwell.

"*Pike*, the top or apex of a conical hill or eminence, such as Pontop Pike, Durham, Glanton Pike, Northumberland. *Peac*, Saxon." Brockett.

"Peac-land, land about the Peak, Derbyshire." Bosworth.

Examples:—

Dufton Pike—near the village of Dufton. *q.v.*

Murton Pike—Moortown Pike. Pikelaw—pointed hill.

Pikestone—stony hill of peaked form. Three Pikes.

Five Pikes are near Paw Law Pike, "a south-eastern boundary point of the parish" of Stanhope. Egglestone.

Coldpike or Colepike, Pontop Pike (pike on the top), Durham.

Glanton Pike, Northumberland. Langdale Pikes, Westmorl.

Pic du Midi, Switzerland. Pico de Tenerife.

Hay, in this northern district, after being cut and somewhat dried, is collected into small heaps called cocks or footcocks, and when these are sufficiently dry they are gathered into large heaps, circular and pointed at the top like small stacks. Hay is then said to be 'in pike;' these are afterwards made into stacks, which are thatched with straw.

Pike is originally Celtic, and has been adopted into the

Scandinavian and Teutonic tongues, if it did not arise from them; not in Latin, unless it be *spica* with loss of *s*; it is nevertheless found in It., Sp., Port., and Fr., which have got it either from the Celts or from the North of Europe. It is a widespread word.

Plantation.

Lat. *planta*, a plant, properly a spreading sucker or shoot; *plantarium*, a plantation of trees; *plantare*, to plant; *plantatio*, a planting or plantation. "From the base PLAT, spreading, seen in Gr. πλατύς, spreading, broad. Root PRAT. to spread out." Skeat.

It. *piantare*, to plant; *piantagione* or *piantazione*, act, and place.

Sp. *plantar*, to plant; *plantación*, planting; *plantio*, plantation. Port. *plantar*, *plantação*. Fr. *planter*, to plant; *plantation*, act and place.

Ger. *pflanzen*, to plant; *pflanzung*, planting; *pflanzschule*, plantation. Dut. *planten*, planting; *planterij*, Fl. *planting*.

Dan. *plante*, plant and to plant; *plantning*, *plantage*, plantation.

Sw. *plantera*, *plantering*, *plantage*; *vört*, *ört*, *planta*, plant.

A.-S. *wyrt-walian* or *wælian*, to set, to plant; *plante*, a plant; *ort-geard*, orchard.

Icel. *planta*, from Lat., a plant, to plant; *plantan*, a planting. Cleasby.

Suio-Goth. "*Planta*, vox latina; Ger. *pflanze*; Gall. *plante*; Armor. *plant*. Metaphorice plantor dicuntur liberi, consentientibus aliis dialectis. C.B. et Hibern. *plant* liberi, *planta* liberos procreare, id. quod φυτένειν." Ihre.

Wel. *planigyn*, *pren plan*, a plant; *planu*, to plant; *planigfa*, plantation, place, and *planfa*, id. Gael. *plannt*, a plant; *plantaich suidheachadh*, to plant. Ir. *planndaigh*. Bret. *planta*, to plant; *plañtsiz*, plantation; *plañteiz*. Corn. *plansy* or *plansé*, to plant; *plans*, a plant.

Examples:—

Todford Plantation—Foxford P.
Stobgreen P.—the staked green.
Stainton Hill P.—see STAINTON.
Bolton Hill P.—see BOLTON.
Handkerchief P.
Daisy Hill P.
Sunny Bank P.
Colton P.—Colton's.

Swabey P.—Swabey's. Waterloo P.
Moss Moor P. Forth Burn P.
Gale P.—Gale's P., or where Sweet Gale grows.
Bank Moor P. Dent P.—Dent's.
West P. New P. Eggleshope P.
Langton Bank P. Knott's P.
East and West Loups' P. See Loups.
Wemmergill P. *q.v.* High Grain P.

From Lat. to It., Sp., Port., Fr.. Icel., Scand., Celtic, Ger., and Suio-Goth.

Pool.

Icel. *pollr*, a pool, pond, or water hole. Dan. *pöl*, pool, mire, puddle, slough; Sw. *pöl*, dam, pool, puddle; Ger. *pfuhl*, *teich*, *sumpf*, a pool; Dut. and Flem. *poel*, marsh, fen, pool, slough, plash, puddle, abyss; *polder*, a drained marsh, a polder.

A.-S. *pôl*, a pool or lake, Bosw. (lacus, stagnum; also *pol*, a pole, hasta. Lye).

"Suio-Goth. *pöl*, stagnum; Ant. *pal;* C. B. *pwl*, *poul;* A.-S. *pul;* Belg. *poel;* Ger. *pful;* Sax. *pool;* Angl. id.; Lat, *palus*. Junius derivat omnia a πηλός. lutum." Ihre.

Wel. *pwl*, a pool, puddle; Gael. *lochan*, *lod*, a pond, *poll*, pool; Ir. *lud*, *pol;* Manx *poyll;* Bret. *poull;* Corn, *pol*, pond, pool, &c.

"Certainly of Celtic origin, being common to all the Celtic tongues. Root uncertain." Skeat.

Lat, *palus*, *stagnum*, *lacus*, a swamp, marsh, morass, bog, pool, perhaps from Saxon root, as *pando*, *palam*, *pætes*, &c., and meant originally "that which spreads out."

It. *palude*, *pozzo;* Sp. *charco*, *palude;* Port. *paul*, *pantano;* Fr. *mare*, *étang*, pool, pond.

Almost universal in ancient and modern European languages, and perhaps has an origin more remote than Gr. πηλός.

Examples:—

Dirty Pool. Welshpool. Pontypool. Long Pool.

Hartlepool, Liverpool, Poole in Dorset, The Pool below London Bridge.

Pit. Pot.

"Suio-Goth. *potta*, olla fictilis; Isl. id.; Hib. *pota;* Belg. *pot;* Angl. et Gall. id. Germani *pot* et transpositis literis *topf* dicunt. Junius derives *potta* from Gr. ποτήριον, cyathus.

There is also *begare*, poculum, a beaker; Isl. *bickar;* Belg. *beker;* It. *bicchiere;* Gr. inf. βεικάριον." Ihre.

Icel. "*pottr*, (potus, Du Cange, from Lat. *potare*), a pot," (Cleasby), *pyttr*, a pit, pool; Sw. *potta*, pot; *graf*, *grufva*, pit.

Dan. *potte*, pot; *hule*, *grav*, pit; M.H.G. *pute;* Mod. Ger. *topf*, *hafen*, *krug*, *kanne;* *grube*, pit.

Dut. and Fl. *pot*, *kan;* Dut. *kuil*, *mijn;* Fl. *mijn*, pit or mine.

A.-S. *pyt*, *pytt*, *pet*, *pitt*, a pit, well.

"*Potte*, olla, urna, orca. *Pytte*, puteus, lacus. *Pyt*, or *flasche*, where mekyl water standythe after a reyne (or plasche)." Prompt Parv.

Lat. *poculum*, *calix*, *cantharus*, *cyathus*, *cupa*, pot, cup; *puteus*, *fovea*, *fossa*, pit, well.

It. *vaso*, *orcio*, *boccale*, *bicchiere;* *mina*, *pozzo*.

Sp. *olla*, *puchero*, *marmita;* *mina*, *pozo*.

Port. *pote*, *panella*, *copo*, *cantaro*, pot, cup; *cova*, *fossa*, *mina*, pit.

Fr. *pot*, *vase*, *cruche*, *marmite*, pot; *mine*, *puits*, *fosse*, pit.

Charbonnage, a colliery.

Wel. *pot*, *potyn*, *crochan*, pot, crock; *twll*, *peol*, *pydew*, *ffos*, *mwn*, pit, mine. Gael. *poite*, *tolg*, pot; *slochd*, pit. Ir. *potaim* (hence *potheen*, the drink, whiskey); *potare* from root PA, to drink; *pot*, allied to *potaim*. Skeat.

Pot is not found in Lat., It., or in Sp., though the two last come near, but occurs in all the other languages brought under examination; it is certainly Celtic, Scandinavian, and Teutonic, and ccurs in Port. and Fr., and as the first syllable of the Gr.

Pit is A.-S. All the words adduced indicate depressions of surface, from the pitting of the skin left by small pox to wells of water, and to coal pits four hundred or more fathoms deep, natural or artificial, from the naturally-formed to the fictile or other pots.

Pit is synonymous in many cases with *mine*.

The coal pits in Belgium are much deeper than those of the Northumberland and Durham coal field.

"*Pot*, *pott*, 1. a pit, dungeon; 2. a pond full of water, a pool or deep place in a river; 3. a moss-hole from whence peats have been dug. The deep holes scooped in the rock, by the eddies of a river, are called pots; the motion of the water therein having some resemblance to that of boiling water in a cauldron.

"*Pete-pot*, a hole out of which peats have been dug.

"Pot is from Teut. *put*, lacus, lacus palustris, or as the same with Engl. *pit*, from Teut. *put*, *putte*, puteus, lacuna; Barb. Lat. *putt-a*.

"Du Cange derives Barb. Lat. *pet-a*, a peat, from Teut. *pet* vel *put*, lacus, &c., Swed. *paata*, pronounced *pota*, fodere." Jamieson.

"*Pot*, *pott*, a pond, a pool, add to the etymon given to *pete-pot* that Sax. *put* is given by Kilian as synonymous with *poel*, and explained as *lacuna*, *palus*. 4. a shaft or pit in a mine." Ib. Suppl.

"Pit and pot are the past tense and past participle of the verb *to pit*, *i.e.*, to excavate, to sink in a hollow." H. Tooke.

"Any thing or place hollowed out." Richardson.

There are many *pots* in south-west Yorkshire in the limestone region north-east of Clapham, some are very deep, and communicate at the bottom with underground passages for bodies of water.

Examples:—

Coal Pits and Lead Mines.

Conny Pot—ought to have been Coney Pot=rabbit hollow. Bell. Conny, in West Riding, stands for canny, pretty, bonny.

Dodgen Pot—Dodgen's Pot or hollow.

King's Pot. Hellen Pot. Hull Pot. Hurke Pot.

Nettle Pot—hollow overgrown with nettles.

Ravock.

Ravock Mire. "Rave=rive; 'ok=hock (the *h* is omitted in Yorkshire) or hough. Mire=mere, bog; hence Rave-hock-mere =Tear-hough-sinew bog." Bell. A derivation which could only

have been discovered by one conversant with the natives of the district and their dialect, and has been overlooked by southern Ordnance Surveyors.

Rayback.

"Ray, a stream; bac=ridge, formed by an escarpment, hence Ray-back=the ridge of the stream." Bell. Or the stream by the ridge?

Ray is not in Bosworth, but there is *ræs*, a stream, course. From *ræs* comes probably our *mill-race*, or stream, supplying the mill wheel. Back is Suio-Goth. *bak*; A.S-. *bæc*, back or ridge.

Redgleam.

Red, *rud*, *read*, A.-S., red, and *gleam*, A.-S., brightness, splendour, glistening.

"Sunset land." Bell. This must then be an elevated place fronting the west, and receiving the beautiful afterglow of the setting sun.

Redwing.

"Red-Wang. *Wang* (A.-S.), a strip of land, and *red*, *rud*, *read* (A.-S.), red; red or purple strip of land, probably from its appearance in August when the heather is in full bloom." Bell.

A leather whyang is a leather shoe-tie in Newcastle.

"Whang, a thong." Halliwell.

Rig. Rigg.

"*Rygg*, dorsum; Ant. *rigg;* A.-S. *hrecg*, *hricg*, *rig;* Scot. *rig;* Al. *rucci*, *hrucki;* Ger. *rücken;* Belg. *rugge*; Isl. *hriggur;* Angl. *ridge*, spina dorsi; Gr. ῥαχις." Ihre.

Icel. *hryggr*, the back, the spine, metaph. a ridge.

Dan. *ryg*, *rig;* Sw. *rygg;* O. H. G. *hrucki:* Mod. Ger. *rücken;* Teut. *ruck;* Dut. and Fl. *rug*.

A.-S. *rig*, *hryg*, *hrycg*, *hric*, the back of a man or beast, ridge, roof.

Wel. *cefn*, *grwn*, *trum*, *crimp*, back, ridge; Gael. *druim*, *mullaoh*, back, ridge. Corn. and Bret. *cein*.

Lat. *dorsum*, *tectum*, *spina dorsi*; back, spine of back.

It. *dosso*, *cima*, *sommità*. Sp. *dorso*, *sierra*. Port. *espinhaço*, *lombo*; *espigão*, *cume*, *serrania*.

Fr. *dos*, *épine dorsale échine*; *chaîne de montagnes*, *faîte*.

"*Rig*, a ridge or elevated part in a ploughed field, upon which the sheaves of corn are arranged after being cut and bound up in harvest." Halliwell.

"*Rig*, a ridge, an eminence, Sax. *hricg*; Isl. *hriggr*; Suio-Goth. *rygg*, dorsum. Rigge of land or londe occurs in Prompt. Parv. Old English *rigge*, *rygge*."

"*Rig*, *rock*, *rug*, *rigging* &c., are the past participle of the A.-S. verb *wrygan*, tegere, to cover, to cloak." H. Tooke.

"*Wrihan*, *wrigan*, *wreohan*, to cover." Bosworth.

Land is commonly ploughed in *rig* and *fur*, or ridge and furrow. The rigging tree of a house is what covers it in at top in form of a ridge.

Examples:—

Bell Beaver Rig—? from A.-S. *baber*, *befor*, *beafor*, the beaver. Belle, a bell. (Modern. Bell).

Black Riggs—from their colour.

Buck Riggs—ridges of the stag or buck.

Caple Rig—? Horse ridge. Capel, in Chaucer and others, is horse. Wel. *ceffyl*; Manx *cabbyl*, a horse; Lat. *caballus*.

Crawlaw Rig—ridge of the crow's hill.

Crowsike Rig—of the sike or drain of the crow.

Currack Rig—of the currack or craig, or crag. Everrig Rig?

Haslegarth Rig—of the hazle enclosure or field.

Hedrick Rig—of the heath. A.-S. *hæth*, heath, and *rig*, ridge. Tautology. Ridge of the heath ridge!

Hethrig—the heath ridge.

Hindriggs—of the hind, female deer. A.-S. *hind*, *hynd*. A.-S. *hynd* also means raspberry, *hynd-berie*.

Howgill Rigg—of the gill of the hill.

Long Riggs. Moor Riggs—on the moor.

Pry Rig.—"Pry is pretty common in Weardale, and means a

close of land, *e.g.*, Prydale, the Prys." Egglestone. Perhaps from Norman-French origin, *pré, prairie,* grass field, meadow.

Ravensike R.—of the raven's sike or drain.

Rayback Sike R. See RAYBACK.

Rotten Riggs—soft, untillable, wet. Rough Riggs.

Seavy Riggs—rushy riggs. See SEAVY. Stone Riggs—stony riggs.

Spurrigg End—spoor rigg, traces of a path or road, or ridge.

Stoneshaw Rigg—stony wood rigg.

Swinket Mease Rig—rig of the worked or laboured field.

The Rig, and White Rigg—perhaps traces of former ploughing.

A Scandinavian, Teutonic, and A.-S. word; not Celtic or Latin, as clearly appears from the above array of words.

RIPTON HOUSE.

Perhaps from a proper name—Ripton's House. Ripton is a proper name now in Newcastle.

ROKEBY.

Formerly Rochebi. See Walter Scott's poem of this name, and BY, and Whitaker's Hist. of Richmondshire.

ROMALD KIRK.

Church of St. Romualdus. See KIRK.

ROMAN ROADS.

From S.W. to N.E., a line extends from Brough and Bowes through Barnard Castle and Staindrop to Bishop Auckland, and a second—the High Street, from Gilling westward to Bowes. Doubtless there were many minor roads.

ROMAN STATIONS.

These are five in number, on the High Street, *via strata*, from Gilling through Greta and Bowes to Brough (six with Brough). See STATIONS (ROMAN).

Rood.

From A.-S. *ród*, rood, cross, Cleasby and Bosworth; "*ród, rode*, rood, cross," Lye. Icel. *rótha*, cross, and especially the figure of Christ on the cross; *róthu kross*, crucifix. Suio-Goth. "*rod*, crux, christianismi tessera. Anglo-Saxonice *rode* crucem, patibulum notat, *rod-tacn*, signum crucis, *rood-tree*, *rood-beem*, crux, in Chaucer." Ihre.

In Suio-Goth. we see *At han tæki tha Thor or stafninum, en setti rodukross i stadin.* Quod e prora sustulerit signum Thori et ejus loco reposuerit signum crucis. That at the prow which had held up the sign of Thor should have the sign of the cross put in its stead. (On the introduction of Christianity into Sweden.)

Dan. *rode*, *kors*. Sw. *kors*. Ger. *kreuz*, *crucifix;* cross, crucifix.

Dut. *roede*, *kruis*, cross; *kruisbeeld*, crucifix. Fl. *kruis*, cross; *kruisbeeld*, crucifix.

Wel. *croes*, *crog*, *crwys*, cross, crucifix. Corn. *crows*. Bret. *croas*. Gael. *crois—sheunaidh*, crucifix. Ir. *crois*. Manx *crosh*; *crossey*, a crucifixion.

Lat. *crux*: It. *croce*. Sp. and Port. *cruz*. Fr. *croix*.

"*Roode*, cross or rode lofte." Crux, Theostenoferum. Prompt Parv.

"*Rood*, the cross or crucifix." Halliwell.

Rood is from Suio-Goth. and A.-S.; cross from Lat. crux.

Examples:—

Rood House—house of the cross or crucifix.

Rothwell=Rood Well, West Riding.

Rothley=rood lea or red lea, Northumberland.

Rothbury=rood bury or burg, or red burg, locally pronounced Rotbarry. Paulinus' Well, at Holystone, is higher up the river Coquet.

Holyrood—Edinburgh.

Saddlebow.

A hill on the west side of the road up the valley of the Lune, near Thringarth, which has the outline of the top of a saddle

(caused by the denudation of softer beds between two beds of basalt or whinstone). Howse.

Sandwath Hall.

Hall at Sand (or Sandy) ford. A.-S. *Sand* and *wath*, a ford.

Scaife.

"*Scæft.*" Bell. A.-S. *sceaft*, a shaft, pole, spear, arrow, Bosw.

Scaife is not only a place but a personal name. There were Scaifes in Newcastle a few years since.

"*Scafe*, *Skafe*, sf., a wild thoughtless person; generally of a lad or young man. *Scafe*, to run up and down, to wander, &c., from Dan. *skiew*, one gone awry; D.D. *skiæol*, an awkward person." Atkinson, Clev. Glossary. From Dan. *skiew* comes probably our *skew*, as in *skew bridge*.

Scargill.

From Icel. *gil*, a glen or narrow valley, and Icel. *sker*, Suio-Goth. *skår*, A.-S. *scear*, a thing cut off, a precipice, cliff; from *scéran*, to shear, cut off, divide. The gill of the cliff or scar.

Scober.

From Suio-Goth. *sko*, a covering, defence, particularly of the extremities, and especially of the feet. Ulph. *sko* and *gascoh;* A.-S. *scó*, *scoh*, *sceó*, *gescy*. Alem. *scu*, *scuah*, *schuoh*. Isl. *sko*, *scofat*, *scu*, *skoklædi*. Angl. *shoe*. Belg. *schoe*. Germ. *schuh*, a shoe. Dan. and Swed. *sko*. Lat. *calceus*. It. *scarpa*. Ger. *handschuh*, a glove. Fr. *soulier*, *chaussure*. Sp. *zapato*, *el calzado del pie*. Port. *sapátos*, *calçado*, covering of the foot.

From *sko*, shoe, and *bær*, house = shoe house.

Scoon Banks.

Scóne, *scine*, splendid, beautiful, shining.

Scania, the most southern and brightest or most beautiful part of Sweden. *Scán*, shone, p. of *scínan*, to shine.

(Scoon banks = sunny banks. Bell.)

Scone, in Scotland, where Scottish kings were crowned in former times.

Scoon, in Norway.

Scroggs.

"*Scrobba* = shrubs." Bell.

A.-S. *scrob, scrobb,* a shrub; also *scrybe*—The Scrub.

Scroggs, a shrubby or scrubby place.

"*Scrogs*, s.b., stunted bushes, low growing brushwood; nearly related to, indeed almost coincident with, *scrag*, what is lean, angular, and thence twisted, ill-grown. Cf. Dan. *skrog*, a shrivelled, dried-up carcase. Dan. Dial. *skrav*, *skrag*, a twisted, stunted branch. Gael. *sgrog*, to shrivel, wither up; *sgrogag*, anything shrivelled, a stunted tree, useless old timber. The Dan. Dial. word is *scrub*, identical with A.-S. *scrybe*. Comp. also scrogglings, small worthless apples, not good enough to gather." Atkinson's Clev. Gloss. Scrabs or crab-apples, in Durham. "*Scroggs*, stunted shrubs, as the hazel browsed by cattle." Eng. Dial. Soc., E. Yorks.

Scar.

Icel. "*sker* (Dan. *skier*, *skjær*, Sw. *skär*, Engl. *skerry*), a skerry, an isolated rock in the sea." Cleasby. Also *skera* (A.-S. *scéran*, Engl. *shear*, Ger. *scheren*, Dan. *skjære*), to cut; also to shear or carve.

Suio-Goth. "*skår*, rupes, from *skära*, cædere, scindere.

Alem. *scorr*. Belg. ant. *schorre*, *schore*. Dan. *skjær* and *skjære*, to cut, to carve; and *klippe*, a rock. Sw. *klippa*, n. and v. rock, and to cut. Angl. to clip."

Ger. *klippe*. Dut. *rots*. Flem. *rots*, *steenrots*.

A.-S. *scar*, *scearn*, a shearing, what is cut off, from *sceran*, to shave, shear, gnaw, cut off, share, divide, &c., hence the Engl. *shire*, a part of the land cut off from the rest, to *shear*, &c.

Wel. *craig*, *carreg*, *carn*, rock, crag; *esgair*, *esgard*, cleft, and *ysgâr*, separation, share; and Ir. *aisgeir*, ridge of a mountain.

Gael. *carn*, rock; *sgôrr*, peak, cliff, a conical sharp rock; *stucach*, cliffy, prominent, full of bare rocks.

Manx *carn*, *carrig*, *creg*, rock; *sker*, rock in the sea. Corn., Ir., and Bret. *carn*, rock.

Lat. *rupes*, *scopulus*, *cautes*. It. *roccia*, *scoscesa*, *balza*. Sp. *roca*, *peñasco*. Port. *rochedo*, *penhásco*. Fr. *roche*, *rocher escarpé*.

Gr. σκῦρος, saxum. Scyros and Scio, rocky islands in the Ægean.

"*Scar*, a precipice faced with rock." Engl. Dial. Soc., East Yorksh. "*Scar*, a cliff." Taylor.

"*Scar*, a bare and broken place on the side of a mountain, or on the high bank of a river."

"*Scarre*, the cliff of a rock, or a naked rock on the dry land, from the Sax. *carre*, cautes. This word gave denomination to the town of Scarborough. Potscars, Potsheards, or broken pieces of pots." Ray.

"*Scarry*, full of precipices." Craven Glossary.

"*A scar*, cliff, mons præruptus." Halliwell.

"*Scar*, *skier*, *scaur*. 1, a bare place on the side of a steep hill, from which the sward has been washed down by rains, so that the red soil appears; a precipitous bank of earth." Lothian. Sibb. also writes *skard*. 2, a cliff. Ayrsh. Grose, like Ray, defines *scarre*, North Engl., a cliff or bare rock on the dry land, &c.

"It seems to be the same with Suio-Goth. *skaer*, rupes, from *skaer-a*, to cut. Alem. *sciran;* as its synon. *klipp-a*, secare. C.B. *esgair* signifies the ridge of a mountain.

"*Schor*, *schore*, *schoir*, adj. 1, steep, abrupt, including the idea of rugged. 2, rough, rugged, without the idea of steepness conjoined." Jamieson.

"Ruddiman views the term as denoting the shore or rock hard by. But *schore* undoubtedly corresponds to A.-S. *scorene; scorene clif* (Ihre), abrupta rupes, a craggy rock or cliff, Somner; from A.-S. *scyran*, to separate. Suio-Goth. *skoer-a*, to break; *skoer*, brittle, easily broken.

"The German *schoren*, eminere, is used to denote rocks rising out of the sea." Jamieson.

Schore means shorn or cut off, and the English *shore* means that part of the land which is cut off by the sea, and where it ends at the sea.

"*Scar*, a bare and broken rock on the side of a mountain, or in the high bank of a river. Suio-Goth. *skær*, rupes; Sax. *carre*.

Scars, cinders burnt to a very hard substance; often used to mend the roads." Brockett. Often called *clinkers*.

"*Scar*, &c., past participle of *sciran*, A.-S., to cut, to divide, to separate." H. Tooke.

"*Skär*, rupes, hence *skær och klippor*, scars and rocks, are often synonymous; *utskær*, rocks cut off from the land, and surrounded by the sea. There are traces of this our word in most of the ancient and modern languages, for example, in Gr. σκῦρος, salebras, rugged places, rocks, whence σκυρόω, to turn to stone, and σκυρώδης, rocky. *Scyros*, an island in the Ægean, is so called because it is more than others πετρώδης (rocky). Ἀρχὴ σκύρεια, a rocky domain, unprofitable. Al. *scorr*, scopulus. Belg. ant. *schorre*, *schore*. Angl. *scarr*. Gall. *escore*, alta et prærupta ripa. L.B. *scheria*. A.-S. *carr*, id. C.B. *carreg*, lapis and *esgair*, jugum montis. Hib. *aisgeir*. Hisp. *sierra*. Junius thinks the root is *scæran* or *sceran*, scindere, to cut off, as rupes a rumpendo; as from *klippa*, secare, to cut *klippa*, a rock; also ἄκρότομος, which Hesychius translates rupem abscissam; and A.-S. *scoren clif*, rupes abrupta. II. Littus, ora maritima. *Skärkarl*, one who inhabits seaside places" Ihre.

Examples:—

Brock Scar—badger's scar.

Cronkley Scar—scar of the lea of the hill. "Cronk, pl. crink, chrink, and struink, a mountain, hill, mound, occurs frequently in the Isle of Man." Jenkinson's Guide to I. of Man. See CRONKLEY.

Crosthwaite Scars—s. of the clearing of the cross.

East Skears—east scars. Grey Scar—from colour.

High Skears—high scars.

Holwick Scars—s. of the low-lying village.

Scarbeck—b. with scarry banks. Scar end.

Scargill—g. of the scar.

Scar of the House—modern, h. at the scar.

Skyer Beck = Scarbeck.

The Skerries, rocky islands off the coasts of Scotland and Wales.

The Skerne, the small river running past Darlington. See Trans. Tyn. Nat. Field Club, vol. viii.

Seal.

Hanging. "Hanging Seäl, the drooping or weeping willow," Bell. *Salh*, *sealh*, A.-S. *saugh*. Scottice the saul or sallow.

At Hexham is a public park or promenade called 'The Seal.' There may have been willows there formerly.

"*Seal*, *sele*, time, season, as *hay-seal*, *wheat-seal*, *barley-seal*." East Anglia Vocab.

Solomon's Seal—*Convallaria polygonatum*.

Seavy.

Icel. *sef* (Eng. *sedge*, Dan. *siv*), *sef-tjörn*, sedge tarn; *sef-visk*, sedge wisp. Cleasby.

Dan. *siv*, rush, bulrush, reed; *sivbeforen*, seavy, rushy, reedy.

Sw. *säf*, *vass*, *rör*, rush. *Wass*, in Weardale, indicates a wet place where rushes might grow. Ger. *binse*, rush, bent grass. Dut. *bies*, rush. Fl. *bies*, *riet*, ib.

A.-S. *segg*, *secg*, sedge, reed, cane; *risce*, *rixe*, a rush.

Wel. *pabwyr*, *brwyn*, rushes, candle-wicks. Gael. *luachair*. rush. Ir. *brog-braidhe*. Manx *shuin*. Corn. *bronnen*. Bret. *bren*, *broenn*, a rush.

Lat. *juncus*, *arundo*. It. *giunco*, *canna*. Sp. *junco*, *caña*. *Port. junco*, *canna*, *canniço*. Fr. *jonc*, *roseau*, *canne*.

"*Sæf*, juncus, arundo (our ancestors said *skæf*, as I learn), Dan. *sif*, Isl. *swefn*, Auctore Gudmundrer Andreæ, from the Historia Alexandri magni; the Germans say *schilf*, either inserting an *l* into our word or deriving their word from *skælfva*, tremere. Wachter derives it from Gr. ζεύγνυμι, jungo, others from the Hebrew word for juncus סוף, unde mare Erythræum

סוף, which means rush, reed, or seaweed. The most simple derivation appears to be from *sæ*, mare, which in the oblique cases has *f* added, as in *sæfar*, *siafar*, unde *sæfargräs*, herba maritima." Ihre.

"*Seaves*, rushes; seavy ground, such as is overgrown with rushes." Ray and Brockett.

In Brugsch's "Egypt under the Pharaohs," vol. i., p. 201, is the following passage:—"The papyrus rolls to which we have alluded mention a number of lakes and waters, situated in the neighbourhood of the foreign town *Zal*, whose peculiar designations at once remind us of their Semitic origin. The marshes and lakes rich in water plants, which are at this day known by the name of Birket Menzaleh, were then called by the name common to all these waters, *Sufi* (or with the Egyptian article, *Pa-sufi*, which is the same as '*The Sufi*'), which word completely agrees with the Hebrew *Suf*. The interpreters generally understand this word in the sense of rushes or a rushy country, while in old Egyptian it almost completely answers to a water rich in papyrus plants."

Is not the Icel. *sef*, Sw. *säf*, Dan. *siv*, Engl. *seave*, the same as the Egyptian *sufi* and Hebrew *suf?* It is most probable, as they are very closely allied in form, and bear the same meaning; and though the plants differ in each of the two cases their habits are the same; they all live under similar circumstances, except those of climate.

It is regrettable that Ihre has not given us the names of those philologists who derive *sæf* or *siv* from the Hebrew word for juncus. He says "*alii*," and nothing more. There seems little doubt that these were correct in deriving the Scandinavian *sif* from the Egyptian and Hebrew *suf*.

"*Seves*, soft rushes, a name applied indiscriminately, I believe, to *Juncus effusus* and *Juncus conglomeratus*, the pith of both species having been customarily applied to candle-making purposes. Dan. *siv*, a name given to several water plants, *e.g.*, *Scirpus lacustris*, *Juncus conglomeratus*, &c. Old Sw. *skæf*. Dan. Dial. *söv, sev*." Atkinson's Clev. Dial.

Seve-light, a rushlight, ibid.

Examples:—

Seavy Hill (twice)—rushy hill. Seavy Rigg—rushy ridge.

Seavy Sike—rushy drain or sike.

Sedgefield, Durham. Seghill, Northumberland.

Selaby.

"The house of Selaby, for there is no village, stands about half a mile to the north of the Tees," (and about the same distance east of the Winston Station of the Darlington and Barnard Castle Railway), "on a fine elevation, yet warm and sheltered, surrounded by wood and lawn." Surtees' Hist. of Durham.

Perhaps from A.-S. *sele*, *sel*, good, excellent, on account of the pleasant site, and *by*, a dwelling.

See Selaby, under By.

Selset, High and Low.

Icel. *sel.*, a shed on a mountain pasture, where the milk cows were kept in the summer months, and *sæt*, A.-S., a camp, *sæta*, a settler; or from A.-S. *sel*, good, excellent, and *sæt*, a camp, or *setl*, *sitl*, &c., seat, from *sittan*, to sit, to settle. The excellent site or seat. They are on the Lune, east of Wemmergill.

Set. Seat.

"Suio-Goth. *säte*, sedes and sæssa; Ulf. *sitl;* A.-S. *setl;* Al. *setti*, *sedal;* Angl. *seat;* Ger. *sitz*; Gr. ἕδος, a radice. *Sitta*, sedere; Ulph. *sittan;* A.-S. id.; Al. *siazan;* Isl. *sitia*; Angl. *to sit;* Ger. *sitzen;* a Gr. ζειν." Ihre. ζέω, ζείω, in Liddell and Scott, is to boil, seethe.

Icel. "*set*, the seat, the chief sitting room, also a seat; *sess*, a seat; *sætr*, a seat, residence, mountain pastures, dairy lands; *set-berg*, a seat or saddle-formed mountain, cp. Saddleback, Saddleton, Saddlebow, *q.v.*; *sitja* (Ulf. *sitan* = καθῆσθαι; A.-S. *sittan;* Engl. *sit;* Ger. *sitzen;* Sw. *sätta;* Dan. *sætte;* Lat. *sedere;* Gr. ἕδος, seat, ἕζεσθαι), to sit." Cleasby. "Ἕδρα, seat, chair, stool. The root is 'ΕΔ." Liddell and Scott.

Dan. *stol*, seat, *sæde*, residence. Sw. *säte*, *stol*, chair, seat.

Ger. *sitz*, *stuhl*, *wohnung*. Dut. and Fl. *zetel*, *stoel*.

A.-S. *sæt*, a camp; *sætel*, *setel*, *setl*, *gesetl*, seat, settle, bench, stool; *sæta*, a settler, from *settan*, to cause to sit, to set, place, appoint, plant, settle, populate, &c., or *sittan*, to sit.

"Seete, sedes, sedile, sege, of syttnyge, sege, or sete." Prompt Parv.

Wel. *sedd*, *eisteddfa*, a seat; *eisteddfod*, session, congress; *sedda*, *eistedd*, to sit; *cadair*, chair, seat; *mainc*, bench, seat. Cf. Port. *cadeira*, a chair, and Gael. *cathair*, a chair; *suidhe*, sitting. Manx *stoyl*, chair, *soiag*, seat, cushion, *cathair*. Ir. *stole*, *saide*. Corn. *se*, a seat; *sedhec* and *sedhva*, ib.

Lat. *sedes*, *sedile*. It. *sede*, *sedia*. Sp. *silla*, chair; *see*, the seat of episcopal power; *sitio*, seat or site of town, or country seat; *asiento*, chair, bench. Port. *cadeira*, *assento*, *banco*, *morada*, seat, site, bench, residence; *se*, the cathedral. Fr. *chaise*, *siège*, seat; *demeure*, residence.

"*Seat*, the summit of a mountain." Halliwell.

The Wel., Gael., and Manx *cadair*, *cathair*, and Port. *cadeira*, must be from the Gr. καθέδρα or Lat. *cathedra*.

Examples:—

Citron Seat—"Seaterin' seat; probably 'all in a seater'= nearly worn away, rotten-looking, decaying, crumbling seat." Bell. Its height is 1463 feet.

Dora's Seat—? from A.-S. *dora*, drone, locust. Height 2158 feet.

Ley Seat—height 1750 feet.

Raven's Seat—at the height of 1927 feet.

Seats, near Stainmore.

Selset—high and low? Pleasant seat. See Selaby and Selset.

Burnhope Seat, having an elevation of 2452 feet, is the centre of the surrounding district, and commands an extensive view over the head waters of the Tees, Tyne, and Wear, it overlooks Yad Moss, and from it sikes and becks run down to all these three rivers. It is really in Cumberland.

"Bishop's Seat, in Weardale, once the hunting lodge of the Prince Bishop of Durham.

Laverock Seat, now Lark Seat, in Weardale, perhaps Leofric's." Egglestone.

"Earl's Seat, north of Falstone, North Tyne, height 1303 feet.

"Sansen Seat, near Berwick-upon-Tweed.

"High Seat, north of Muker, in Swaledale, is called Rogan's Seat in Ordnance maps. Hugh's Seat, at the head of the Ure, perhaps now High Seat, a little north of Mallerstang Edge. Eden, Ure, and Swale rise in the Mallerstang=Hanging Stones on old maps." Howse.

These seats are all in lofty places, useful as look-out stations, and for making alarm signals, as fires, which can be seen at a considerable distance. They are mostly on the heights of the Pennine range.

Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh.

Kaiser-stuhl, near Heidelberg.

A Celtic, Scandinavian, Teutonic, and Latin word. It is curious that the Port. should be so like to the Celtic. No doubt *seat* is a word of great antiquity and very general use.

Shacklesborough or Sheckelsborough.

See at Burg, Bury, &c.

"Shackle, a fetter, a chain to confine the limbs. M. E. *schakkyl*, *schakle*." Prompt Parv. A.-S. *sceacul*, a bond—a loose bond; evidently named from its shaking. A.-S. *seacan*, *scacan*, to shake, with suffix *ul*, from Aryan *ra;* and brough, borough, a fort, &c. When and how was the name given?

Shaw.

Icel. "*skógr* (North E. and Scot. schaw or shaw, Dan. *skov*; Sw. *skog;* perhaps akin to *skuggi*, of a shady place), a shaw, wood, *mörk*, being a forest." Cleasby. Suio-Goth. *skugga*, anciently *wed*. Mœs-Goth. *skadus*, shadow. Dan. *skov*, wood; *skygge*, shade. Sw. *skog*, wood; *skugga*, shade. Al. *scada*. Ger. *waldung*, *wald*, wood; *schatten*, a shade or shadow. Dut. *woud*, a wood; *schaduw*, shade. Belg. *hout*, wood; *bosch*, *woud*, a wood; *schaduw*, shade. A.-S. *wudu*, *wude*, a wood, forest, tree; *scua*, *scadu*, *sceado*, *sceadu*, shade, shadow, shady wood; *sceadan*, *scadan*, to shade, shadow, cover.

"Wel. *cóed, celli*, wood; *ysgawd, cysgod, ygelli*, shade. Gael. *coille*, wood, forest; *sgeath*, shade. Ir. *coill, caill*, wood; *scath*, shade. Manx *keyll, scua*, shade. Bret. and Corn. *celli, killi*, a grove. Corn. *scod, sker*, shade, shadow. Bret. *sceâd*, shade. Goth. *scadus* Gr. σκότος, darkness, σκία, σκιάδειον, shade, shadow.

"Gr. A ὕλη, lignum, silva. Sanscr. guhila (guh, to hide)." Williams.

Lat. *lignum*, wood; *silva, saltus, nemus*, a wood; *umbra*, shade. It. *legno, legname; bosco, selva, foresta; ombra, scuro*, shade. Sp. *madera, leño; selva, bosque; sombra.* Port. *madeira, lenha; selva, bosque; sombra.* Fr. *bois; forêt, bois; ombre.*

"*A shaw*, a wood that encompasses a close; Suffolk, ab. A.-S. *scuwa, umbra*, a shadow." Ray's Glossary.

"*Shaugh, shaw, shoe*, E. from *scua*, a small wood." Edmunds.

"*Shaw*, a thicket, grove, or wood; *scua*, shade, shadow, Dunelm." Halliwell.

"*Shaw*, past tense and past participle of *sceadan*, separare, segregare, dividere." H. T., vol. ii., p. 383.

"*Shaw*, a small shady wood, a wooded bank, Sax. *scua*, Teut. *schawe*, umbra. The word was used by Gower and Chaucer, and is still current in many parts of England. Brockett's Gloss.

"*Schaw, schagh.* 1, a wood, a grove. Suio-Goth. *skog*, Isl. *skogr*, Dan. *skow*, A.-S. *scua*, Ir. and Gael. *saeghas.* The term used in Celtic is borrowed, I suspect, from some of the Gothic dialects. 2, shade, covert; this certainly conveys a different idea from wod or wood. *Shaw*, according to Camden, denotes "many trees together, or shadows of trees, remains, surnames, letter *s*. This seems indeed to be the primary and proper sense of the word. When applied to trees the sense is evidently secondary, from A.-S. *scua*, or Suio-Goth. *skugga*, a shadow, because of the shelter they afford. It is evident, at any rate, that it is the same Gothic word which signifies a shadow and a wood. Thus Suio-Goth. *skog* cannot be viewed as radically different from *skugga*, umbra. Ihre views σκία as the root. *Skug, scug, scoug*, a shade, what defends from the heat, a shelter. "*The skug of a brae.*" Jamieson.

"*Shaw*, a piece of ground that becomes suddenly flat at the

bottom of a hill or steep bank. Teviotdale. Thus *Birkenshaw*, a piece of ground of the description given above, covered with scroggy birches, Brackenshaw, with brackens, &c. It might seem allied to Isl. *skaga-a*, prominere, *skagi*, promontorium, as denoting a piece of ground that juts out." Jamieson's Suppl.

The transition from Dan. *skov* to *shaw* is not difficult—*skov*, *shov*, *shów*, *shaw*, as the *sk* in Scandinavian is *sh* in English, as *skib* Dan. or *skepp* Sw. is *ship* in English. Neither is that from A.-S. *scúa*, *scádu*, to a shade or shadow.

> "She knew she was by him beloved—she knew,
> For quickly comes such knowledge, that his heart
> Was darkened with her shadow."
>
> *Byron, The Dream, Sect.* 3.

The same account of *Shaw* we derive from Ihre, viz.:—

"*Skog*, silva; *skogwaktare*, custos silvæ; *skogsdufwa*, columba sylvestris, palumbus. Isl. *skogur*. Angl. *shaw*, nemus, saltus, silva; also umbra ab. A.-S. *scua*, *scuva*, umbra, quod a σκία id. in the same way as νάπος, saltus, is believed to be as νηφῶς, sine luce.

"The Welsh call a wood *coed*, from which our word differs but little if we add to it the Gothic *s*, which the Celts abhor." In England written *Cawood*, pronounced in Yorkshire *co-ud* or *co-ed*.

"*Skugga*, umbra; Ulph. *skadus*; A.-S. *scadu*, *sceadu*, *scua;* Al. *scada*, *scuue;* C. B. *ysgod;* Arm. *skeut;* Belg. *schaduwe*, *schauwe*, *schuwe;* Angl. *shadow*, *shade;* Angl. Bor. *scug;* Germ. *schatte*. These names, according to the common consent of the learned, come from the Gr. σκότος, tenebræ, those at least which have *d* or *t* in the middle, the others from σκία, which means shade, and from which the Hib. *ska* is derived; also our *g*, which is often inserted between vowels. Drusius will have it that the origin of the word is from the Heb. סכה, texit.

"*Skygga*, abumbrare. Isl. id. *skyggd*, tegmen, defensio." Ihre.

Skeat gives *skua* as the root in Sanskrit. See Wood.

Examples:—

Broad Shaw. East and West Shaws.

Hanging Shaw. Stoneshaw Rigg. Wet Shaw.

Shotton.

? From A.S. *scót*, an arrow, and *tún*, a place for shooting with arrows—practising; or *tún* of the Scottas, or Scots.

Side.

From A.-S. *síde*, a side; *séde ádl*, pain in the side. Al. *sita;* Ger. *seite;* Belg. *sijde;* Icel. and Suio-Goth. *sída;* Lat. *latus.* Some derive the word from Heb. צד.

Examples:—

Cocklake Side—by side of cocklake, or grouse lake.

Forest Side—beside the forest.

Hawkside—hawk's seat; A.-S. *hauoc*, a hawk.

Holling Side—*holen*, *holeyn*, A.-S. holly tree.

Middle Side—similar blunder to 'middle aisle' of a church.

Street Side—on Roman road or street, near Rokeby.

Woodside—beside a wood.

Similarly a local name in Iceland.

The Side, in Newcastle, side of the Castle Hill.

Sike. Syke.

Icel. "*sik*, *siki*, a ditch, trench." Cleasby. Not in Suio-Goth.

A.-S. *sich*, a furrow, gutter, watercourse; "*sic*, *sica*, *sicha*, sulcus aquarius, lacuna, fossa." Lye.

Dan. *liden bæk*, *fure*. Sw. *bäck*, brook, rivulet.

Ger. *gesich*. Al. *gesich*, stagnum. Dut. *sloot*, ditch. Flem. *gracht*, *sloot*, *loopgraaf*.

Wel. *clawdd*, ditch, dyke, pit; *rhigol*, *ffos*, *ffynegl*, furrow. Gael. *clais*, furrow; *guitear*, kennel, sewer. Manx *clash*, furrow, gully.

Lat. *lacuna*, *fossa*, *sulcus aquarius*, *rivulus aquæ*. Barb. Lat. *sichetus*.

It. *fossa*, *canale*. Sp. *desaguadéro*, drain. Port. *rego*, *requeira*, water furrow. Fr. *tranchée*, *fosse d'écoulement*, *rainure*.

"*Sike*, a gutter, a stream." Halliwell.

"*Sike, syke*, a streamlet of water; the smallest kind of natural runner. Sax. *sic, sich;* Isl. *sijke.* It is used in title deeds of property in the north, especially as descriptive of a boundary, or something less than a beck or stream." Brockett.

"*Sike, syik, syk.* 1. a rill or rivulet; one that is usually dry in summer. 2. Macpherson explains *syk* as used, Wyntown, viii., 27, 172. "Marshy bottom, with a small stream in it."

North Engl. *sick, syke*, a small stream or rill. A.-S. *sic, sich*, sulcus aquarius, lacuna, fossa. Isl. *sijk, sijke*, rivulus aquæ. Ihre mentions the Scotch term as synon. with *siga*, delabi, which he assigns as the root." Jamieson.

"*Siga*, ubi de aquis sermo est, notat defluere, per tacitos meatus et rimas penetrare. Hac refer ex Glossis Alemannicis *sighende*, liquentes. Belg. *zijgen, doorzijgen*, colere. Islandis etiam *sijk, sijke*, means a rivulet. Scot. *sike.* L. B. *sichetus.* Al. *gesich*, stagnum, apud Schilterum in *Gloss.* Hinc explica nomina *Alsike, Grönsike*, &c." Ihre.

"*Syke*, a streamlet, a rill of water; a small run draining out of a boggy place. O. N. *siki*, lacuna aquosa, *sijk, sijke*, rivulus aquæ. O. Sw. *sike.* S. G. *siga*, defluere, per tacitos meatos et rimas permeare. D. D. *sige*, a damp or moist place, a low place in the land where water collects and stands the winter through; *sök, syk*, a marshy or boggy spot. A.-S. *sich*, a furrow, gutter, water course. O. H. G. *gesich*, stagnum." Atkinson, Clev. Gloss.

Perhaps *soak*, to *soak, soaking*, comes from *sök, sich*, or *syke.*

A Scandinavian, Teutonic, and A.-S. word used in the valleys of the hilly districts of the northern part of England—in Teesdale, Weardale, Tynedale, and other parts that have been occupied by Danes, as Lincolnshire, &c.

Examples:—

Black Sike—from colour. A.-S. *blæc, blaca.*

Bell S.—perhaps Bell's sike.

Causeway S.—by the causeway, or *calciata via.* See Skeat's Etym. Dict.

Coal S.—where there is coal. A.-S. *cól.*

Dowhill S.—? Dovehill. A.-S. *duua*, dove, pigeon; locally *dow.* Fisher's S.

Foul S.—either from fowl, or the dirty water in it. A.-S. *fugel*, a fowl, or *fûl*, foul, impure.

Goal S.—perhaps a boundary. The goal or gole was a pole set up to mark the starting or winning place at races. O. Fr. *waule*, mod. Fr. *gaule*, a pole, big rod. Of O. Low Ger. origin. O. Fries. *walu*, a staff. North Friesic *waal*. Icel. *völr*, a round stick. Goth. *walus*, a staff. Cf. prov. Engl. *wallop*, in the sense of beat; and see *wale*, in the sense of a 'stripe made by a blow." Skeat.

Green S.—Suio-Goth. Grönsike, ib.

Greencomb S.—green valley or hill sike.

Great Millstone S.—millstone grit sike.

Greenearth S. and Green hurth S.

Lodge S. Lodge Gill S.—Lodge, a small house, cottage, cell, &c., from Fr., Low Lat., and Ger. (see Skeat's Etym. Dict.), and Icel: *gil*, ravine..

Mail S.— ?

Mattergill S.—A.-S. *matha*, *mathu*, worms, bugs, maggots? or Icel. *máttr*, might, strength, health?

Peghorn S.—see Peghorn. Pacca's corner sike.

Rayback S.— ?*rá*, *ráh*, A.-S. a roe, and *becc*, a beck. See Rayback.

Ravensike Rigg. Icel. *hrafn;* A.-S. *hræfn*, *hrefn*, the raven.

Redcar S.—perhaps a sike leading from a wet place red with iron oxide, or from a scar or scaur.

Rennygill S.— ?*ren*, A.-S. rain, or *rennan*, to run, or *ryne*, water-course; or Suio-Goth. *ren*, boundary post.

Rough S. Sand S. Seavy S.—rushy sike. See Seavy.

Slate Sikes—running through beds of shale.

Wand Hazel S.—sike near which hazels grow, from which wands can be cut, or Suio-Goth. *wand*, bad? "The term hazel is used in the dale, applied to a very hard vitreous sandstone." Howse.

Wheel Head S.—at top of the Wheel or Weel. See Wheel.

Whey S.? A.-S. *hwæg*, whey.

Yawd S.—old, ye ahd, or t'(y)ahd sike?

Yoke S.?—two yoked together, two sikes joined.

Slack.

"A hollow." Bell.

"A hollow, a place where the surface is more depressed than the surrounding area; a bottom between two slight rises. Comp. Dan. *slag*, hollows of some length and breadth in a road or track; Dan. Dial. *slaug*, id. *slaag*, hollows in sandbanks, occasioned by the removing action of the wind. Mr. Wedgwood remarks that our word slack may be explained by Norse *slakkje*, slackness, a slack place in a tissue, where the surface would sway down." Atkinson's Clev. Dialect. Slack occurs also in Weardale as a place name.

Sleddale.

A.-S. *sled*, *slæd*, a slade, plain, open tract of country. Bosw. *Slæd*, a slade, via in montium convallibus. Lye. An open dale.

There is a *Sled Gap* in Weardale.

Sledwich.

"Formerly Sledwish. It stands lonely and sequestered within a few fields of the Tees, but without commanding any view of the river scenery. It is a place of ghastly gray renown." Surtees' Durh. North of Mortham and of the Tees.

A.-S. *slæd*, a slade, plain, open tract of country, Bosw.; also "low marshy ground," Morris; and *vic*, a village. See Sleightholme, under Holm.

Slutbarn Hall.

Perhaps from Suio-Goth. and Dan. *slutt*, declivis, sloping down *e.g.* Suio-Goth. *slutte backe*, a steep hill; and A.-S. *bærn*, or *bere-ern*, a barn; a place for corn, *id est*, in Balderdale. See Hall.

Snotterton Hall.

Surtees wonders why Cnapatun came to be called Snotterton. "All the world wonders." It was one of the vills given by Canute to St. Cuthbert of Durham.

Cnapatun is probably from A.-S. *cnæp*, *cnæpp*, a top, cop, and *tun*, a house or settlement.

A house on an elevated site between Streatlam and Staindrop.

Snout.

Icel. "*snoppa*, the snout of cows, horses, &c.; *snös*, a projecting rock, &c." Cleasby.

Sw. *nos*, nose; *snut*, *snyte*, *tryne*, a pig's snout; *nos*, *snabel*, snout; *udde*, *näs*, promontory.

Dan. *næse*, nose; *snude*, *tryne*, *snabel*; *næs*, *forbierg*, *odde*, ness, promontory, point of land.

Teut. *snyte*, rostrum, beak, of a ship.

Ger. *nase*, nose; *schnauze*, snout; *vorgebirge*, promontory.

Dut. *neus*, nose; *snuit*, *snout*; *voorgebergte*, promontory.

A.-S. "*næs*, *nasu*, *nosu*, nose; *næs*, *næsse*, a rock, support, headland, ness, cape, promontory; *næs-hleod*, a ness, descent or cliff, promontory; *snytan* to sneeze, to blow nose." Bosworth.

In A.-S. there is no *snout*. "M. E. *snoute*, Chaucer." Skeat.

"*Snowte* or *bylle*, rostrum." Prompt Parv.

Wel. *trwyn*, like the Scand. *tryne*, nose; *dwryr*, beak, snout; *trwyn-anifail*, animal snout; *pentir*, *penryn*, *penarth*, promontory. Gael. *sion*, nose, promontory or peak, supposed to resemble a nose; *gnos*, snout of a beast; *soc*, pig's snout. Ir. *neas*, hill, promontory. Manx *stroin*, nose. Corn. *rhyn*, nose, snout, point of land. Bret. *fri*, muzzle; *muzel*, *pek*, *douar*, promontories.

Lat. *nasus*, nose; *rostrum*, snout; *prominentes oræ*, promontories.

It. *naso*, nose; *becco*, beak; *promontorio*, cape. Sp. *nariz*, nose; *hocico*, *tromba*, snout; *promontorio*, *cabo*. Port. *nariz*, nose; *focinho*, nose, also snout of animals; *promontorio*, *cabo*. Fr. *nez*, nose; *museau*, *bec*, snout, beak; *promontoire*, nez, *cap*, cape.

Gr. ῥιν, ῥις, the nose, snout.

"*Snout*, the past participle of the verb to snite. A.-S. *snytan*, emungere, to wipe; *snot*, the matter snited, or wiped away; *snout*, the part snited or wiped." Horne Tooke.

"*Snyta* emungere. A.-S. *snytan*. Belg. *snuyten*. Angl. *snot*.

Ger. *schneutzen*, a *snot*, mucus quod a *snut*, rostrum, metaphorically used for cleansing a candle from the snuff; *snyta ljuset*, emungere lucernam, to snuff the light." Ihre.

Allied to *snout* is *snite snipe*, *snape*, long-beaked birds.

Example:—

Cauldron Snout.

"Here the Tees is seen, rushing for 200 feet down a declivity in the basalt, in the curious cataract called Cauldron Snout. It is not one great fall, but a succession of small ones." Handbook of Durh. and North., 1873.

The Wheel or Weel is a long smooth tract of water above the Snout, and through it tumbles down, as the Handbook just cited states. See WHEEL.

Hutchinson, Hist. of Durh., vol. iii., p. 280, says there is "a place called Cauldron Snout, from its being the mouth of a long canal, and on a sudden pours itself out over a succession of shelves and falls for the space of several hundred yards through a deep opening or gully in the rocks."

"There is a Cauldron Lin, in County Kinross, Scotland." Supplem. Jamieson's Dict.

SORROWFUL HILL.

One of the farms of Layton Manor, and owes its name to the following occurrence:—

A man of means, once upon a time long ago, got the idea fixed in his mind that on that farm was a large quantity of copper under ground somewhere. He took the farm, and very soon began to dig for the metal or its ore. He opened out trenches in various parts, but could not find any; he persevered until he had spent all his money. Not being at all satisfied, though he must have been much disappointed, he mortgaged his other property, and went on digging; traces of his works can be seen at the present time. Finally, he spent a second time all he had, but no copper rewarded his labours, and he departed a sadder, if not a wiser, man.

After this transaction the farm took its present name.—

Related to me by Miss Easton, in March, 1884. It is to be hoped that this idiot abandoned his quest with "a countenance more in sorrow than in anger."

Spital.

Icel. *spital*, spital; Suio-Goth. *spetal;* Dan. and Sw. *hospital, sygehuus*, hospital; Ger. *hospital, spittal;* Dut. *hospital;* Fl. *gasthuis, hospitaal;* Wel. *yspytty, clafdy;* Gael. *tigh-eiridinn*, hospital; Bret. *klandi* or *klañdi*; Ir. *spideala;* Lat. *hospitium, hospitale, hospitaculum;* Sp. *hospital;* It. *ospedale, spedale;* Fr. *hôpital.*

Etymology according to Littre:—"Provenç. *hospital, espital;* Espagn. and Portug. *hospital;* Ital. *ospedale*, du Latin *hospitale*, lieu hospitalier, de *hospes*, hôte. Hospital a été refait sar le latin très anciennement; mais à l'origine hospitale avait donné regulièrement hôstel."

"*Spital, spittle*, a corruption of the word *hospital*, and having the same meaning; Suio-Goth. *spetal;** Scot. *spittle.*" Brockett.

There are leper hospitals in Norway at the present day, and there is a well-preserved one in Funchal, Madeira, with leprous patients therein.

"Spytylle howse, Leprosorium." Prompt Parv.

In all the northern and southern European languages, except Gael. and Bret., from Latin.

Examples:—

The Old Spital—in old maps, "The Spittle on Stainmore," established in old times to assist travellers passing over that bleak moor.

New Spital. Low Spital.

Spital Grange—farm-house of the hospital.

* "*Spètal*, ptochocomium, plenius hospital dictum. Angl. *spittle.* It. *spedale*, quod ab *hospital*, quum esset domus destinata hospitibus, imprimis ægrotis excipiendis. Postea vero dicatæ hæ domus videntur leprosis et elephantiasi laborantibus, unde est, quod morbus ille nomen acceperit *spetælska.* Angl. *spittle-shab* (slight mistake). Dan. *spedal-skhed* Angli. *leprosum lazer*, appellant. Belg. *laserie*, lepram. Itali. *mal de San Lazaro*, unde nostrum *Lazaret*, quum credatur LAZARUM, de quo in Euangelio hujusmodi morbo laborasse." Ihre. In Madeira the disease is termed *o mão de São Lazaro.* In France these special hospitals were called *léproseries* or *maladreries*,

Spittle House, about twenty miles west from Barnard Castle on the road to Brough.

Spital Ings—hospital meadows by the water.

These spitals or hospitals were numerous in the middle ages; many of them were for lepers, others for travellers and for non-leprous sick people. In Newcastle was a Leper Hospital,* and "The Spital," formerly at what is now Neville Street and the Stephenson Monument, another at Berwick, and again at Hexham, and others in various parts of the counties of Northumberland and Durham.

Staindrop.

From A.-S. *stán*, a stone, and Suio-Goth., Dan., and Sw. *torp*, A.-S. thorp, village, farm, house. Villa saxosa. See Thorpe.

Stainton.

From A.-S. *stán*, a stone, and *tún*, a dwelling. The stony village. The houses of Stainton stand on the brink of large quarries of freestone. See Ton.

Stanwick.

From A.-S. *stán*, a stone, and *wic*, a village. The stone village. See Wick.

Stations (Roman) in the District.

Of these there are six named on the maps, though there can be little doubt that other minor ones existed, particularly on the line of road from Bowes and Barnard Castle to Bishop Auckland. Two of these stations are marked in Map No. CII., N.E., Appleby, 102, or S.E., 102, and three in Map No. CIII., S.W., Co. Durham, 103.

* That of "St. Mary Magdelayne without Pilgrimstreate yett within the subberbs of Newcastle-upon-Tyne." (Tempore Henrici I.) It was a Priory or hospital for Lepers, and afterwards for patients in time of pestilence.

Near it was the Chapel of St James [on the site of which the new Museum of Natural History has been erected]. Bourne supposes that Barras Bridge was so called from its conducting to the Barrows or burying ground of the Magdalen hospital. Brand's Hist., &c., of Newcastle, vol. i., p. 425, and seq.

The Roman road called *The Street*, or *The High Street*, extends through the district chosen, from West Layton, near Gilling, by way of Rokeby to Bowes, and thence to Brough, in Westmorland, about five miles west of the limit of our district.

The great Roman north road, or Watling Street, forms the eastern boundary of the Upper Teesdale district of this paper.

The stations and camps along the road, from east to west, in the above district, are as follows:—

1. Green Brough, near Newsham Grange. See BURG, BURY.

2. Station at Greta Bridge, near Rokeby. The remains are traceable, the high road running through it, but it is not named in the Itinerary of Antoninus. It is five miles east from Bowes.

3. Lavatræ—Bowes, anciently Boghes. There was doubtless a place here for bathing or washing. It is the Lavatres of the Notitia Imperii, and, curiously, there is an adjoining stream still called The Laver. Whitaker's Hist. of Richm.

4. A Camp, west of the Spitals on Stainmore, at an elevation of 1468 feet.

5. A large Fort, east of Palliard, sauth of Beldoo Moss, beyond which the next station westward is Brough.

From Barnard Castle to Auckland no stations are marked on Map C. III. S. W. Durham, 103.

On the Roman road from south to north Pierce Bridge is the only station on the above may.

STOBGREEN.

A green spot, with stobs, or posts; perhaps surrounded by them; A.-S. *stoc*. See GREEN.

STOCKBER.

A.-S. *stoc*, stick, stock, stob, and Icel. *bær*, a house. House on piles, or surrounded by palisading. Comp. Stockholm. See BER.

STONE.

Icel. *steinn*, stone; Suio-Goth. *sten*, ant. *stain*; Ulph. *stains*;

Al. *stein;* Isl. *stein, steinn;* Angl. *stone;* Belg. *steen.* Junius observes that the Sicyonians called a calculus ς*ίον*, or ς*ίαν*,* hence ς*ιώδης*, which, in Galen, means hard." Ihre.

Dan. *steen;* Sw. *sten;* Ger. *stein:* Dut. and Flem. *steen.*

A.-S. *stán*, stone, a stone, a boundary stone.

Wel. *careg*, stone; *maen*, a stone. Gael. *clach*, ib. Ir. *cloch*, ib. Manx *clagh.* "Corn. *carrag*, stone, rock; *man, maen, mean*, a stone. Bret. *maen, mean*, ib. Hence Lat. *mænia*, walls." Williams.

Lat. *lapis, saxum, petra, rupes.* It. *pietra, roccia.* Sp. *piedra, roca.* Port. *pedra, rocha.* Fr. *pierre, roche*, stone, rock.

"*Steinn*, a word common to all Teutonic languages, a stone, boulder, rock." Cleasby.

"At the end of a word, *stone* is generally a corrupt spelling of *ton*, town, the *s* being the mark of the possessive case of the owner's name." Edmunds.

Examples:—

Blackstone, Bluestone, Grey Stone, and Broad Stone.

The "Butter Stone" is a large irregular, basaltic boulder, embedded in the moor west of Lartington, where, in time of pestilence at Barnard Castle, butter and other farm commodities were brought for sale, and left there till customers came for them, and left their price; the money was afterwards collected and dipped in vinegar by those who had left their goods. There is a similar stone, now built into the wall or dyke, on the road from Barnard Castle to Staindrop, at the part where, on the left of the road, a lane leads to Stainton. W. J. Watson.

Cotherstone—Codre's or Cothers tún, or Cuthbertston, from St. Cuthbert. See Ton.

Pallet Stone—see Crag.

Staindrop—stone thorp, or stone village. "Villa saxosa in werda de Derlington." See Thorp.

Stainmoor—Stone Moor, so called perhaps from numerous erratic blocks of Shap Fell granite found there. Howse.

Stainton—stone town.

Stone Cross—when erected does not appear.

* *στιαν*, is the exact name for a stone in Teesdale.

Stone Houses.

Whinstone Hill—hill of whinstone or basalt.

Egglestone or Eglistone—from Egilston or Ackhilston, the town or tún on the watery gill, or that on the oak hill, or that of Egil, a Saxon chief.

Egglestone, on the Durham side of Tees.

Egglestone Abbey, on the south side.

Stoneshaw.

Stony wood. See Shaw.

Stotley.

Lea of the Stot, or young bullock. A.-S. *stotte*, a hack, jade. ? See Ley, Lea.

Streatlam.

The house or home at the Street or Roman road from Barnard Castle to Binchester, *Vinovium*.

Street side.

House by the north side of the Roman road, between Manyfold and Tutta becks.

Suddels.

Sudall, in Surtees' Hist. of Durh., is a personal name. Suddels possibly means Sudall's place.

Swabey Plantation.

Swabey's plantation. Swabey is a personal name in Durham county, and probably elsewhere, the possessive *s* omitted. See Plantation.

Swang's Plantation.

In Ray's Glossary of North Country Words:—

"Swang is a fresh piece of green swarth lying in a bottom among arable or barren land—a Dool.

In his "Catalogue of North Country Words" he has the following curious notice:—"A Swang, locus paludosus, or part of a pasture overflow'd with water, not much unlike a *Tarn* or *Lough*, whence the grass, by the superfluity of an oleaginous moisture, degenerates into course piles, which in summer (most of the water being exhaled) is so interwoven with thick mud and slime, and the piles so long and top-heavy, that they embrace the surface of the mud, and compose a verdure like that of a meadow."

"The names *flash*, *swang*, bog, and wass indicate wet land, and are kindred terms to a certain extent."

For an interesting page on these words reference is made to "Weardale Names of Field and Fell," by William Morley Egglestone, Stanhope, 1886.

Swindale.

Is most likely a localism for a dale which does not extend at a right angle to a hill or mountain side, but runs up obliquely to one side or the other.

To swin, in the dialects of Upper Teesdale and of Weardale, means to go or cut obliquely, and that direction is even said to be swindicular, which is equivalent to the vulgar or cant word slantindicular; in the language of northern seamstresses to swin means to cut cloth, &c., slantwise or obliquely.

To swin is not in "The Teesdale Glossary."

Mr. Egglestone, in his "Weardale Names," p. 55, says, "The local word *aswin*, obliquely, Wel. *asswyn*, does not apply to this place name. A far more probable etymology is the Celtic *swyn*, holy." In Spurrell's Wel. Dict. *assyn*, is absence, *asswyno*, to absent, and *aswyno*, to beg, implore, crave, &c.), (*Swyn*, in Spurrell, is *swyn-ion*, n. preservative, charm, magic.)

Examples:—

Swindale—north of Dufton Pike. The oblique or slanting dale.

Swinhope—Slanting Hope, in Weardale.

"Brough, under Stainmoor, is on a Swindale beck that runs down obliquely from the Pennine escarpment." Howse.

Swinket Mease.

The Wel. *maes*, or open field, or *mea*=*lea*, A.-S. *mæd*, meadow, what is mown, and *swincan*, to toil, to labour; the laboured field. See Mea.

> "What time the labour'd ox
> In his loos'd traces from the furrow came,
> And the swink't hedger at his supper sat."
>
> *Milton, Comus and the Lady.*

Tarn.

Icel. *tjörn*, plur. *tjarnir*, a little inland sea, water place, carr, pool, large sump, tarn.

"*Kærr*, palus, locus palustris. Isl. *kiar*, *kiarmyra*. Occurs in Icelandic writings as *tior*, palus et in plur. *tiarnir*. The northern English call a bog, *carre*." *Törn*, stagnum, lacus; Isl. *tiorn;* Ang. Bor. *tarn*; a word now obsolete, but occurring in the names of places in Sweden. Ihre.

Sw. *tjärn*, tarn; *kärr*, a pool, standing water. Dan. *liden sö*, *sump*, *morads*, little lake, bog, fen; Ger. *sumpf*, *morast*, *see*, *kleine see*, *lache*, lakelet, tarn. Dut. *meer*, lake; *poel*. Fl. *meer*, lake.

Tarn is not in Boswell or in Lye.

Wel. *llyn*, lake; *cors*, *mignen*, bog, fen, quagmire. Gaël. *loch-uisge*, lake. Manx *logh-ushtey*. Bret. *lagen*, *lenn* ib.

Lat. *palus*, *lacus*. It. *lago*, *laguna*. Sp. *lago*. Port. *lagoa*, *paul*. Fr. *lac*, *étang*, lake, pool, tarn.

"*Tarn*, *sb*. A largish sheet of water, a lake; properly an upland lake or large pond." Atkinson, Clev. Gloss.

"A *Tarn*, a lake or meer-pool, a usual word in the North." Ray, No. and So. Country Words.

"*Tarn*, a mountain lake." Edmunds and Jamieson.

"*Tarn*, a lake. North." Halliwell. "*Tarn*, a pool." Dr. Johnson.

"*Tarn*, a large pool or small lake; a very old northern word.' Brockett.

Tarn is a pure Norwegian term, not Dan. *Kærr* and *carr* are

in some cases synonymous with Tarn, and so a Tarn and a Carr may closely resemble each other.

Examples:—

Gasgill T.—? from *gâsen*, *gǽsen*, A.-S., rare, dear; barren, deficient, wanting. Barren gill tarn.

Great Rundale T.—? *rûn*, A.-S., a rune (or council), letter, magical character. Tarn of the magic dale. It drains into Maize beck and the Tees.

Little Rundale T.—mystery; council (*Rûn*, *dal*, A.-S., council, dale, tarn, or lakelet. Bell). It drains down the Pennine slope to the Eden. Howse.

Seamore T.—the sea or tarn of the *mór*, A.-S., moor or heath, or sea, mere, tarn, each meaning a small lake! It has no visible outlet; it lies between the two Rundale tarns.

Tarn Dub—deep place in a tarn.

Tarn Gill—gill extending to or from a tarn.

Tarn House—house near a tarn.

The Tees.

Written also *Taise*, *Teisa*, *Tese*, *These*, in Symeon of Durham, vol. i., Surt. Soc., and *These*, Hollingshead, also *Tuise*, *Tise*.

Dr. Whitaker, in his justly celebrated History of Richmondshire, vol. i., p. 9, treating of the derivation of the name of this river, has the following passage:—"Though Baxter's etymology of the word is fanciful and unsatisfactory I have nothing better to offer;—est autem Britanniarum lingua Tuise, sive Tise, adjecta literâ præpositivâ idem quod Ise vel Uise, quod est aquæ tractus."

Perhaps no better etymology can be discovered than Baxter's. The Celtic words nearest to *ise*, *uise*, and to *ouse*, also a very common name for a river in England, are Wel. *gwy* and *uisge*, water, in Irish and Gaelic, and next is the Manx *ushtey*.

The litera præpositiva is the *t* of the definite article *the*.

In Teesdale, and throughout the greater part of Durham and Yorkshire, the country people—the natives—(in common with the inhabitants of certain parts of Scandinavia, whence their

ancestors, it is supposed, had emigrated to England) are in the constant habit of dropping, indeed it is natural to them to drop, not only their *h*'s, but from the definite article *the*, the two last letters, and to say for *the water*, *t' water* or *t'watter*, for *the rain*, *t' rain*, &c. Similarly in Holland, the Dutch, instead of *het*, their definite article, write and speak the letter *t* only, as *t' woord*, *the word*, *t' dier*, *the animal*, both people coming to the same practical conclusion, by rejecting the same two letters; the Dutch leaving out the first two letters of their *het*, and the Durham and Yorkshire English dropping the last two letters of their *the*.

The possession of the *th* is peculiar to the Celtic, Icelandic, Anglo-Saxon, and English, among the western European languages, in common with Greek, whilst the Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Germans, Dutch, Flemish, French, Italians, Spaniards, and Portuguese cannot pronounce the *th*, which in Anglo-Saxon had both a hard and soft sound, each having its own distinctive letter.

The Anglo-Saxons adopting the Celtic name of this river may have called *thá ise*, or *uise*, or *uisge*; but the Scandinavian invaders would probably drop the *há* of the article, and call the river *T' ise*, and it would be afterwards written Tise, or one of the above forms, and their mixed Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian successors in Teesdale have continued to use the name to the present day; others, not "natives, or to the manner born," when talking of this river are obliged to use another definite article, and in addition to *t'ise*, *i.e.* the river, say *the river Tees*, *i.e.* the river the river, or the river the water!

"Mr. Mumford (p. 201) derives the name of the Norfolk river Tas from Celtic *Tas*, *Taes*, *Taus*, *Tav*,—water in general. He says Tas is now modernized into Tees." E. G.

There must, I fear, be something wrong with Spurrell's Welsh and McAlpine's Gaelic Dictionaries, as I cannot find these four words, either with or without the *T* in them, having the signification of water or rain.

Thirkeld Wood.

Perhaps Thirkeld's wood, a personal name, from *Thor*, the Scandinavian god, or man, and *keld*, a spring or well.—Thor's well wood.

Thornbury.

A.-S. *Thorn*, a thorn, and *burh*, a hill—thorny hill.

Thorpe.

Icel. "*thorp* (Ulf. *thaurp*=ἀγρός once in Nehem. v. 16; A.-S. and Hel. *thorp;* Old Engl. *thorp;* O. H. G. and Germ. *dorf;* Lat. *turba*, is taken to be the same word; this we think was originally applied to the cottages of the poorer peasantry crowded together in a hamlet, instead of each house standing in its own enclosure, like the *tún*, *bœr*, or *garthr*), a hamlet, village. Very frequently as the second compound in Danish local names, as *trup* or *rup*, dropping the *t;* as Hos-*trup*, Kra-*rup*, &c." Cleasby.

A.-S. *thorp*, *thorpe*, *throp*, a thorp, a village.

"Tho(r)pe or thrope, lytylle towne (Thorpe, litell towne or thoroughfare, &c. K.P.)" Prompt Parv.

Dan. and Sw. *torp;* Ger. *dorf;* Fris. *therp;* Dut. and Flem. *dorp.*

Wel. *pentref*, village; Gael. *frith-bhaile*, town, village; Manx *balley-veg-cheerey.*

Lat. *vicus*, *villa*, *fundus*, *pagus;* It. *villaggio*, *borgo;* Sp. *lugar*, *aldea;* Port. *aldêa*, *lugar;* Fr. *village.*

"*Thorp*, a village." Halliwell.

"*Torp*, colletio, *thyrpast*, congregari, *thyrpa*, *thyrping*, conjunctio. Cambrice *torf* means a crowd, troop, host, and with this the Lat. *turba* (a Gr. τύρβη, akin to θόρυβος, the noise of a crowd), agrees. All considered, *torp* properly denotes a place where many persons are together, or in the same vicinity, congregated. I. it denotes *villam*, Al. *thorf*, *dorp*, *pagus.* II. rus, ædes rusticas. III. a solitary habitation, a single rustic hut. IV. At the present day, *torp* means a small village which does not pay taxes but performs certain works for the proprietor." Ihre. In Copenhagen is Kongens Nytorf, the King's new market.

"This suffix is Norse, Suio-Goth., and the chief Danish test word; common in Denmark and East Anglia, and rare in Norway; seldom occurring in Westmorland, only once in Cumberland, and not in Lancashire." Taylor. It occurs five times in Upper Teesdale.

Examples:—

South Thorpe, West Thorpe, Thorpe Grange, and Thorpe Hall.

Staindrop—called in Symeon of Durham *Standropa* and *Steindrop*, in A.-S. *Stanthorp*, in Dan. *Stenderup*.

Hollingshead names the place Standorp.

"I know not," says Surtees, in Hist. of Durh., vol. x., "how Staindrop, seated in her fair and fertile vale, has merited the name of *Villa saxosa;* neither why Cnaperton, one of Staindrop's vills, should be Snotterton."

There is also a place called Staindrop, on a hill near Yeavering Bell, Northumberland. With regard to this there is a story current that the Devil was, once upon a time, building a house or fort on the top of the hill, and whilst he was carrying some heavy stones up in his apron, the apron gave way, the stones or *stanes dropped*, and he never resumed his work. The story must have been invented to suit the name. There is however the ruin of a stone-walled fort or dwelling place, *thorp*, on the summit of the hill.

"Here, from Chaucer's Clerke of Oxenford's tale, Pars secunda, is an illustration of the use of the word thorp:—

Nought fer fro thilke paleis honourable,
Wher as this markis shope his mariage,
Ther stood a thorpe, of sighte delitable,
In which that poure folk of that village
Hadden their bestes and hir herbergage,
And of hir labour take hir sustenance,
After that the erthe yave hem habundance.

Among this poure folk ther dwelt a man,
Which that was holden pourest of hem all;
But highe God somtime senden can
His grace unto a little oxes stall:
Ianicola men of that thorpe him call."

This thrope or thorp seems to signify a common, by which I mean public farmstead." E. G.

Previous quotations show somewhat the same meaning of the word.

The Rev. J. C. Atkinson, in his Cleveland Glossary, remarks, under 'Thorp,' 'It is worthy of note that as most of the modern names in Denmark have changed *torp* into *drup*, so, with us in Cleveland, Ainthrop is Aintrup or Ainthrup; Nunthorpe, Nunthrup, &c."

Thorsgill House.

House at the gill. Icel. *gil*, of Thor, the Teutonic and Scandinavian Jupiter.

Thwaite.

Icel. "*thveit* or *thveiti* (the root is found in A.-S. *thwitan*, North Engl. *thwaite*, Chaucer, *to thwite;* cp. also Dutch *duit*, whence Engl. *doit*, Germ. *deut*, Dan. *döit* = a bit): properly a cut off pieee, but only occurs in special usages. 1. a piece of land, paddock. parcel of land, it seems to have been originally used of an out-lying cottage with its paddock. 2. frequent in local names in Norway and Denmark, *tvæt*, Dan. *tvæde* (whence Dan. *tvæde* as a proper name),* and in No. Engl. Orma-thwaite, Braithwaite, Lang-thwaite, and so on, names implying Danish colonization." Cleasby. See names below.

"Its meaning is nearly the same as that of the Saxon field, a forest clearing. It is very common in Norway, it occurs 43 times in Cumberland and not once in Lincolnshire, whilst *thorpe*, the chief Danish test word, which occurs 63 times in Lincolnshire is found only once in Cumberland." Taylor.

It appears ten times in Upper Teesdale.

Norm. F. *twaite.*

The word only occurs in Icel., Dan., Norwegian, English, and A.S., and in Norman French. It is the distinctive Norwegian test word.

* There is a proper name in Scotland, *Tweedy*, resembling the Dan. *tvæde.*

"*Thwaite*, a field cleared of wood, A.-S. *thwitan*." Crav. Gloss.

"*Thwaite*, an open place or clearing." Edmunds.

"*Thwaite*, a forest clearing." Taylor.

"*Thwaite*, land that was once covered with wood brought into pasture and tillage." Halliwell.

"*Thwaite*, land grubbed up and cleared of wood for cultivation, an assart. Norm. Fr. *twaite;* the word in composition of local names is very frequent in Cumberland and Westmorland, and also in some parts of Lancashire." Brockett.

"*Twait* (an old law word, a wood grubbed up and turned to arable), *bois défriché*" Chambord's Fr. Dict. and Worcester's Engl. Dict.

"*Thwaite*, a hamlet, a cluster of two or three houses." Atkinson.

Examples:—

Burthwaite—2. from *Bur*, A.-S., bower, residence, and *thwaite*, a clearing.

Black Tewthwaite—? of *Tiw*, *Ti*, *Tun*, God of War. This place is 1868 feet high, and near to Beldoo Hill and Moss. *q.v.*

Blue Thwaite Hall.

Borrenthwaite—? from A.-S. *boren*, *born*, *borrenes*, birth, or *brunn*, a burn—clearing at a burn?

Brackenthwaite—of the bracken, the trees having been cleared.

Crossthwaite—of the cross; place of worship and market cross.

Foggerthwaite—? *fogere*, A.-S., a suitor, wooer. See FOGGERTHWAITE.

Garnathwaite—(*Ganra-thwaite*. The Gander clearing. Bell.) See GARNATHWAITE.

Harthwaite—? of the Hare or Hart.

Hunderthwaite—"Probably anciently *Hundredskeld*, Latine autem centum fontes." Symeon of Durh., vol. i., p. 87.

Thwaite Hall—near Romaldkirk, and Keld is close by.

There are personal names, as Garthwaite, pronounced *Garfut*.

TIMPTON WOOD.

Perhaps Timpton's wood.

Todworth Nook.

Corner of the foxes' worth. "A.-S. *weorthig*, which bears a meaning nearly the same as that of *tun* or garth. It denotes a place warded or protected." Taylor. See Worth.

Nook, from Gael. *niuc;* not in Wel.

Examples:—

Cockland Nook—corner of grouse land.

Low Nook, near Thringarth, on the Lune.

Nine Nicks of Thirlwall, Northumberland.

Ton. Tun.

Icel. "*tún* (a word widely applied, and common to all Teutonic languages: the Goth. is not on record; A.-S. *tún;* Engl. *town;* O. H. G. *zûn;* Germ. *zaun;* Norse *tún*), properly a hedge. This sense is still used in the Germ. *zaun;* but in Scandin. the only remnant seems to be the compound *tún-rítha*, witch, ghost. II. a hedged or fenced plot, enclosure, within which a house is built; then the farm house with its buildings, the homestead; and lastly, a single house or dwelling. In Norway *tún* is = Dan. *gaards-plads*, the quadrangle or premises attached to the buildings, whereas *bö* answers to the modern Icel. '*tún*.'

"The ancient Scandinavians, like other old Teutonic people, had no towns. Tacitus says, 'nullas Germanorum populis urbes habitare satis notum est; ne pati quidem inter se junctas sedes. Colunt discreti ac diversi, ut fons, ut campus, ut nemus placuit.' Germ. ch. 16. In Norway, the first town, Nitharos, was founded by the two Olaves (Olave Tryggvason and St. Olave, 994—1030), and this town was hence *par excellence* called Kaupang. But the real founder of towns in Norway was King Olave the Quiet (1067—1093). As to Iceland, the words of Tacitus, 'colunt diversi, ut fons, &c., placuit,' still apply; 120 years ago (in 1752) the only town or village of the country (Reykjavík) was a single isolated farm." Cleasby.

"*Tuna* denotes a place closed in with a hedge, from A.-S. *tynan*, claudere, *betynan*, *untunan*, aprire. Hib. *dunam*. A.-S.

tun properly means a hedge or fence, and thence came wider significations, as villam, hortum, territorium. Al. *zun*. Isl. *tun*. Belg. *tuyn*. Ger. *zaun*. C.B. *dinas*, civitas, urbs. In foreign parts, and among nations of Celtic origin, many places which end in *dunum*, as Lugdunum, &c., which stand on an elevated site, have been so named according to the learned. *Dun*, indeed, among the old Celtæ, denoted a hill, collem, teste Plutarcho. A.-S. *dun*, *dune*, mons. Angl. *down*, Gall. *dunes*, montes arenosi in littoribus. Vide Wachterus in *dun*." Ihre.

"A.-S. *tún*, a plot of ground fenced round or enclosed by a hedge, hence, 1. a close field, a dwelling with the enclosed land about it. 2. a dwelling, house, mansion, yard, farm. 3. a village, town, the territory lying within the boundary of a town, &c. *Tun-stede*, a town place or stead." Bosworth.

"*Tun*, septum quodvis, vicus, pagus, villa, oppidum. Item prædium, fundus, ager, possessio. Item, hortus et vicis locus." Lye.

O. H. G. *zun*; Mod. Ger. *zaun*, *dorf*, *stadt*; Platt Deut. *tuun*; Dut. *tuin*, *dorp*; Wel. *din*, *dinas*; Gall. *tuin*; Ir. and Gael. *dun*.

Lat. *vicus*, *villa*, *pagus*, *oppidum*; It. *casa*, *villa*, *villaggio*; Sp. *aldeia*, *villa*, *lugar*; Port. *aldea* or *aldeia*, *povo*; Fr. *hameau*, *village*.

"*Town*, *tun*, *ten*, are the past tense and past participle of the A.-S. verb *tynan*, to enclose, to encompass, to tyne." H. Tooke.

Hence perhaps the river Tyne is so called, from its having been the line of separation between the Brigantes and the Ottadeni or Mæatæ. See "The Tyne, the Lort Burn, and the Skerne." Tyneside N. F. C., vol. viii.

Examples:—

Blackton (twice)—? from its colour.

Carlton, also Carltún—t. of ceorls, churls, peasants, or from proper name Carl.

Cotherstone "is in Domesday Book Codre's or Cother's tún." Whitaker. It is now famous for its cheese.

In Symeon of Durham, vol. i., p. 151, Surtees' Society, it is Cuthbertstun. It is said to have been one of the resting places of St. Cuthbert.

Dalton, formerly Daltun—t. of the dale, Icel. *dalr*.

Dufton—A.-S. *duva*, Dan. *due*, dove or pigeon, and A.-S. *tún*, a house. See DUFTON.

Eggleston, near Romaldkirk.

Eggleston (or Egliston) Abbey, below Barnard Castle.

The prefix in these two cases may be Œgles, or Œgil, name of a chief, *e.g.* Ægelesburh, Aylesbury; or be from the Celtic *eglwys* ecclesia; if so, Eggleston is synonymous with Kirkham.

> "By Barnard's bridge of stately stone,
> The southern bank of Tees they won;
> Their winding path then eastward cast,
> And Egliston's gray ruins past." *Rokeby, c. ii.*, 4.

Gill Town—t. of the gill, or perhaps a personal name, or Gill's town.

Girlington— ? Garlinga—tun. See GIRLINGTON.

Glenton—t. of the glen, A.-S. *glene*, glen or valley. Glanton, in Northumberland.

Hillington—t. of the Hillingas?

Hilton—t. of the hill. "A village situated on a fine elevation." Hutchinson's Hist. of Durh., vol. iii.

Humbleton— ? Hamilton.

Hutton, anciently in Cleveland *Hotun*— ? the high town.

Kelton—t. of the spring or well; A.-S. *keld* and *tún*.

Keverston, or Keverston Grange—see KEVERSTON.

Langton—long t. or don. A Langton in Durham is *langadun* in Symeon of Durh., vol. i., p. 151.

Lartington, anciently Lirtington or Lertinton—the of Lirting or Larting, Whitaker. Leortinga-tun, Kemble, "Saxons in England." Lyrtingtun, Symeon of Durh., vol. i., p. 151.

East and West Layton—tons on the lea.

Lonton—(lune-tun, the *tún*, town or village of the Lune. Bell.) Long Lonton in the old ballad.

Mickleton—a large settlement formerly. The big *tún*.

Middleton—a common place name in northern counties.

Murton—A.-S. *mór*, moor, and tún. (Murton Heards, moor-town headlands. Bell.)

Ovington—*Offinga-tun*, Kemble. There are Ovington and Ovingham in Northumberland, on Tyneside.

Shotton—anciently Scot-tun, and Scocadun. Symeon of Durh., ut supra.

Snotterton—anciently "Cnaperton, one of the vills of Staindrop." Surtees.

In Symeon of Durh., vol. i., p. 152, it is said Snotterton may be Keverston. There is Snitter, on the Coquet.

Stainton—Stone-tun; Stantun (Sym. of Durh.) or Staynton. "The houses of the village stand on the brink of large quarries of freestone."

Whorlton—"The original name was Querington. Whorlton in Cleveland has undergone the same change. In both cases the derivation is from the Quarries worked there." Surtees. Perhaps where querns or handmills were obtained. There is Whorlton west of Newcastle.

Winston—anciently Wynston or Wynstone. Perhaps from Whinstone or basalt.

Tutta Beck.

Dr. Whitaker, a good guide, says that Tutta comes from the Suio-Goth. *tuta*, and means 'the sounding water.' The quotation is correct, for we find in Ihre, "*Tuta* sonare, clangere, *tuta-i horn*, tuba vel cornu sonitum edere; also *Tjuta* ululare, Isl. *theita*. A.-S. *thutan* ululare, *theotend* ululans; Isl. *tauta* id., *thytr* ululatus. Ger. *duden*, unde *dudhorn*, cornu sonorum, *dudelsack*, uter sonorus (bagpipe). Chald. טוט, cornu et sonitus cornu."

"A.-S. *thutan*, *theotan*, to howl; *theote*, a cataract, waterfall, aqueduct, conduit." Bosworth. These words in a Scandinavian mouth would be *tutan*, *teotan*, and *teote*, and therefore to howl like wolves or other animals, to tout, or to blow with a horn, or give out the sound of a waterfall.

"*Tuta*, toot hill. Hone maintains that toot or tot preserves the memory of the Celtic deity Taute; Mercury, and many of the instances, upwards of 60 that he has collected, appear to have no connection with our Lincolnshire Toot-hills,

"These were elevated places, and the name, it has been suggested, is derived from A.-S. *totian*, to lift up, to sprout, to elevate, and with this the old Norse *tutna*. Toot hill may have been derived from one or the other of these, according to situation in an Anglian or a Scandinavian district." Streatfield (not literally), 'Lincolnshire and the Danes.'

"May not this be a stream dedicated to the Keltic deity Tot, whose cultus is supposed by some to have named the numerous Toot-hills which are scattered all over the country. Balder had his beck, why should not Tot have hers? There is an interesting paper on Toot-hills, and a long list of places with cognate names, in Hone's Year Book, p. 435. That these hills, from the very fact of their being hilly, should become look-out or signal stations is only natural. A correspondent of Notes and Queries (5th S., x., 37) quotes from Halliwell's edition of Mandeville's Travels, 'And in the mid place of on of hys Gardyns is a lytylle mountayne where there is a litylle medewe, and in that medewe is a litylle Toothille with Toures and Pynacles, alle of gold; and in that litylle Toothille wole he sytten often tyme, for to taken the Ayr and to desporten hym.' In the Latin version the word is *monasterium*. Professor Skeat believes that a Tothill is a look-out hill, and perhaps it behoves us to accept his teaching, which he justifies by citing Touthylle *Specula* from the *Promptorium*. *Toten*, in mediæval English, meant to peep: touts pry about now-a-days." E. G.

It can only be added with regard to Tutta Beck having been dedicated to the Celtic goddess Tot, *Tot homines quot sententiæ!*

There is a Tuthill on the remains of the Newcastle town wall overlooking the Close and the river at a considerable elevation.

"Tote hylle or hey place of lokynge, conspicillium." Prompt Parv.

Unthank.

"A.-S. *unthanc*, no thanks, ingratitude, rudeness, displeasure harm, injury." Bosworth.

In Iceland there is *thakka* (A.-S. *thancian*, Engl. *thank*, O.H.G. *dankon*, mod. Ger. *danken*, Dan. *takke*), to thank; Sw. *tacka*,

to thank. "*Thakk-látr*, thankful, grateful; and *thakk-læti*, thankfulness, thanks; and *ú-thakk-látr*, ungrateful; *u-thakk-læti*, unthankfulness, ingratitude." Cleasby.

"*Un*, in composition, denotes privation or deterioration," Halliwell; and also the *u* in Icel.

"Undangå, rem aliquam alteri præripere.

II. rem vel periculum subterfugere." Ihre.

Unthank occurs as a place name in Durham, Cumberland, Northumberland, Derbyshire, and other parts. It is also a personal name in Northumberland, Cumberland, and in the Isle of Wight.

This name may have arisen on account of some signal act of ingratitude or injury having occurred at the place. Edmunds says it is "from *theng* or *thong*, a strip of leather, indicating land measured out, as in the case of the founding of Carthage; Ex. *Un-thank* (Derbysh.), Un's measured lot or land." *Traces of Hist. in names of places.* Or it may be from the barrenness or unthankfulness of the soil.

("Unthank. Un-theng or thong=Un's measured lot." Bell.)

One is situated near Hungry.

"Unthank come on his hand that bond him so."

Chaucer, Reve's Tale.

Examples:—

Two occur in our Teesdale district, and there is one in Weardale.

Wackerfield.

Formerly Walkerfield, and perhaps from Walker's field, from its owner, or from walker, a fuller or dyer of cloth.

Suio-Goth. "Walka, pressare, volutare, ut solent qui fulloniam exercent Belg. *walcken*. It. *gualcare*. Angl. *walker* est fullo. A.-S. *vealcare*. L.B. *walcatorium*, molafullonia. Ger. *walchmühle*. Skinner and Ray think that these names come from Lat. *calcare*." Ihre.

Warcop Fell.

From A.-S. *wær*, *wár*, subs., caution, enclosure; or *wǽr*, adj., wary, cautious, ready, and *cop*, a hill, hill top; or "from the

obsolete Suio-Goth. word *wara*, to see, observe, take care, beware" (Ihre); war there! = take care! War! lark! the shooter of partridges or such like game calls out to his dog, when a lark, instead of the game, rises, and thus he gives warning; or from A.-S. *weard*, a guard, and *cop*, hill.

The height of Warcop Fell is 2042 feet.

Warcop is therefore a lofty place or post, enclosed, for observation, and warning by making signals—a guard hill. Fell is the moor around. Icel. *fjall*. Dan. *field*, mountain. See FELL, SEAT, and COP.

Warcop Fell is in Westmorland, near to Great Musgrave.

WATH.

Suio-Goth. "*Wada*, ire, ambulare. Isl. id. II. *vadare*, transire vadum. A.-S. *vœdan*; Al. *uuaten*, *durhuuaten*; Ger. *waden*, *waten*; Belg. *waaden*. *Wad*, vadum, a ford." Ihre.

"*A Warth*, a water ford. I find that *warth*, in the old Saxon, signifies the Shoar." Ray.

"*Wath*, a ford. North." Halliwell.

"*Wath*, *i.e.*, where one wadeth, the third person singular of A.-S. *waden*, to wade, is commonly used in Lincolnshire and the North for a ford." H. Tooke.

"*Wath*, a ford. The same Scottiswath is also called Myreford by old English writers. Pinkerton's Enquiry." Jamieson.

"*Wath*, *warth*, a ford over a river." Brockett.

"A.-S. *wád*, *wœdo*, a ford; *wádan*, to wade, go, proceed, pervade, to go with force; *wadung*, a going, wading, *wœden*, waded." Bosworth; "vadere, ire, incedere, procedere, incedere in aqua, vadare" Lye.

Dan. *vadested*, a ford; *vade*, to wade, to walk in the water. Sw. *vad*, ford, and *vada*, to ford; *wadare*, waders. Ger. *waten*, *durchwaten*, to wade, to wade through; *furt*, a ford. Dut. *wadde*, *waden*, ford; *doorwaden*, to wade, to wade through. Flem. *wade*, a ford.

Wel. *rhyd*, *rhydle*, a ford; *rhydio*, to wade. Gael. *àth*, *faodhail*, a ford. Ir. *at*, *ath*. Manx *aah-ny-hawiney*. Corn. *rid*, *ryd*. Bret. *rodo*, *roton*.

Lat. *vadum*, a ford; *vado*, to wade. It. *guado*, a ford; *guadare*, to wade; *vado*, I go, 1st pers. sing. of *andare*, to go, irreg. v., Sp. *vado*. Port. *vão*, ford; *vadear*, to ford a river. Fr. *gué*.

Gr. *βάδω*, *βαδίζω*, to go, to walk slowly.

Wath is in all but the Celtic languages.

Possibly some composite names ending in *wath* have had this ending changed to *with*, *e.g.* Bubwith.

Examples:—

Holmwath—near to Cronkley Scar; ford of river island.

Sandwath = Sandyford.

Wath Urn?

Wath is a place-name in the North Riding, and there is Wath-upon-Dearne, in the West Riding.

Weather Beds.

Weder-beds=the resting-place of the Band. Weder=a band of fighting or other men, or, the favourite lying-down place of the wethers (sheep). Bell.

The latter explanation seems preferable. I do not find in Bosworth *weder*, a band, but *wéthe*, sweet, pleasant, lovely, *weder*, the weather, and *weder* or *wether*, a ram; in Icel. *wether*, Ger. *wetter*, Dan. *væder*, weather.

It may be a pleasant place, or one exposed to the weather, or a place for the wethers.

Well.

Icel. "*vella* (A.-S. *weallan*, Engl. *to well*), to well over, boil, be at boiling heat, to swarm; *vella*, boiling heat, ebullition; also *velta*, volvere, to roll, roll over." Cleasby.

"*Wälla*, œstuare, fervere; A.-S. *weallan;* Al. *uuallan;* Belg. *wellen;* Ger. *wallen;* Isl. *vella;* Consentit Lat. *bullio;* Gall. *bouiller;* Ang-Saxones fontem a scaturiendo *vala* appellant; Angli *well*." Ihre.

A.-S. *wæl*, a whirlpool, in Lancashire it is still called a *weele*, also a well; *wælla*, *wyl*, *wil*, *wyll*, *well*, also *wylle*, *wylla*, a well,

fountain; *weallan*, to spring up, to boil, to flow; *wæltan*, to roll, welter, tumble.

Dan. *væld*, *brönd*, *kilde*, a well. Sw. *brunn*, well. Ger. *Quelle*, *brunnen*. Dut. *wel*, *put*, *bron*. Fl. *put*, *fontein*, *bron*.

Wel. *ffynnon*. Bret. *aiénen*. Gael. *tobar*, *fuaran*, fountain, spring. Corn. *lacca*, a pit or well, rivulet, lake; *fenten*, *funtan*, a well or fountain. Bret. *puns*, ib.

Lat. *puteus*, *fons*. It. *pozzo*, *fontana*. Sp. *pozo*, *fuente*. Port. *poço*, *fonte*, *nascente*. Fr. *puits*, *fontaine*, *source*.

"*Wæl*, gurges, vortex, vorago, abyssus. Hodie apud Lancastrienses a *weel*. Item, a *well*, puteus.

"*Wællan*, fervere, œstuare, effervescere, ebullire, furere, item scatere, manare. *Wællande*, scatens, manans." Lye.

"*Well*, surface springs, used as a source of water for domestic and other special purposes, are generally termed wells." Halliwell.

"*Well*, a whirlpool, same as wele and wheel." Jamieson.

"*Woil*, *woll*; *woil* I suspect to be *woll*. This form of the word, which nearly gives the Scotch pronunciation, might seem formed from A.-S. *weol*, the preterite of the verb *weallan*, to boil up, also to flow, whence the English term *well* is formed." Ib. Supplem. See Carr on Composite Names of Places in Trans. T. N. F. Club, vol. ii., p. 150.

A Scandinavian, Teutonic, and A.-S. word. "From Teutonic base WAL, to turn round; WALL, to boil up, undulate. From Aryan Sansc. WAR, to turn round, roll." Skeat.

Examples:—

Bramwell Street—broom well (therefore Broomwell paved causeway. Rev. W. R. Bell).

Coldwell—cold well.

> "About the fountain
> Whose bubbling wave did ever freshly dwell."
>
> *Faerie Queene, cant. 7, st. 4.*

In W. Riding, Yorks., Rothwell, or Rodewell, Lingwell, and Ouzel-well Green. Batty's Hist. of Rothwell.

Wemmergill.

Formerly Wormergill. Icel. *gil*, of the Dan. *orm*, or snake; or possibly from Icel. *hvammr-gil*, a grassy gill or ravine. It is on the left bank of the Lune. See Gill.

Westholme.

An old three-gabled Manor house, now a farm house, near Winston Station, on the Darlington and Barnard Castle Railway. See Holm.

Wham.

Many of the *Whams* are low-lying grounds, as *Wham Bottoms*, in Yorkshire, suggests. There is only one example in Weardale, and one in Teesdale.

Most likely, as Mr. Egglestone, in "Weardale Names," p. 114, says, "from Icel. *hvammr*, a grassy slope or vale, which is a frequent local appellative in Iceland, as *hvammr-dalr*, &c." Possibly the origin of Wemmergill. *q.v.*

Wheel.

Icel. *vella*, v. to well over, to boil; n. boiling, ebullition.

A.-S. *weallan*, to spring up, boil, flow; *wæl*, *weal*, well, whirlpool. Same as *well*.

Ger. *wallen*, to boil. Dan. *malström*, whirlpool. Sw. *vattenhvirfvel*. Ger. *strudel*. Dut. and Flem. *draaikolk*.

Wel. *trobwl*, whirlpool. Gael. *cuairtlinn*. ib. Manx *lhingeycassee*. ib.

Lat. *vortex*, *gurges*; *bullio*, to boil. It. *vortiec*; *bollire*. Sp. *vortice*; *bullir*, *hervir*. Port. *voragem*, *vortice*; *bolhar*. Fr. *tourbillon*; *bouillir*, to boil.

In Icelandic and A.-S., also in Ger.

"*A weel*, Lancash., a whirlpool, ab A.-S. *wæl*, vortex aquarum." Ray.

"*Wele*, 1. a whirlpool, an eddy. Lancash. *weal*; A.-S. *wæl*; Teut. *weel*, *wiel*, vortex aquarum. These terms might seem to

have a common origin with *wall*, a wave; A.-S. *weall-an;* Ger. *wall-en*, to boil, to bubble up; *wallen des meers*, the swelling of the sea. It must be observed however that Teut. *wiel* seems the same with the term corresponding to our *wheel*." Jamieson.

"*Weel*, a whirlpool, Caithn., same as *wele*. *Wheel*, a whirlpool or eddy. Angus." Ib. Supplem. Skeat does not give *weel*.

Example:—

The Wheel, or Weel, is that part of the river Tees just above Cauldron Snout. Locally it is called '*The Wheel*,' but in the Ordnance Map, *Weel*, which is the south country pronunciation of wheel, and is nearer than the northern form to the A.-S. name, both in spelling and pronunciation. This is one instance of the propriety of leaving out the *h*, which we northerns are fond of using, and the southerns love to drop.

Mr. W. J. Watson, of Barnard Castle, informs me that '*The Weel*' is a straight tract of smooth water flowing for a long distance to the head of Cauldron Snout, and that there is no boiling up of the water in its course. *Weel*, therefore, cannot in this case mean a whirlpool, but a quiet straight *flow* of water.

In Murray's Handbook of Northumberland and Durham, 1873, the Wheel is thus characterised:—"The Weeld, a ghastly, serpent-like lake, 1½ mile long, in the moorland, backed by the heather-covered heights of Harwood Fell!" *

* "The Weel is, under ordinary conditions, a smooth sheet of water, gliding and simmering along between comparatively low banks for about a mile in length, from Weel-head, where the Tees takes a sharp turn to the south, to the head of Cauldron Snout. Here it makes a series of rushes and leaps through a deep chasm it has cut for itself out of a very thick bed of basalt, into a deep pool below. During 'a spate,' after a heavy thunderstorm, the Weel would present a very different appearance, as the 'spate' is a roll or rush of water two or three feet high, which comes rushing down during the storm with incredible rapidity, filling the wide bed of the stream with whole water from bank to bank for a day or more, and this sudden flooding of the stream extends sometimes to the tidal part of the river in a most turbulent manner, rolling on at first in a 'spate,' and filling its rocky channel till it reaches the deeper winding pools cut into the alluvial deposits of its lower reaches below Yarm." Howse.

Mr, Howse believes that at the part of the river, just above the Cataract, there was once a lake, into which the water from the so-called Wheel discharged itself before tumbling down the rocks. If this were so there would be, especially in rainy and stormy weather when 'the spate' came down, a very turbulent boiling up of the water, which would justify the name *Weal*, *Wœll*, or *Wheel* (which last is a corruption of Wœll) being applied to the lake, but in the lapse of time the name has been extended to the smooth tract of water above the fall.

Whorlands, Whorley, and Whorlton.

Apparently are Quarry-lands, Quarry-lea, and Quarry-town; the last was in old times Querington, *q.e.*, Quarrying-town.

Quarrington Hill, near Coxhoe, Durham.

Wick.

Icel. "*vīk* (from *vīkja*, Dan. *vig*), properly a small creek, inlet, bay. II. frequent in local names, *Vīk*, *Vīkr*, *Húsa-vik*, *Reykjar-vik*, &c. Suio-Goth. *wik*, angulus." Cleasby.

Dan. *vig*. Sw. *vik*, a covenant.

A.-S. *wic*, *wyc*, a bay, the creek formed by the winding bank of a river, or shore of the sea; a dwelling place, habitation, mansion, village, street, castle. *Wicing*, *wiceng*, a viking, pirate, heathen.

Ger. *bucht; dorf*. Dut. and Fl. *inham; dorp*.

Wel. *angorfa*, anchorage; *pentref*, village. Gael. *buaic*, wick of a candle; *baille*, a village; *camas*, a bay or creek; *bagh*, a bay. Manx *shuin*, a rush; *bite-cainle*, candle-wick; *baiy*, bay of the sea.

Lat. *sinus*, *portus*, a bay or creek, a port or harbour; *vicus*, a village, hamlet. It. *baya*, *cala; villaggio*, small village; *vico*, small street. Sp. *baya; calle*, *lugar*. Port. *bahia*, *enseada; aldea*, *logar*. Fr. *baie*, *anse; village*, *hameau*.

"*Wick*, a bay, small port, or village on the side of a river." Halliwell.

"Wykes, the corners of the mouth." Best's Farming Book, 1641. Surt. Soc., 1857.

"*Wik*, *wyck*, *wycke*, a crook or corner, as in a river or the sea-shore. Hence the name of numerous places in such situations. The corners of the mouth are called the *wicks* of the mouth. Suio-Goth. *wik*, angulus. Sc. *weik*, *week*." Brockett, after Jamieson.

"*Wick*, *wic*, a word used in the termination of names of places, signifying a kind of bay, &c.

Where *wic* is the terminating syllable, the place is not only maritime, but there is always in its vicinity an opening in the

coast larger than a creek, but smaller than a bay, whose two containing sides make an angle similar to that of the lips terminating in the cheeks. It is remarkable that in the Scotch dialect this is always termed the *wick* of the mouth. It does not therefore appear that there is the least affinity between *wick* and *vicus*. The former vocable is for the most part, if not always, maritime; the latter, from the meaning of the word, can have no possible respect to situation." P. Canisby, Caithn. Stat. Acc., viii., p. 162. N.

"All those places whose names terminate in *ic*, which in the Danish language is said to signify a bay, as *Tosgic*, *Cuic*, *Dibic*, and *Shiltic* have each of them an inlet of the sea." P. Applecross, Ross. Stat. Acc., iii., p. 381.

I can observe no similar Gaelic word signifying a bay.

Suio-Goth. *wik*, angulus, sinus maris; A.-S. *wic*, sinus maris, aut fluminis portus.

Weik, *week*, a corner or angle. The *weiks* of the mouth, the corners or sides of it. North Engl. The *weik* of the *ee*, the corner of it. It is sometimes written *wick*. Suio-Goth. *wik*, angulus, *oegenwik*, the corner of the eye. Alem. *genuig*, id. Perhaps *hoeck*, angulus, is the same radically. Perhaps also the German *ecke*, corner, angle, nook, edge. The terms in different languages originally denoting any angle or corner have been particularly applied to those formed by water. A.-S. *wic*, the curving beach of a river; Teut. *wijk*, id.; Isl. *vik*, a bay of the sea, whence pirates were called *viking-ur*, because they generally lurked in places of this description.

The town of Wick, in Caithness, seems to be denominated from its vicinity to a small bay, although it has been otherwise explained. The ancient and modern name of this parish, so far as can be ascertained, is that of *Wick*, an appellation common over all the northern Continent of Europe, supposed to signify the same with the Latin word *vicus*, a village or small town, particularly when lying adjacent to a bay or arm of the sea, resembling a wicket." P. Wick. Caith. Stat. Acc., x., 1. Jamieson.

"*Wik*, angulus, hinc *ögonwik* est angulus oculi; sinum maris, incurvum maris recessum. *Wik*, castellum, A.-S. *vic*, Belg. *wijk*.

'*The Nordmæn goffwo opp ett wijk*, Normanni arcem dediderunt.' Metaphorice notat quodvis perfugium." Ihre.

"*Wick* or *ick*, the root is said to be found in all Aryan languages. The Manx form is from *ghaw*, softened to *quick* and *guisg*. The Northmen applied this term in a sense different from the A.-S. In the districts of England settled by the latter it meant a station or abode on land; with the Norwegians and Danes it was a station for ships, and hence it signified a creek or small bay." Jenkinson.

"The name of *vik* or *vikin* was specially given to the present *Skagerack* and *Christianiafiord* with the adjacent coasts.

The form *wick* or *wich* in British local names is partly of Norse and partly of Latin origin (*vicus*); all inland places of course belong to the latter class.

Viking, a freebooting voyage, piracy. In heathen days it was usual for young men of distinction, before settling down, to make a warlike expedition to foreign parts; this voyage was called *viking*, and was part of a man's education, like the grand tour in modern times. The custom was common among Teutonic tribes, and is mentioned by Cæsar. B. G. vi., ch. 23.

Vikingr, a freebooter, rover, pirate; but in the Icelandic sagas used specially of the bands of Scandinavian warriors who, during the ninth and tenth centuries, harried the British isles and Normandy; the word is peculiarly Norse, for although it occurs in A.-S. in the poem of Byrnoth six or seven times, it is there evidently to be regarded as a Norse word. The word *vikingr* is thought to be derived from *vik* (a bay), from their haunting the bays, creeks, and fiords; or it means 'the men from the fiords;' the coincidence that the old Irish called the Norsemen *Lochlannoch*, and Norway *Lochlan*, is curious." Cleasby.

In the Notes to Stephen's Translation of Tegnèr's 'Frithiof's Saga,' is the following account of the origin of the term *viking*, which, as it is from a great authority, and is similar to the above by Cleasby, is doubtless the true one:—

"The Vikings were so called from *vik* or *vig*, a bay, and *ing* or *eng*, young. They were 'The Bay Boys,' the Northern Buccaneers. Every sea-king among the Scandinavians was a Viking,

but the reverse was only occasionally the case. Some, the *Berserks* (Bare-serk, bare shirt, unmailed warrior), were a class of combatants in whom military enthusiasm often developed itself, either as assumed frenzy or real madness.

The Berserk's Course (Berserksgång), was the fit of fury which seized the Berserk when dangerously excited by his martial frenzy. When under the influence of this paroxysm, he was a raging wolf to his friends and an armed maniac to his enemies, and only force or the battle field could subdue or exhaust his fury."

Under a similar influence it is that Malays 'run a muck,' and certain tribes of the Turanian people of Northern Asia are known at times to be affected by the same infirmity.

The sailors of the British fleet resemble in costume and in intrepidity the Berserks of olden time. The Garibaldians wore only red bare shirts in battle, and various nations in their naval forces have adopted the dress of the British man-o'-war's men.

" *Wick.* The word in its simple form is of very rare occurrence; but a few instances may be produced in which it means a house or farm, as Watton-wick and Castle-wick." Vocab. E. Anglia.

It is quite possible that in some cases *wick*, as *vicus*, may have been left by the Romans in England.

Examples :—

Holwick—village of the hollow, from A.-S. *holl*, cavern, and *wic*, a village.

Sledwick, or Sledwitch, or Sledwish—anciently Slidewesse. Symeon of Durham, vol. i., p. 151. A.-S. *sled*, a plain, village of the plain. See SLEDWICK.

Stanwick—stone vicus or village.

Westwick—west vicus or village.

This, our Teesdale district, being quite away from either sea, can have no Scandinavian vik or bay, but we have seen that *vik* implies perfugium, castellum (Ihre) and in A.-S. *wic* means a dwelling place, habitation, mansion, village, street, as well as bay, creek, angle; it is therefore quite possible that the above

examples may have an A.-S., or perhaps a Latin origin; the examples are compounds of A.-S. words.

Runswick or Runswyke, near Staithes, on Yorkshire coast.

Southwick or Suddick, on the north side of the Wear, near Sunderland.

Wood.

"*Wed*, vox πολύσημος; in vetustioribus enim dialectis silvam, arborem et lignum vel cremium denotat.

1. Sylvam denotat, ut indicio sunt varia locorum saltuumque apud nos nomina, ex. gr. *Tyweden*, quæ nomen habet a *thy* populus, and *wed* silva, significatque silvam communem.

Et hinc etiam explico phrasin, in Legibus antiquis aliquoties occurrentem de sole quando horizontem nostrum subit, *solen går under wide*, quæ proprie significat, Sol in sylvam se abdit: ita Westm, L. Krist. B. cap. 26. *Som sol ganger unde wid*, quando sol occidit.

Ruricolas nostros etiam infimam horizontis partem hodieque *widet* appellare animadverti.

Et si Junium auctorem sequamur, hæc omnino primigenia nostræ vocis significatio erit habenda utpote ortæ a Græco ἄλσος, quod luci vel silvæ in hac Lingua nomen erat. Distant quidem non parum inter se Græcum illud nostrumque *wed*, sed ubi accedit Junii industria sensim sensimque appropinquant. Scilicet pro ἄλσος Œolas ἄλδος dixisse, observat; vocali porro initiali pronuntiatio Gothica *w* sæpissime præponit, et ita ab ἄλδος Alemannicum *wald*, *walt* habemus, pro quo Belgæ *woud*, *wout*, usurpant, quod quam proxime accedit ad A.-S. *wuda*, silva, lignum, Angl. *wood*, Sueth. *wed*.

II. Arborem, C. B. *gwydden*. In Legib. Westrog. Jord. B. cap. 9 *aldinwid* notat arborem frugiferum, *underwid*, arbustum vel arborem infrugiferum. *Widsmior* oleum significat proprie unguentum arboreum.

III. Lignum, quo focum alimus. A.-S. *vudu*. Isl. *wid*, *widakast*, strues lignorum. *Dödwidr* notat ligna arida et foco tantum inservientia, proprie ligna mortua quo Græci δανὰ ξύλα noncupavere ut docet Suidas, &c." Ihre.

Also under the word *wide* the same expression is given, and also *Solen går i skogen*, the sun goes into the wood, *i.e.*, sets. These quotations give a vivid idea of the condition of the country —the sun setting in the wood. No doubt forests covered the land except where clearings had been effected.

The above derivation of *wed* from ἄλσος is a most ingenious feat of Junius, equalling, if not surpassing, that of *jour* from *dies*.

"Icel. *völlr* and Ger. *wald*=wood, seem to be the same word; the change in the sense from wood to field being much the same as in *mörk*, a field, a wood; also, *vithr*, a tree, a wood, forest, felled trees, wood." Cleasby.

"A.-S. *wudu*, *wuda*, (*wude*, wood); *wold*, *wald*, *weald*, wood, timber, a tree, a wood, forest; *wealtham*, a wood dwelling." Bosworth.

Dan. *wed*, wood; *skov*, a wood, forest. Sw. *ved; skog*. Ger. *holtz; wald*, *waldung*.

Dut. and Flem. *hout*, wood; *woud*, *bosch*, a wood, forest.

Wel. *coed*, wood, trees—Cawood, near York; *celli*, a grove, *gwydd*, a wood. Gael. *coille*, a wood, forest; *fiodh*, timber. Ir. *cojll*, wood, forest.

Corn. *coid*, *coyd*, *coys*, *coat*. Manx *keyll*, a wood, grove; *fuygh*, timber; *croan*, *billey*, tree. Bret. *koat*, *koad*. Sansc. *kâsta*." Williams.

Lat. *silva*, *lucus*, *nemus*, *saltus*, grove, forest, wood; *arbor*, a tree; *lignum*, wood, firewood.

It. *selva*, *selvaccia*, *bosco*, *foresta; legno*, wood.

Sp. *selva*, *bosque*, *floresta; leño*, wood.

Port. *selva*, *bosque*, *floresta; madeira*, *lenha*, wood.

Fr. *forêt*, *bocage*, *bois; bois*, wood.

"*Weald*, *weold*, a weald, wild, wold; saltus, sylva, nemus, campus." Lye.

"*Weald*, from *wealt*, a wild or uncultivated place." Edmunds.

"*Wood*, *weald*, &c., allied to holt." Taylor.

"In Domesday Book we find the word strangely disguised in terminations, under the forms of *with*, *wit*, *weth*, *wid*, so as not easily to be recognised at first sight." Carr, Trans. T. N. F. C., vol. ii., p. 151.

Wood is an A.-S., Scandinavian, and Teutonic word.

Examples :—

Barford Wood—Bereford, Symeon of Durham. ? *bere*, A.-S. barley, or the barred ford, or from *barian*. A.-S., to make bare, and *wudu*, wood, and ford.

Booze Wood—wood of the cattle stall. See Booze.

East Wood, West Wood, and North Wood.

East Barnley Great Wood—of the barn lea.

East Carr's Wood—from a proper name.

Flats Wood—wood on the plain, at the Flats. *q.v.*

Fox Covert Wood—twice.

Gainford Great Wood—of Gain or Gegen-ford. *q.v.*

Gill Wood—of the gill. *q.v.* Great Wood.

Harwood—of the hare. A.-S. *hara*, hare.

Heningwood— ? *Haining*, A.-S., pasture enclosed to keep off cattle. There is a Hainingwood in Westmorland, near our border on the S.W. Is this from Dut. *heg*, *heining*, *haag*, a hedge, a hedged-in wood, or A.-S. *hege*, *hagu*, hedge ? See Haining.

Kilmond Wood—Manx "*kelly*, *kuyl*, a wood or grove, or *kil*, a church." Jenkinson. Gael. *coille*, wood, forest. A.-S. *munt*, a mount or mound.

Kiln-mount, *kil*, A.-S., a cell. Kilmond may be cell mound, but it would be a barbarous combination. Bell.

Lady Close Wood—of Our Lady's close.

Marwood—Marawuda, Symeon of Durh., wood of the lake or mere. See Marwood. A.-S. *mára*, more, greater, or *mǽra*, great, high.

Milbank Wood—Milbank's w.

Mill Beck Wood—wood of the beck of the mill, or mill race.

Paddock Wood—"Paddock, a small field, of one or two acres, immediately adjoining a cottage." Teesd. Gloss. Paddock also means a frog. Paddock=Parrock. *q.v.*

Scale How Wood—Shaley Hill Wood. See Howe.

Spring Wood.

Thirkeld Wood—of the well of Thor, god or man, or Thirkeld's wood.

Wheatley Wood—Wheatley's Wood, or wood of the lea of Wheat. "A.-S. *hwæte*, Dan. *hvede*, Sw. *heete*, Icel. *hveiti*, Ger. *weigen*, from a Teutonic type, *Hwaitya*, wheat." Skeat.

Wood End. Woodside. Woodtop. See Cop.

Wycliffe Wood. See Wycliffe.

Forest Edge and Forest Side—for forest see above—Wood, Forest.

Lune Forest—near the river Lune. Milburn Forest.

Stainmore Forest—partly in Westmorland.

Worth.

A.-S. *worth*, *worthi*, *weorthig*, *worthig*, *wyrth*, *wyrth-land*, land, a farm, homestead, croft, garden, street, public way, hall, palace, manor, court, field, a close; akin to *weorth*, *wurth*, *wyrth*, &c., worth, price, value. The nearest Icel. word appears to be *vörthr*, A.-S. *weard*, Ger. *wart*, a warden, warder, a guard; Dan. *varde*, Sw. *vård*.

Worth does not really appear in Dan., Sw., Dut., or Latin. It is A.-S.

Ger. *worth*. Edmunds. (Not in Sporschil).

Wel. *tyddyn*, *syddin*, farm, tenement; *fferm*, farm. Gael. *tuathanacus*, farming, tenement?

Lat. *villa*, *fundus*, *prædium*; *platea*, *vicus*, *atrium*. Lye.

It. *podere*, *affitto*, *locazione*. Sp. *tierra arrendada*, *granja*, *alquerêa*. Port. *herdade*, *casal*; *granja*. Fr. *ferme*, *grange*, *metairie*.

Worth is sometimes confounded with *with*, wood, and with *wath*.

"Langworth in Lincolnsh. is the modern form of Langwath." Streatfeild's "Lincolnshire and the Danes," p. 205.

"*Worth*, *worthen*, *worthin*, *worthing*, *worting*, *worthy*, E., from *wyrth*, an estate or manor, usually one well watered." Edmunds.

"*Worth*, A.-S. and Ger., an enclosure." Taylor.

"*Worthe*. 2. a nook of land; generally a nook lying between two rivers." Halliwell.

"*Worth*, A.-S., an island formed by a river, a canal between two branches of a river, a farm." Morris.

In Suio-Goth. there is "*wörda revereri*, *Wörda Gud*, revereri Deum. A.-S. *vurthian*, *vyrthian* unde *vurthunge*, cultus, veneratio. Al. *uuirden*. Isl. *wirda*. Derivatio hinc habemus wördig venerabilis, &c.," but no meaning with reference to land, by Ihre.

Examples :—

Hawksworth—w. of Hawks. A.-S. *hauoc*, a hawk.

Howlsworth— ? from A.S. *hol*, a hole, cavern, den, hollow, or from *Hold*, a nobleman, or *how*, a mountain.

Leckworth— ? from A.-S. *lec*, *leac*, leek, onion, garlic, or Wel. *llech*, flat stone, flag, slate, tablet, and *worth*, farm, &c.

Warkworth, and four other places in Northumberland.

There are fourteen place-names ending in *worth* in Durham county. At Hurworth-on-Tees, near Croft, there is a nook of land, to the south of the school-house, surrounded on three sides by a water-course, *i.e.*, on the west, north, and east, and from which the Tees is visible at a short distance south-east, which is a complete *worth* on a small scale. It is the site of the old Hurworth Manor House, and is now a farm house, occupied by Mr. Watson and Sons. In all probability the village owes the latter part of its name to this place; the former part, *Hur*, is equivocal.

Warkworth is very similarly situated, on a rocky eminence, surrounded on three sides by the river Coquet.

"Warkworth is perhaps the fortified worth. Cf. Newark." E. G. Wark, Wark Castle, Northumberland.

Worth is a place worth preserving for defence and cultivation, or from its position capable of being made worthy, or of importance and respect, in time of peace or war.

Wyber Hill.

Hill of the water house, or house by the water. From Wel. *gwy* or *wy*, water, and Norw. *bœr*, house, and A.-S. *hyll*, *hill*, hill. See Hill and Ber.

Wycliffe.

(The town of) the cliff by the water=by Tees. From Wel. *gwy*, *wy*, water, and A.-S. *clif*, cliff.

Yad Moss.

"Equivalent to Yat-moss, the moss over which the Scots constructed a thorough gate, and escaped, in 1327. May be Eata's Moss (Bishop of Hexham, 681). See Yatton, Eata's Town, Yatesbury = Eata's abode or Castle." Bell. See Moss.

Yawd Sike.

The (y) ahd sike, the old sike. See Sike.

APPENDIX.

Aldbrough, or Aldborough.

The old brough or borough. See Burg, Bury, Brough.

Alwent.

A small hamlet to the east of Selaby. Alwent beck. See Beck.

From Wel., *Gwent*, is an open country such as that at Alwent. Gael. *allt*, a river.

Barnley.

From A.-S. *bœrn*, a barn, and *lea*, *leag*, field. The field of the barn.

Barningham.

The home of the Beorningas. See Ham.

Barford.

Barred ford; or A.-S. *bâr*, a boar, and *ford*, a ford=the boar's ford, or *bere ford*. Engl. See Moor.

Bedekirk.

Bede's Church, or church for prayer. See Kirk.

Bell Beaver Rig.

Perhaps Bell or Bella Beaver's rigg.

Beaver, from A.-S. *baber*, *befor*, *beafor*, the beaver.

Beavor, or Beevor, is a personal name.

Belvoir is pronounced *Beevor*.

Blakely.

From A.-S, *blæc*, *blaca*, black, and *leah*, lea, the black lea.

Bolam.

The farm house.

Old Norse *ból*, a farm, or A.-S. *bol*, a sleeping room, and *ham*, home.

Böl and *böll* are very frequent in Danish local names, and even mark the time of Scandinavian settlements in Lincoln-*Böl.* is the equivalent of the English *botl* and *bolt.* Streatfeild's Lincolns. and the Danes.

Bolton.

Old Norse *ból*, a farm, and *tún*, a house. See Bolam above.

Brow.

A.-S. *bræw*, *brew*, a brow, eyebrow, eyelid. Icel. *brún.* Ulf. *braw.* Wel. *bryn*, brow, *pen*, head, *cefn.* back. See Skeat.

The edge of a hill where the descent begins.

Examples:—

Brow, by Hudeshope Beck and Pikestone, north of Middleton-in-Teesdale.

Sleddale Brow, in Deepdale, on Lartington Moor. See Sleddale.

White Brow, on south side of the Greta, near Spital Ings.

Browson Bank.

Browson's bank.

Butter Stone.

The stone on or near to which, butter, eggs, and other farm produce were deposited, and money left for payment, when the plague was in Barnard Castle. See Stone.

Caldwell.

Cold Well. A.-S. *cól*, cool, cold, and *wyl*, *wyll*, *well*, a well.

Carkin Fields.

Carkin is a small township, near Forcett Park. The fields of Carkin; the possessive *s* omitted, as is usual in Yorkshire.

Band.

A binding or ligature; a bond.

A.-S. *bend;* Scand., Ger., and Fris. *band;* Sansc. *bhand;* Suio-Goth. *band;* and in most languages.

Examples :—

Black Band. Linebands. Silver Band.

The term is used in mining, to indicate a layer or stratum of metallic ore or rock.

Bank.

Bank, bench, or bink. *q.v.* A ridge or shelf of earth, or stone, or wood.

Icel. *bakki*, a bank; Dan. *bank;* O. H. G. *pench.*

Examples :—

Early Bank. Sunny R. Browson B. Christy B. Dent's B.

Barn.

From A.-S. *bere-ern*, *berern*, *beren*, *bern*, *bere*, corn, and *ern*, a place—a place for corn, a barn.

Examples :—

Duke's Barn. High Barn. Steel Barn, &c.

Carlsbury.

From A.S. *carl*, a man, or the proper name *Carl*, and *burg*, *byrg*—a fort, or city, or *burh*, abode.

Carlton Park, Grange and Green.

Adjoining Stanwick Park.

From A.-S, *carl*, a man, or *ceorl*, a countryman or husbandman, and *tûn*, an abode, house, &c. See Grange and Green.

Carpling's Pasture.

A little way south from Wycliffe. ? a personal name.

Cleatlam.

A village, on a high exposed brow or rock. Suio-Goth. *klett*, mons, collis,; and A.-S. *hám*, home. See Ham.

Cockleberry.

Perhaps from A.-S. *coc*, grouse, and *berry* or *burh*, an abode, a favourite place of grouse. See Berry.

Coldberry, and Mine.

A.-S. *cōl*, cold, and *burh*, dwelling. See Berry and Mine.

Cotherstone.

Codre's, or Cother's, or Cuthbert's tún.

"Cotherstone, where they christen calves, hopple lops, and knee band spiders." Longstaffe's Richmond.

Dow.

The dove or pigeon. Icel. *dúfa*; A.-S. *duva;* Dan. *due;* Swed. *dufva;* Goth. *dubo;* O. H. G. *tûba;* Ger. *taube.* See Dufton.

Examples:—

Dow Crag—see Crag.

Dow Gill and Low Dow Gill—near High Clove Hill. See Gill.

Dowhill—see Hill.

Druids' Temple.

A circle on a considerable elevation near Scober, south of Roman Fell, and north of Bell Nook, in Westmorland.

Earby Hall.

From Ear or Ir, Saxon god of war, and *by*, abode. Hall.

A.-S. *heal*, a hall; Icel. *höll.* See By and Hall.

Ireshope Moor and Beck, Weardale. Irminsul.

Earsdon, Northumberland.

Eng.

Icel., Suio-Goth.. and Dan. *eng*, a meadow, See Ing or Ings.

Eppleby.

A.-S. *epl*, *eppl*, an apple, and *by*, pagus, the place of apples.

Appleby, in Westmorland.

Etherly House.

Adder's lea house. Adder, in co. Durham, is *ether*, pronounced like *eath* in heather; A.-S. *nædre*, *næddre*; Wel. *neidr*, *nadroedd*, *nadredd*, adder, snake.

Heathery or Ethery Burn, is Adder's Burn, or of the heather. It is in Weardale.

Ewebank.

Bank of the ewes, or water bank, or Yew Bank.

A.-S. *eowu*, ewe, and *banc*, a bank; or Icel. *bakki*, a bank.

Fulbeck.

Foul beck, or beck of fowls.

From A.-S. *fúl*, foul, impure, dirty, or *full*, full; or *fugel*, a fowl, and *becc*, a beck.

Mouthlock?

Nook.

From Ir. and Gael. *niuc*, a corner, nook.

"Scotch, neuk; root unknown." Skeat.

"The Ingle Neuk,"—the corner of the fire-place, a snug position.

Examples:—

Bell Nook—near Scober and Druids' Temple, in Westmorland.

Cockland Nook—near Middleton-in-Teesdale.

Low Nook.

Three Nook Plantation, near Gilling.

Todworth Nook. *q.v.*

Nook or Noon Hill. See Hill.

Park.

A large parrick, or parrock, or paddock—a ground enclosed for cultivation, pleasure, or game, often of great extent and beauty. "A word of Teutonic origin." Skeat. "Seems to have been adopted by the Saxons from the Celtic *parwg*, an inclosed field." Taylor.

Examples :—

Carlton Park—adjoining Stanwick Park.

Corn Park and East Corn Park—near the mouth of the Balder.

Doe Park—on the Balder, near Balder Grange.

East Park and West Park—on the right bank of the Lune, near Thringarth.

Forcett Park. Newsham Park—north of Whorlton.

Park End—near Crossthwaite, near Middleton-in-Teesdale.

Raby Park. Rokeby Park.

Stanwick Park. Streatlam Park.

Rake.

Perhaps from Swed. *raka*, to reach; *raka fram*, to reach over, project; like Dan. *rage*, to project, protrude, jut out. "*Rake* is a doublet of *reach*." Skeat.

Examples :—

Rake End. Old Rake.

Rampson.

Perhaps a proper name.

There is in A.-S. *rameson*, buckthorn.

Reaneson.

Perhaps a proper name.

Troughheads.

Perhaps connected with mining,

Scand. *trog*, *trug*; Ger. *truhe*.

"Suio-Goth. *trog*, alveus; A.-S. *trog*, *troe*, *trohe*; Al. *troch*; Belg. *troch*; Isl. *thro*.—perhaps from Lat. truncus, *cilda-trog*, a child's cradle, a hollow thing, a hole; Fr. *trou*." Ihre.

Head, from A.-S. *heafed*; Dan. *hoved*.

Wool Busk.

In Dan. *wold*, an open piece of land, and *busk*, bush, or small wood=Wold Bush. See Wool Beck, p. 11.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 1, line 9 from bottom, after 'Celtic' add "Wel."

,, 5, at the end of line 17 from bottom, add "*Batts*, low flat grounds near water. The low flat grounds near the Wear below Wolsingham, Frosterly, and Stanhope are called The Batts. Egglestone's 'Weardale Names.'"

,, 7, at line 10 from bottom, insert after 'high,' "Outberry Bat, however, is only 1250 feet high. There is also Outberry Plain, 2144 feet in height. Knoutberry Hill is 2195 feet; it is in Weardale."

,, 8, at third line from bottom, insert after 'region,' "Corn. *als*, a cliff, ascent, the seashore, littus; Wel. *alt*, *allt*, a cliff, a hill; Ir. *aill;* Gael. *ail*, *alt*, a brook; Manx *alt;* Sansc. *alitas*, increased, from *al*, to fill; Lat. *altus*."

,, 10, to first line add, "John's *burn* falls into Crook*burn beck!*" Between lines 8 and 9 insert "Fulbeck, foul, or fowls', beck;" near bottom, insert after 'Langley B.,' "Lang Tay B."

,, 11, line 4, for 'from' read "to."

,, —, between 'Nor B.' and 'Rowantree B.' insert "Rayback;" between 'Sudburn B.' and 'Swarth B.' insert "Summerhouse B., near Killerby; it joins the Dyance B. north of Piercebridge."

,, —, at bottom add, "or wold beck."

,, 12, at end of first paragraph insert "Amber Hill, Ambrosius' Hill; from Ambrosius Aurelianus, King of Britain from A.D, 443 to 449.

"The Norsemen or Norwegians invaded and settled in the western islands and coasts of Scotland and England, and in Cumberland and Westmorland appear to have

penetrated eastward as far as the Pennine range of hills, whilst the Danes had occupied the eastern side of that range. Hence, perhaps, the difference in the place-names on the two slopes of the backbone of England. *Bær* is Icelandic and Norwegian rather than Danish."

Page 12, at end of line 8, add "or Broomhouse Hill."

,, —, at end of line 13, add "or *Dogg*, a pillow, and *bær*, a house,—house of rest? or *dögg*, dew—both Icel. Cleasby."

,, —, in line 14, after 'Swed.' insert "hay."

,, —, line 18, after 'Kaber' add "A.-S. *cafer*, *cafor*, *ceafor*; Ger. *kafer*, beetle; A.-S. *cafor-tún*, an enclosure before a house, a vestibule, a large hall. Bosworth." See KABER and KEVERSTON. Kaber and Amber are exceptions to these names with suffix *ber*.

,, —, line 19, after '*Körsbär*,' add "cross-berry."

,, 13, line 13, dele 'G.'

,, —, line 14, add after 'a shoe,' "and Norw. *bær*, house, farm." See SCOBER.

,, —, line 16, add after 'place,' "see STOCKBER, and cf. Stockholm."

,, —, line 17, after 'Hill,' "h. of the house by the water, from Wel. *gwy*, *wy*, water, and *bær*, a house. See WYBER HILL."

,, —, line 20, for 'Den,' read "Dan."

,, 14, line 14, 'borden' should be in italics.

,, —, after 'Examples and Cockleberry,' insert "Coldberry Mine, Coldhouse Mine. A.-S. *cól*, cold, and *burh*, a house. See MINE."

,, —, above line 6 from bottom, insert "Foxberry."

,, 15, line 16, add after 'seat,' "Wel. *mainc*; Corn. *benc*; Bret. *kador*, *skabel*; Gael. *being*; Manx *beck*, *benk*.

,, —, line 20, dele 'and,' and after 'A.-S.' add "and Celtic."

,, —, at line 15 from bottom, dele 'and,' and add after 'A.-S. "and Celtic."

,, 16, line 7, add "Beth is the second letter of the Hebrew alphabet."

Page 17, at bottom add—

> "O'er many a frozen, many a fiery Alp,
> Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens, and shades of death."
>
> *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

,, 18, at line 10, after 'beudy,' add "Corn, *boudi*, a cowhouse, cattle or sheepfold, from *bou*, a cow, and *ti*, *ty*, a house. Williams."

,, 19, transpose 'Botany and Bolderon' and their paragraphs.

,, 20, second line, add "*Brant*, steep, a brant hill, as brant as the side of a house. Ray's Glossary."

,, 21, after the quatrain, add "Brieg, in the canton Valais, Bruges, in Belgium."

,, —, line 18 from bottom, place acute accent on υ of πλατυς.

,, 22, line 8 from bottom, dele 'C.'

,, 23, line 12, "Teesdale," for 'Teasdale.'

,, —, line 13, after 'peat,' dele 'of' and 'hills,' and insert "on the top of the fells."

,, —, line 14, dele 'on a hill,' and in next line dele 'side,' and insert "they present an irregular," and at the end of paragraph add "breaks in the peat."

,, —, line 18 from bottom, "*h*" instead of '*k*' in brocks.

,, 25, after Examples insert "Aldborough, the old borough."

,, —, line 7 from bottom, add to end, "or *Fox*, A.-S., and *burh*, abode;" and before 'Note' insert "Hardberry Hill."

,, —, line 7 from bottom, "i," instead of first 'e' in Newebury.

,, 27, line 12, after 'nemus,' insert "*pasco*," and put acute accent on ο of βοσκειν.

,, 31, before 'Car, Carr,' insert "Caldwell=Coldwell."

,, 32, line 9 from bottom, "c" for first 'e' in earmen.

,, 33, line 4, "b," for 'B.'

,, —, after 'Bowes Castle,' insert "Castle, ruins of, at Summerhouse, near Killerby."

,, 34, line 17, after 'chapel,' insert "Wel. *cap*, *capan*; Arm. *cab*; *cabel*; Ir., Gael., and Manx *ceap*, a cap."

,, —, line 8 from bottom, for 'cape and cabius,' insert "caps and cabins."

Page 35, at bottom, after 'Examples' add "St. Cuthbert's," after 'St. James' add "St. John's," and after 'St. Judes' Chapel,' insert "St. Lawrence's Chapel," and after 'Baptist Chapel,'—

> "Wherever God erects a house of prayer,
> The devil always builds a Chapel there."
>
> *De Foe, The Trueborn Englishman.*

,, 36, after *clegyr*,' insert "*clog, clogwyn;* Ir. *cloch.*"

,, —, line 19, after '*stuc*,' insert "*clogh.*"

,, —, line 21, before 'rock,' insert "*clog;*" and after 'precipice,' insert "Manx *clogh*, *cloch*, a steep rock. Williams."

,, 38, between line 7 and line 8, insert "Cliffe, near Piercebridge," and add at bottom, "Shincliffe, near Durham."

,, 39, line 5, for 'κλίτυς,' read "κλιτύς."

,, 40, after line 6, add "Clints, near Marske, Cleveland."

,, —, after line 14 from bottom, add "In the lake district, O. N. *Kambr* is of frequent occurrence, and may be illustrated by such names as Carn Fell, Catsty Carn, and the well-known Black Comb mountain.' Streatfeild, p. 176. Icel. *kambr*, is a hair comb, a crest, a ridge of hills; A.-S. *camb;* O. H. G. *champ;* Mod. Ger. *kamm;* Suio-Goth. *kam;* No. Engl. *kyamm.* These terms imply elevations of some sharpness. One of the Teesdale combs is a ridge, the others are hollows."

,, —, line 15 from bottom, put acute accent on υ of κυμβος.

,, 41, line 4 from bottom, dele 'Langdon Beck Hollows,' and insert "is a ridge," and add at end of line, "a tributary of Marwood Beck."

,, 44, at bottom, add "See Nine Creases."

,, 46, line 7, after 'district,' add "See Kemble's Saxons in England."

,, —, line 9, after 'parts,' add "Perhaps from A.-S. *brig*, or *bro*, a bridge; and Dan. *skov*, a wood."

,, —, line 17, dele 'culver,' and after 'A.S.' insert "*Culfre, culefre.* See Dufton."

,, —, line 7 from bottom, "Lat" for 'Lut.'

,, 47, line 7, 'Columba Palumbus' should be in italics.

Page 48, line 11, after 'hedge,' add "*croit*, a croft, a pendicle of land, *croitear*, a crofter."

,, —, line 4 from bottom, insert after 'placed. ib.,' this paragraph:—"*Toft*, *toftstead*=a piece of land on which a cottage, having a common right, stands or has stood. Icel. *topt* (otherwise spelt *tomt*, *tupt*, *toft*, *tuft*; in Mod. Icel. pronounced *tött*), a green knoll, a grassy place, homestead; Sw. *tomt*; Norw. *tuft*, *tomt*: Dan. *toft*. Streatfeild's Lincolnshire and the Danes."

,, —, line 6 from bottom, add after 'Dublin,' "Osmond Croft, a small estate. Surtees' Hist. of Durham."

,, 49. line 13 from bottom, read for 'Gouidec,' "Gonidec."

,, —, add after 'Crumbeclive,' at bottom, "In the same valuable work we find 'Crumb or Crumbe, and clive or cliff; there are other clives or cliffs in Cleveland or Cliveland, as Erneclive and Rondeclive.'"

,, 51, line 12, after 'the cross,' insert "(thrice,)" and in next space insert "White Cross, near Piercebridge;" and after line 14 add "See Rood."

,, 52, line 15 from bottom, after 'German' insert "Celtic."

,, 53, line 5, insert after 'Deepdale,' "There are at least three Deepdales in Lincolnshire, which correspond not only with the Icelandic *Djüpidal*, but also with the Norman *Depedal* and *Dieppedal*. Streatfeild's Lincolnshire and the Danes."

,, —, line 11, add after 'Bosworth,' "see Sleddale."

,, —, line 13, after 'ibid.' add "or *gár*, javelin."

,, —, line 18, after 'Rundale-tarn,' insert "little and great."

,, 55, between lines 18 and 19 from bottom, insert "O. N. *dökk*, means a pool or pit, and to-day close to Dogdyke station is a large area of unreclaimed swamp, and must once have been a deep pool in the midst of surrounding fen, and may have given a name to the place. Streatfeild's Lincolnshire and the Danes."

,, 56, line 3, "briers" for 'briars.'

,, —, line 3 from bottom, instead of 'of names,' &c., read "in Names of Places, &c. Vocab."

Page 57, line 5 from bottom, insert after 'repose,' "see BÆR."

,, 58, after 'Examples,' insert "Dunwell Mine; Celt. and A.-S. *dun*, and A.-S. *wel*, a well=Dunkeld."

,, 59, line 2, add after 'Watson,' "possibly Mealdon, like Meldon, formerly Mealdon, in Essex."

,, 61, after 'DYANCE,' insert "a single farm, near a beck of the same name. In 1207 it was called Deindes, and in 1636 Dyons. Surtees."

,, 62, line 15 from bottom, dele 'C.-A.,' and insert "Lat."

,, 64, line 12, at end add "Fell at the back of a hill."

,, —, line 3 from bottom, add "in Westmorland. See WARCOP."

,, 67, line 8 from bottom, insert "s" between 'n and c' in 'Sancr.'

,. 68, line 9 from bottom, after 'like,' insert "brunn and burn."

,. 70, line 10, 'THWAITE AND BECK,' after which this paragraph, viz., "Gander Hill, Lincolnshire, may have perpetuated the Scandinavian *Gandr*, or *Gandir*, a fiend best known in the compound form of Jörmungandr, the fabulous serpent that girdled the earth.* There is another Gander Hill in the north of the county, not far from Caistor. There is a Gander's Nest in Pembrokeshire, in a locality full of Norse names. Cf. also Ganderup and Gandersmöller, in Denmark." Streatfeild. Also Kandersteig, near the top of the Gemmi Pass, in Switzerland."

,, 71, line 7 from bottom, for 'Fiskeg°rd,' read "Fiskegård."

,, 72, at bottom, between 'Clever Yard and Low Garth,' insert "Killerby Garths and Hazlegarth."

,, 76, line 19, for 'club,' read "clud."

,, —, line 11 from bottom, add after 'Foxgill,' "either Mod. or from A.-S. *fox*, and Icel. *gil*."

,, 77, line 4, dele 'of the dove;' and after '*palumbus*' add, "See DUFTON."

,, —, insert between 'Marchesgill and Pusgill,' "Merrygill Moss;" and in the last line but 2, dele 'A.-S,' and insert "Suio-Goth."

* Perhaps the great sea serpent.

Page 79, line 10 from bottom, for 'Bourguin,' read "Bourguign," and at end of paragraph insert "Littré."

,, 80, add at bottom, "Carlton Grange."

,, 81, insert after line 4, "Piercebridge Grange."

,, —, line 14, add after 'colour,' "*Toft*, *tuft*, in Mod. Icel. *tött*, a green knoll, a grassy place. Streatfeild's Lincolns. and the Danes. See CROFT."

,, —, line 24, add after 'place,' "Ir. *ceide*, a green place."

,, —, at bottom, after 'Examples,' insert "Carlton Green."

,, 84, after line 16, insert "Who's a prince or a beggar in the grave? Otway's Windsor Castle."

,, 87, at the end of line 11 from bottom, after 'abode,' add "see EARBY HALL."

,, —, at end of penultimate line, add "or Leortingas."

,, 88, line 12 from bottom, after A.-S. dele '*orm*,' and insert "*wyrm*, *wurm*, *worm*; Suio-Goth. *orm*; Al. *uuurm*; Belg. *worm*; Ger. *wurm*; Lat. *vermis*; and at end of line dele one '1' in *gill*, and insert "Icel." before *gil*.

,, 90, line 4 from bottom, dele 'house of some unknown,' and insert "low-lying ground. See WHAM."

,, 91, line 1, after 'AM,' insert "in composition."

,, 92, line 8, after 'recollected,' insert "says "Ihre;" and at end of line 10, dele 'Ihre."

,, —, line 10, after 'consonant,' add "It seems more probable that *hat* is derived from the Icel. *ha*, altus, than from *hed* or *heath*, and that the former of these may mean high instead of heath, if we consider the following etymology by Ihre; viz., Suio-Goth. *hög*, altus; Ulph. *i.e.* Mœso-Goth. *hauhs* unde *hafjan*, elevare and *hahan*, id.; A.-S. *hea*, *heah*, *heag*, *hean*, attollere; Al. *houch*, *houg*; Icel. *har*, *ha*, *hatt*; Angl. *high*; Belg. *hoog*; Ger. *hoch*." (Cymræcis *ucho* is supra, and *uchel*, altus.

,, —, line 7 from bottom, dele 'and,' and read after 'Scandinavian,' "and Celtic word, not Latin or Greek."

,, 93, at end of first paragraph, add "or high house."

,, —, last line, insert after '*brin*,' "*bre*, a brae, hill, mountain;" and after '*sliabh*,' "*braigh*," and after '*ben*,' "*bri*."

Page 94, line 1, after 'Corn.,' insert "*bre, bro, cnoc, cnoll, knock.*"

,, —, line 2, after 'grave hill,' insert "*menedh*, mountain, Sanscr. *vâra.*"

,, —, third line from bottom, after 'sleeping room,' add "*bóld*, a house, hall, palace, *bolt*, a home, dwelling.

"*Böl* and *böll* are very frequent in Danish local names, and even mark the line of Scandinavian settlements in Lincolnshire. *Böl* is the equivalent of English *botl* or *bolt.*

Names like Boothby most likely are derived from *búť.* Dan. *bœd. Bole*, on the Trent, and *Bulby*, near Corby, have preserved the O. N. *ból*, a farm, and Dan. *bol* will help us to account for the change of *o* into *u*, as in Bulby. Streatfeild's Lincolnshire and the Danes."

A Bothy, or a place of Bothies. See Bolton.

,, —, line 9 from bottom, after 'Bell' insert "Fendrake, in 1539, was Fenrake. Egglestone, Weardale Names.."

,, 95, line 4, for 'hule,' read "bule."

,, 96, line 13 from bottom, after 'land,' insert "Noon Hill, in 1614, was Nook Hill. Egglestone, Weardale Names. It is in Weardale."

,, —, at end of next line below, add "Height 1650 feet."

,, —, at bottom of page, add "Snowhope Hill, height 1991 feet; in Weardale."

,, 99, lines 10 and 12 from bottom, dele '? ?'

,, 101, line 16 from bottom, insert "e" between 'd and s of Hudshope.'

,, —, line 18 from bottom, after 'hope of,' read "Egil, a Saxon chief," instead of 'Egl, a chief.'

,, —, near bottom, after 'Westernhope,' insert "Snowhope Moor and Hill."

,, 104, after line 7, insert "Summerhouse."

,, 106, at end of last line, add "Height 2000 feet."

,, 107, at the end of line 12 from bottom, add "or wild bee."

Page 108, line 11 from bottom, add as paragraph, "*Hurst*, *herst*, *hest*, *est*, (A.-S.) *Horst*, Ger. *Hrioste*, O.N., woods which produce fodder for cattle, a thicket, &c. Morris' Etymol. of Local Names, p. 45."

,, 110, line 2, after 'Vocab.,' add "Dut. and Flem. *hout*, wood lignum." Dele penultimate paragraph.

,, 111, after line 4, add "Birkdale Hush;" line 6, from bottom, read "Cambrica."

,, —, after 'huts,' on line 7, add "anciently in Cleveland, *hotun*, or high town. A.-S. *hou*, hill, and *tún*, a house, &c. See HULANDS."

,, 113, line 4, after 'deer,' add "A.-S. *ceafor*, *ceafyr*; Ger. *kafer*, a beetle, cockchafer."

,, 115, line 4, dele '*culfra*,' and insert "*culfre*, *culefre*, *culufre*."

,, 119, line 11 from bottom, laguna.

,, 122, line 11 from bottom, after 'hill," add "A.-S. *brom*, broom, and *hill*, *hyll*, a hill,"

,, —, in penultimate line a semicolon after Ludlow, and "and" after Waterloo.

,, 125, line 15, dele '*pi*.'

,, 126, insert in space under 'personal name' near bottom, "In Kemble's 'Saxons in England,' vol. i., p. 469, occurs the family name of Lopingas, in Salop. Possibly the Teesdale Loppa was of the same family.

Morris, in his 'Etymology of Local Names,' p. 41, has '*Loppe*, *Hlype* (A.-S.), an uneven place, a leap.'"

,, 130, line 6 from bottom, after 'together,' add "These are near the junction of the Sleightholm Beck with the Greta, not far from the Spital on Stainmore."

,, 132, before line 7 from bottom, insert "Harmire."

,, 134, after line 11, insert "Mickley—the big lea."

,, —, line 3 from bottom, circumflex accent on '*γῦρον*,' instead of the present mark.

,, 135, after line 5, insert "Milburn."

,, 137, line 15 from bottom, 'and mine,' to be transferred to between 'well' and 'lake.'

Page 137, line 8 from the bottom, add after 'disused mines,' "for lead or coal;" and in the next line add, "Metal Band Mine, Green Mine, Rako End Mine, and many more."

,, 138, line 11 from bottom, after 'place,' insert "*ros*, a moor, peat land, a common."

,, ——, line 10, after 'lannérer,' insert "*ros*."

,, 139, after 'Scargill Moor,' insert "Snowhope Moor, near Outberry Plain."

,, 140, line 17 from bottom, "*mersc*" for '*merse*.'

,, 142, line 5, after 'Bell," add "It lies at the foot of Burnhope Seat, between Tees, Tyne, and Wear."

,, ——, after 'bog plants,' insert (as a heading) "MOUNT EFF. See EFF, MOUNT."

,, 145, line 12 from bottom, insert a comma after *viehfutter*.

,, 149, third line from bottom, insert "Levy Pool."

,, 151, line 6 from bottom, insert between 'King's Pot and Hellen Pot,' "elsewhere;"

,, 152, line 15, after 'setting sun,' add "It is on the south side of Burnhope Seat, and is 2474 feet high."

,, ——, after line 19, insert "On the Map C. II., N.E., it is a small parallelogram on Langdon Common, near Seavy Hill.

,, 154, line 3 from bottom, instead of 'five,' read "six."

,, 156, at bottom dele 's' of BANKS,' and to next line add, at beginning, "near Briscoe, on the Balder."

,, 156, after the two paragraphs under Scaife, insert "There is one Sceafa, cited by Warnefrid as a Prince of the Wanilas or Longobards." Conq. of Britain by the Saxons. D. H. Haigh. 8vo. p. 158. London, 1861.

,, 166, line 8, dele 'a,' and add at bottom, "Penshaw Hill, Durham."

,, 170, line 5 from bottom, dele 'id est,' and insert instead, "it is."

,, 173, line 10, after '*hôpital*,' insert "*hospice*."

,, 175, line 10 from bottom, "map," for 'may.'

Page 178, after line 14, insert "*Vás*, Icel., is wetness, fatigue, from bad weather, &c."

,, 184, line 5 from bottom, for 'ten,' read "eleven."

,, 185, anti-penultimate line, after 'Garthwaite,' insert "which is."

,, 186, after line 9, add "Noon, or Nook Hill. See HILL, p. 96, and NOOK."

,, 187, line 16, a comma after hortus and vicis, and dele 'et.'

,, 193, line 4 from bottom, "*bouillir*," instead of '*bouiller*.'

,, 203, at bottom, after 'Springwood,' insert "Spurlswood."

,, 205, at line 8 from bottom, after 'Northumberland,' add "Warkworth, Northamptonshire."

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

OF

NORTHUMBERLAND, DURHAM, AND NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

ANNUAL MEETING, AUGUST 11TH, 1887.

REPORT, 1878—1887.

SEVERAL years have now elapsed since the Committee reported their proceedings to the members of the Society. It is therefore necessary to state that during this time they have been fully occupied and giving special attention to the erecting and fitting-up a large and commodious building for their Museum, to which the valuable collections of the Society have been removed, and in which they are now arranged.

For many years the necessity was felt of having a larger and more extensive series of rooms for the display of the extensive and gradually increasing collections of the Society, and also a building situated in a more desirable and public part of the town. In the last Report it was stated that there was a prospect of the Society being placed in a position to provide a new building for the accommodation of the collections, a few gentlemen greatly interested in the welfare of the Society having come forward most generously to support the project with a promise of the larger portion of the funds required for the erection of a larger building.

The project of erecting a new building and in a new locality was originated by Mr. John Hancock, who had plans prepared by Mr. John Wardle, after his own idea of how rooms for the display of a Museum collection of Natural History should be arranged. It was also Mr. Hancock's personal friends who obtained the site and subscribed the large donations to the building fund, and enabled the Committee to commence with the work, which has been carried out under Mr. Hancock's personal and constant superintendence.

On the present occasion it is the duty and pleasure of the Committee to be able to announce that this project then so much needed and earnestly desired by all friends of the Society, has been nearly brought to a completion through the most liberal and generous assistance of some of the more wealthy friends of the Society, and large and handsome donations from many of its members.

Plans and estimates for a New Building were brought before the Committee on February 27th, 1879, by Mr. Hancock, who also stated that he had been promised donations towards the Building Fund, amounting to more than £18,000, from the following gentlemen, members of the Society:—

Lord Armstrong, C.B.
The late Colonel John Joicey, Newton Hall.
The late Edward Joicey, Esq., Whinney House.
Sir Lowthian Bell, Bart., Rounton Grange.
John Rogerson, Esq., Croxdale Hall.
Legacy by the late W. C. Hewitson, Esq., Oatlands, Surrey.

The estimated cost of the site and building was as follows:—

Site at St. James', Barras Bridge	£6,500
Enfranchising do. do.	2,000
The lowest tender for building front and three large rooms (Mr. M. Reed's)..	19,458
	£27,958

At this meeting it was decided to issue a circular to members and the general public, asking them for subscriptions to the Building Fund.

At the general meeting on October 9th, 1879, Mr. Hancock announced that Colonel Joicey had purchased the leasehold land and premises at St. James', Barras Bridge, and presented this site to the Society. Steps were at once taken to ascertain from the Charity Commissioners what price would be required for the enfranchisement of the same. The price arranged for was £2000, and at the general meeting on the 16th October it was decided that Messrs. Dees & Thompson be instructed to complete the enfranchisement of the site.

Another circular containing an account of the sums that had already been promised towards the erection of the building was drawn up and issued, and the general public were again appealed to for contributions to the Building Fund. About the same time application was made to the Corporation asking on what terms the parcels of ground on the east and south side of the Museum site could be obtained. At the general meeting on the 12th March, 1880, the Committee recommended the purchase of these parcels of land containing 3,364 square yards for the sum of £450 of the Corporation, and the purchase was at once effected.

At this meeting it was also decided to ask Colonel Joicey to sign, on behalf of the Society, the contracts for the main portion of the building which it was decided to erect in the first instance, so that the work should be commenced with as soon as possible. Mr. John Wardle, who had made and generously presented the plans, was appointed architect, and Mr. Wm. Wardle clerk of works. The following gentlemen were appointed as a Building Committee:—John Hancock, I. G. Dickinson, John Glover, R. Y. Green, and Wm. Dinning. Mr. I. G. Dickinson was invited to become treasurer of the Building Fund.

The following report of the Building Committee gives a detailed account of the progress of the erection of the building from the date of signature of the first contract to the present time.

BUILDING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

BUILDING.

The Building Committee report that immediately after their appointment their first step was to revise the plans and to obtain fresh estimates from Mr. Reed for the front entrance and three large rooms. He was also requested to include the estimates for the whole of the work in connection with the main portion of the building. These contracts for the Main Building, amounting to £18,269, were examined, and Mr. Reed was requested to proceed with the work immediately.

At the end of 1880, when the North Room was near completion, an examination was made as to the amount of light admitted by the roof, and it was found desirable, in order to secure a better supply of light, to alter the original roof plan. Estimates were obtained from Mr. Reed for the alterations proposed, which amounted to £619 10s. increase.

In May, 1881, Mr. Hancock presented his collection of British Birds, containing more than 1300 specimens, to the Society, on condition that the Museum Building should be completed according to the original plan, and this offer having been accepted at a general meeting of the members in June, 1881, the Committee issued a circular asking for further subscriptions to enable them to comply with Mr. Hancock's conditions. In this circular an estimate was given shewing the cost of the ground and main building, and the further sum required to complete the same.

In March, 1882, when the Main Building was nearly finished, estimates were obtained from Mr. Reed for the erection of Work Rooms, Boiler House, Keeper's House, and for making a road at the back part of the building. The estimate for the above amounted to the sum of £2172, and the work was at once commenced.

In July, 1882, Lord Armstrong, C.B., contributed a further sum of £5000, and Lady Armstrong £1000, for the erection of the East and West Wings and East Corridor. Plans were obtained from Messrs. Wardle and Son and estimates from

Mr. M. Reed for the required works, and which, after careful examination and revision, were approved of and passed, viz., for East and West Wings and Corridor, £5705. Mr. Wardle was requested to finish the plans and submit them to the Town Improvement Committee, and also to prepare the Agreement with the Contractor, so that the work might be immediately commenced.

In order to complete the site of the Museum, arrangements were made in August for the purchase from the Freemen of the piece of ground, about 1280 square yards, adjoining the west side of the Museum, at a cost of £160.

After the completion of the three large rooms, designs and estimates were obtained for the Wall Cases of the Geological and Zoological Rooms, and also for the alteration of the Floor Cases belonging to the Old Museum, which were all utilized in furnishing the new rooms. Additional Cases were also required for the arrangement of Mr. Hancock's collection in the Central Room. Arrangement was also made with Messrs. Robson for removing and fitting-up the Wall Cases of the Old Museum in the Gallery of the Geological Room and the East Upper Corridor. All these works were finished and the collections removed from the Old Museum and arranged in the cases of the New Building in the summer of 1884, before the time fixed for the opening ceremony.

The Honorary Treasurer of the Building Fund, I. G. Dickinson, Esq., reports that the Subscriptions and Bequests to the Building Fund received up to the present time amount, with the profits and interest on bequests, to £39,364 : 15 : 3 ; and that there has been disbursed in payments to Contractors and others to the amount of £47,877 : 2 : 1 ; leaving a deficit due to the Treasurer of £8,512 : 6 : 10, which has now been paid by cheques from the Hon. Treasurer of the Society on the Capital Account. The subjoined Balance Sheet shews more particularly the items of payments made by the Treasurer on account of the Building Fund :—

Cr. I. G. DICKINSON, HON. TREASURER

	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions and Legacies, as per appended list	38,686	10	0
Profits and Interest on Bequests invested	678	5	3
Cash drawn from Capital Account	8,512	6	10
	£47,877	2	1

TO THE BUILDING FUND. Dr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Site at St. James'	6,500	0	0			
Enfranchisement	2,000	0	0			
Ground purchased on East, South, and West of Site, and Expenses	531	4	11			
				9,031	4	11
BUILDING CONTRACTS, ETC.—						
Mr. M. Reed	28,159	10	0			
Mr. Walter Scott	3,166	14	4			
Messrs. Wardle & Son, architects ...	557	0	0			
Mr. Wm. Wardle, clerk of works ...	270	8	8			
Mr. F. Rich, architect	173	5	0			
Massingham, Lightning Conductor ...	39	10	0			
Dinning & Cooke, spouts	30	7	7			
Lawson & Co., shrubs	38	6	0			
				32,435	1	7
FITTINGS, ETC.—						
Messrs. Robson & Sons	3,499	5	0			
Mr. M. Reed	631	5	0			
Messrs. Sopwith & Co.	589	14	6			
Mr. G. G. Laidler, painting	66	4	2			
Cabinets, etc.	105	0	0			
Mr. Waters, mounting drawings ...	43	15	0			
Furnishing Ladies' Room & Committee Room, per Lady Armstrong ...	310	0	0			
				5,245	3	8
REMOVING AND ARRANGING—						
Carver & Co., cartage	17	3	3			
Curator, Salary 2¼ years	450	0	0			
Labour	58	14	8			
				525	17	11
OPENING CEREMONY—						
Corporation, altering road	13	15	4			
Watson, seed and labour	3	4	0			
Armstrong, plants	10	0	0			
Lambert, circulars	7	0	0			
Mawson, Swan & Morgan	18	17	6			
				52	16	10
SUNDRIES—						
Insurances	74	9	3			
Interest on Loans	94	18	5			
Bank Charges, 4 % on Loans ...	400	16	5			
Land Tax	4	7	0			
Petty Charges...	2	6	1			
				576	17	2
Repayment to Capital Account				10	0	0
				£47,877	2	1

I. G. DICKINSON,
Hon. Treasurer.

SAML. GRAHAM,
Auditor.

OPENING CEREMONY.

The Museum was formally opened to the public by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 20th August, 1884, by the express desire and arrangement of Sir William and Lady Armstrong. Though a short time only was devoted by His Royal Highness to this duty, yet the Museum was filled with a very gay assemblage of the members and friends of the Society to welcome their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Edward Victor, Prince George, and their Suite, Sir William and Lady Armstrong and party, and the Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle. After inspecting under the guidance of Mr. John Hancock some of his unrivalled groups of birds, the Prince, at Sir William's request, formally declared the Museum open. Afterwards the Royal Party retired to the Ladies' Room, which had been elegantly furnished and decorated gratuitously for this occasion by Messrs. Robson and Sons and Mr. G. G. Laidler, in the West Wing. Their Royal Highnesses signed the Visitor's Book, and partook of Coffee, kindly provided by Miss Watson, Millfield House. The Committee were greatly indebted for the advice and assistance of the following gentlemen: Messrs. G. A. Fenwick, H. N. Middleton, G. H. Philipson, M.D., F. Page, M.D., T. Morgan, members of the Society, who most obligingly rendered every assistance to the General Committee, and enabled them to carry out with greater precision the necessary arrangements for the Opening Ceremony.

Some months after the completion and formal opening of the main portion of the Building Mr. Hancock announced to the Committee that a friend had offered the loan of £3000, on condition that the West Corridor be commenced with at once. This generous offer was accepted and ratified by the General Committee in June, 1885, and tenders were obtained by Mr. F. W. Rich, who was appointed Architect for the West Corridor. It was agreed by the Committee to accept Mr. Walter Scott's tender, and include in it the contracts for the whole work for the sum of £3164 15s. 3d. All the work connected with the erection of the Building was finished in December, 1886, but there

remains yet the furnishing of cases for the Upper Gallery of the Central Room, and the furnishing the Upper and Lower West Corridors. Lady Armstrong has most generously had the lower rooms of the East and West Wings fitted up and furnished for a Ladies' Room and Committee Room.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING.

Shortly after the commencement of the New Building, enquiries were made by the agent of the North Eastern Railway Company as to the price required for the Old Museum site and building, and simultaneously application was made by the Council of the College of Medicine and the Committee of the Literary and Philosophical Society. It was considered that the first offer should be given to the Literary and Philosophical Society for the sum of £15,000, and on that Society declining to purchase, the same offer was made to the Medical School, but without any result. The offer was then formally made to the North Eastern Railway Company, through their estate agent, but no sale was effected; and shortly after the Railway Company acquired parliamentary power to buy what property they required contiguous to the Central Station, and for the widening of their line. As no agreement as to price could be arrived at, the sale of the Museum property was eventually effected by arbitration through Messrs. Gow and Clayton and Gibson, and the sum of £12,830 was finally awarded by the arbitrator.

After the payment of Mr. Clayton's mortgage of £2000, and the loans and balances of the Building Fund, there remains in the Honorary Treasurer's hands a balance of about £2300, and the Committee have now invested the sum of £2,000 in Corporation stock at 3½ per cent. to form a nucleus for the Museum Maintenance Fund.

It must be evident to the most casual observer that so large a Museum cannot be properly arranged, kept in order, and increased without a substantial fund, for its maintenance, and that this fund should not depend entirely on the annual subscriptions of its members and the admission fees from the public. Occupying one of the finest sites in the town, the Museum ought

to become a place of resort for young and old, and the valuable collections must afford information and instruction both to the residents and visitors interested in the Natural History of the district.

CHARGE OF ADMISSION, ATTENDANCE, ETC.

With regard to the attendance of the public, it may be mentioned that after the opening ceremony the Museum was thrown open to the general public, and a large number of visitors availed themselves of this opportunity of seeing the Museum. During the following three weeks upwards of two thousand persons visited the Museum.

The charge for admission after the first three weeks till Easter 1885, was sixpence. At that time it was reduced to threepence for adults and one penny for children. The attendance during the Easter and Whitsuntide weeks of 1885 was very large, upwards of three thousand persons, a large proportion of whom were children. In 1886 the holiday attendance was not quite so large as in the previous year.

The Committee felt it their duty to invite the Children of the Charitable Institutions of the neighbourhood to visit the Museum free of charge, and all of these invitations were accepted, and the children have enjoyed an inspection of the Museum collections on several occasions. The Children of the various Bands of Mercy from the higher districts of the Tyne have also, at the request of Capt. Coulson, enjoyed two visits to the Museum.

The lowering of the price of admission has reduced, though not very materially, the annual receipts, but it has undoubtedly enabled many to visit the Museum who otherwise would not have been able to do so.

GENERAL REMARKS AND SPECIAL DONATIONS.

As a consequence of removal from the Old Museum the Society has been compelled to sever its connection with the Literary and Philosophical Society, with which it has been associated from its commencement in 1829 till the present time,

but the distance to which this Society has removed rendered it necessary to terminate the agreement so early formed and so long continued between the two Societies, which connection was intended to be for their mutual advantage. Here may be mentioned, with regard to the Ethnological and other specimens from the Allan Museum (which, though the property of the Literary and Philosophical Society, had from the first been placed in the custody of the Natural History Society), that an arrangement was made with the Committee of the Literary and Philosophical Society to purchase these specimens for the sum of £100 by the Natural History Society.

The agreement with the Mining Institute, made in the year 1862, has also been terminated. The Council of the Mining Institute most generously offered to present to the Society the valuable Hutton Collection of Fossil Plants, on condition that they should be labelled as presented by the Council, and exposed to view in the Natural History Museum. The Committee agreed to accept a moiety of the collection, consisting of such specimens as had been figured in Lindley and Hutton's Fossil Flora, and any other specimens that were of use to illustrate the species, on the conditions offered by the Council of the Mining Institute: 292 specimens in all were selected, and these are now arranged in the Geological Room of the Museum, and form a very valuable and important addition to the Coal-measure Flora of the district. The thanks of this Society are especially due to the Council of the Mining Institute for this very handsome contribution to the Society's collections.

The following Donations to the Society require special mention. The Society has received many valuable donations of specimens, including Mr. Hancock's unrivalled and extensive collection of British Birds, which are now arranged in the wall cases of the Central Room. It must be stated that this collection has been the work of a lifetime, and was obtained with great care and cost; and the groups of birds have been preserved with so much fidelity to nature and so artistically grouped as to be not only unique as regards the rarity and careful selection of the specimens, but also as thoroughly representing the natural form

and character of the individuals of each species. They are in fact studies from the life, and give the life history of each species so far as the materials would allow. In addition, Mr. Hancock has also presented several groups of New Zealand Birds, and a most valuable collection of Skins, Nests, and Eggs —the latter containing many of the eggs figured by the late Wm. C. Hewitson, Esq., of Oatlands, Surrey, in his well-known work on British Oology.

Joseph Crawhall, Esq., and J. W. Barnes, Esq., the executors of the late Miss Isabella Bewick (daughter of the celebrated wood engraver Thomas Bewick), presented a collection of original Drawings of Birds, and many Vignettes, Tailpieces, etc., made by Bewick and his pupils, amounting to about six hundred drawings, a fine series of Proof Impressions of the Illustrations of all his important works, and the original Portraits of Thomas Bewick by Ramsay and by Good; of his brother John Bewick and his only son Robert Elliott Bewick. These portraits have all been mounted and framed, and form an interesting feature of the Museum. The Bewick Collection has been enriched by Mr. Hancock's present of three hundred original Drawings of Birds, increasing the number of Bewick original Drawings to nine hundred.

Mrs. Laws presented a collection of Birds, Nests, and Eggs, made many years ago by Mr. John Laws, of Breckney Hill. Mr. Laws was a pupil of Bewick's, and his collection of eggs was one of the earliest, if not the first, formed in the North of England, and illustrated the local species in a very creditable manner. Mrs. Laws also presented a collection of Stuffed Birds made by her husband, John Laws, jun.

Henry Watson, Esq., kindly undertook the casting in metal of the two Eagles modelled by Mr. Hancock, which are appropriately placed on the gate pillars at the front entrance. The moulds for these were prepared for Mr. H. Watson by the late F. Lundi.

In 1884 the Trustees of the British Museum presented a collection of their duplicate Minerals, including many species which were desiderata in the Hutton Collection.

Miss Alder presented a number of Books and a Volume of original Drawings of objects of Natural History, and three portfolios of Drawings of places visited by her brother, Mr. Joshua Alder, and bequeathed the sum of nineteen guineas towards a Maintenance Fund of the Museum.

Miss M. J. Hancock has contributed to the collection a series of beautiful original Drawings by her late brother Albany Hancock, of the Sea Slugs, or Nudibranchiata, of the British Seas, forming a complete set of drawings made to illustrate the large work on this subject published by the Ray Society of London. The original Drawings by Mr. A. Hancock to illustrate his paper on the Anatomy of the Brachiopods, published in the Philosophical Transactions, have been contributed to the collection by the Council of the Royal Society.

C. M. Adamson, Esq., has contributed a large collection of Indian Butterflies, collected in Burmah, and obligingly undertook the arrangement of these in the Insect Collection.

F. Raine, Esq., of Durham, presented his Cabinet and Collection of British *Lepidoptera* to the Society in 1885, containing a beautiful series of specimens of those species which have been found in the British Isles.

Rev. E. H. Adamson presented to the Society six Volumes of beautiful Figures of Shells, drawn most artistically by Mr. Gibsone, and seven Volumes of Conchological Illustrations, arranged by his father, the late John Adamson, Esq.

H. B. Tuson, Esq., of London, presented, through Mrs. Surtees, a series of beautiful Illustrations observed and drawn by himself, illustrating the stages of Incubation of the Egg of the Common Fowl, from the first to the fifteenth day, mounted in seventeen frames, with preliminary explanations.

John Hall, Esq., presented four Marble Statues, representing the Seasons, and the Pedestals on which they are now placed in the front entrance.

Other donations of Books and Specimens will be found in an Appendix to this report.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Since the last Annual Meeting the Society has had to deplore the loss by death of several of its earliest and influential members, who have from the commencement taken an active part in the advancement and welfare of the Society.

Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart., of Wallington, became a member with his father Sir John Trevelyan and other members of the family from the first in 1829. He was one of the first Vice-Presidents, and one of the early contributions to the Transactions was his paper on the Little Whin Sill, an intercalated bed of igneous rock in the Three Yard Limestone, near Stanhope, in Weardale. This interesting paper, though written at this early date, is the most important yet written on this subject. Sir Walter contributed other papers on the Whin of Northumberland to one of the Edinburgh scientific periodicals, and he lost no opportunity of collecting fossils and minerals from the rocks of his own country and other parts of Europe. He delighted in and fostered a taste for botanical pursuits, collecting and drying plants in all the localities visited. Many plants and specimens of rocks and minerals were presented to the Society during his lifetime, and he bequeathed by will his local collection of fossils and birds and the sum of £100.

Ralph Carr, Esq., of Dunston Hill and Hedgeley, afterwards Ralph Carr-Ellison, Esq., became a member of the Society in 1830, and Vice-President in 1845, which office he held to the last, frequently presiding at important meetings, and taking interest in the welfare of the Society, and cordially approving all the endeavours of the Committee in advancing the objects aimed at by the Natural History Society, the spreading abroad a taste for the refining pursuits of Natural History, and the collecting and preserving rare specimens for a Museum of reference. In 1846, Mr. Carr, in connection with a few other members of the Society, inaugurated the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club, which held its first meeting on May 20th of that year, Mr. Carr being

the first President and leader of the Club in this then new mode of enjoying Natural History pursuits. While living at Hedgeley Mr. Carr had become a member of the Berwickshire Field Club, and his object was to extend the enjoyment and utility of such Clubs to the lovers of the works of Nature in our own counties. Though devoted chiefly to Scandinavian literature and antiquities, Mr. Carr always combined with these a general love of Natural History, especially in botany and ornithology, his long residence in an interesting part of Northumberland inducing a strong predilection for the culture of trees and the observation of our feathered tribes.

Mr. George Wailes was one of the promoters and original members of this Society, and had much to do with framing the original laws and rules of the Society. He also undertook the drawing up of the first Trust Deed and other legal matters connected with the early existence of the Society free of cost, for which the thanks of the members were accorded to him in 1833. He was one of the working naturalists at that time, and actively engaged with a few others in forming collections in Entomology, chiefly Lepidoptera. At the same time he was an enthusiastic grower of rare Orchideous plants, entering into this expensive pleasure with much enthusiasm at a time when Orchid growers were comparatively rare in this neighbourhood. He acted for many years as Honorary Curator of the Insect Collections, and published a very complete Catalogue of the Diurnal Lepidoptera in the Transactions of the Naturalists' Field Club, of which Club he was elected President in 1860. He was a member of the Entomological Societies of London, France, and Stettin. For many long years Mr. Wailes was an invalid, and unable to pursue even his favourite studies, but cherishing a generous love of them to the last.

The Rev. John F. Bigge, with several other members of his family, was early connected with this Society, and after his settlement at Ovingham he became a member and Vice-President of this Society up to the time of his death. He was warmly

attached to the pursuits of the naturalist, and followed these and kindred subjects with great pleasure both to himself and associates. With Mr. Carr he took a lively interest in the formation of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club, and was its second President, entering, as will be seen by his Presidential address, enthusiastically into the spirit of the Club's proceedings, and urging and helping on the objects which the Club had in view, in the obtaining as complete a knowledge as possible of natural objects of our northern counties. He was specially interested in the antiquities and folk-lore of our district, and read one or two papers on these subjects, which are published in our Transactions. He was a careful botanist. Six portfolios of his botanical collection have been kindly presented to the Museum by Mrs. Bigge.

Edward Joicey, Esq., became a member of this Society in 1866, and though not able to take an active part in the business of the Society he contributed nobly to its funds, and had the prosperity of the Society constantly in view.

Colonel John Joicey became a member of the Society in 1864. When the first proposals for having a larger building, and in a more desirable situation, were made, he entered most cordially into the scheme, and one of his first acts towards the Society was the purchase and presentation of the site at St. James'. To this he added the noble subscription of £5500 towards the new building. His early and unexpected death, lamented both by personal friends and the general public, alone prevented him from taking a more prominent part in the affairs of the Society.

Robert Ormston was an original member, and one of the first Trustees of the Society, which he continued to be till a short time before his death. He did not take any active part in the business of the Society, but through a long series of years he supported the objects the Society always had in view—the extension of the study and a love of Natural History.

Robert Bowman was early connected with the Society by his enthusiastic pursuit as a botanist, in which he became an authority on the local Flora. In later life he became a member of the Society and Vice-President, and took an active interest in its proceedings.

William Henry Charlton, Esq., of Hesleyside, was one of the original members, and with many of his relatives was fond of the study of Natural History, and took great interest in the welfare of the young Society, which was established in 1829, for the cultivation and encouragement of Natural History pursuits. Mr. Charlton continued a member till his decease, but did not, like his brother, Dr. Charlton, take an active part in the business of the Society.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In concluding this Report, the Committee wish to express their cordial thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have contributed so munificently towards the Building Fund, and to all who have assisted them in carrying out the works of the New Museum by donations or presents, and they would feel still further obliged to any members who would use their influence in increasing the number of annual subscribers, and thus enable the Committee to complete the arrangements of the Museum collections, which at present the annual income of the Society will not enable them to do. At the present time the Society numbers about three hundred members, and it is thought that with the great increase of population in this city and neighbourhood, the number of members would be more than doubled if the present members would influence their friends to join the Society.

They wish also to express their thanks and acknowledge the valuable services of the Building Committee, who have on all occasions during the erection of the Building assisted the Society by their advice and examination of the work in progress, and the plans and estimates submitted to them from time to time.

To one of the members of the Building Committee, Mr. I. G. Dickinson, their best thanks are due for his many services to the Society, in undertaking the management of the Building Fund and the financial business connected with the erection of the New Building.

The Committee feel that they cannot close this report without specially alluding to the manner in which their Honorory Secretary, Mr. Wm. Dinning, has devoted himself during the last six or seven years to the executive work of the Society. But for his careful foresight and superintendence of the works in progress, many important details would have been left out or overlooked, and much time lost and extra expense incurred. They therefore desire to express to him how much importance they attach to his careful supervision of the works during the erection of the New Building, and to assure him of their grateful thanks for all the services he has given so fully to the Society.

At the Committee Meeting held 15th March, 1882, Mr. Rd. Howse was appointed Curator of the Society's Museum, the whole of his time to be devoted to the work of the Society.

Since the above Report was written a special meeting of the Literary and Scientific Societies has been held to consider the advisability of inviting the members of the British Association to visit Newcastle in the year 1889. The first visit of this Association was in 1837, and the last in 1863, being nearly twenty-five years since, and, considering that the object of the Association is to influence and promote the extension of scientific research and knowledge, these visits have been of material service in forwarding the objects of this Society, and the Committee have consequently joined with other Societies in inviting the Association to meet here in 1889.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO NEW BUILDING FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Abbs, H. C., Esq., Cleadon House	10	10	0
Adamson, Capt. C. H. E., M.S.C.	10	0	0
Adamson, C. M., Esq.	10	0	0
Adamson, L. W., Esq., Whitley	5	0	0
Armstrong, Lord, C.B., F.R.S.	10,000	0	0
Armstrong, Lady	3,810	0	0
Atkin, The late David, Esq.	5	5	0
Atkinson, The late Dr., Wylam	1	1	0
Atkinson, Ralph, Esq.	5	0	0
Bell, Sir Lowthian, Bart., F.R.S., Rownton Grange	1,000	0	0
Bell, John, Esq., Burdon Terrace	10	0	0
Bigge, Rev. J. F.	10	0	0
Blacklock, Joseph, Esq.	25	0	0
Boyd, E. F., Esq., Moorhouse, Durham	15	15	0
Browell, E. I. J., Esq., East Boldon House	10	10	0
Brown, Ralph, Esq.	10	0	0
Burnup, The late John, Esq.	75	0	0
Cail, Richard, Esq.	21	0	0
Carr-Ellison, The late Ralph, Esq.	100	0	0
Charlton, W. H., Esq., Gosforth	2	2	0
Clayton, John, Esq.	305	0	0
Cochrane, William, Esq.	25	0	0
Coppin, John, Esq., Bingfield House	305	0	0
Cowen, Joseph, Esq., M.P.	100	0	0
Cowen, Lieut.-Col. J. A.	5	0	0
Cruddas, W. D., Esq., Elswick	250	0	0
Dees, R. R., Esq.	50	0	0
Dickinson, I. G., Esq.	10	0	0
Dickinson, The late Robert, Esq., Shotley Bridge	100	0	0
Dixon, S., Esq.	20	0	0
Dinning, William, Esq.	10	10	0
Dodds, M. S., Esq., Low Fell	2	2	0
Dunn, M., Esq.	10	0	0
Durham, The Lord Bishop of	50	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Elliott-Bates, Rev. J. E.	20	0	0
Ellis, Hon. and Rev. W. C., Bothal Haugh	5	0	0
Embleton, D., Esq., M.D.	10	10	0
Embleton, T. W., Esq., Methley, Leeds	60	0	0
Eno, J. C., Esq., Dulwich	10	10	0
Errington, Mrs.	10	0	0
Fleming, John, Esq.	10	0	0
Forster, J. S., Esq., Plawsworth	50	0	0
Freeman, George, Esq.	5	5	0
Friend, A, per W. Dinning	5	0	0
Gibb, C. J., Esq., M.D.	52	10	0
Gibson, Thomas G., Esq., Eslington Road	21	0	0
Goddard, The late Frederick R., Esq., Prestwick Lodge ...	5	5	0
Gow, Alexander, Esq., Ridley Place	10	0	0
Graham, Calvert, Esq.	1	1	0
Gray, Thomas, Esq , Mitford	5	0	0
Green, R. Y., Esq.	5	5	0
Green, Miss	2	0	0
Green, The late Miss M. F.	2	0	0
Greenwell, The late Robert, Esq.	5	0	0
Hall, John, Esq., Ellison Place	52	10	0
Hancock, John, Esq.	25	0	0
Hancock, Miss, St. Mary's Terrace	5	5	0
Harrison, A. D., Esq.	20	0	0
Hedley, Thomas, Esq., Fenham Terrace	52	10	0
Henderson, Joseph, Esq.	250	0	0
Henderson, Mr.	0	10	0
Hewitson, The late W. C., Esq.	3,000	0	0
Hughes, George P., Esq., Middleton Hall	5	0	0
Hutton, John, Esq., Claremont Place	25	0	0
Ingo, F. L., Esq.	5	0	0
Jackson, Joseph, Esq.	1	1	0
Joicey, The late Col. John, M.P.	12,000	0	0
Joicey, The late Edward, Esq.	4,000	0	0
Joicey, James, Esq., Low Fell	25	0	0
Joicey, Miss, Bensham Lodge	52	10	0
Joicey, William James, Esq., Tanfield	25	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Kenmir, G., Esq.	2	2	0
Laidler, G. G., Esq.	10	10	0
Lambert, The Misses, Lovaine Row	10	0	0
Lambert, Miss M., and Friends...	3	8	0
Lambert, F. D., Esq., Wimbleton	10	0	0
Lambton & Co., Messrs.	100	0	0
Lilburn, E., Esq., Sunderland	5	0	0
Maling, C. T., Esq.	25	0	0
Maling, William, Esq.	5	0	0
Mather, Edward, Esq.	10	0	0
Mather, P. E., Esq.	1	1	0
Mawson, Mrs.	10	0	0
Miller, Hugh, Esq., F.G.S.	1	0	0
Mitchell, Charles, Esq.	100	0	0
Mennell, Henry T., Esq., London	25	0	0
Moore, J. M., South Shields	2	2	0
Mountain, Mrs.	12	15	0
Murray, William, Esq., M.D.	10	0	0
National Provincial Bank of England	26	10	0
Naturalist, per T. W. Embleton, Esq.	100	0	0
Nichol, Anthony, Esq.	10	0	0
Noble, Capt. A., C.B., F.R.S.	305	0	0
Noble, Mrs., Jesmond	10	10	0
Noble, Miss	5	5	0
Noble, George, Esq., 13th Hussars	5	5	0
Norman, Rev. A. M., Burnmoor Rectory	5	5	0
Orde, Sir John Campbell, Bart.	2	0	0
Pattinson, John, Esq., Shipcote House	10	0	0
Peal, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Percy, Earl	20	0	0
Philipson, G. H., Esq., M.D.	10	10	0
Philipson, John, Esq.	5	5	0
Pumphrey, Thomas, Esq.	2	0	0
Radford, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Reed, Matthew, Esq.	31	10	0
Rendel, George W., Esq.	25	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Rendel, H. O., Esq.	25	0	0
Rich, F. W., Esq.	10	10	0
Richardson, David, Esq.	5	0	0
Richardson, James, Esq., South Ashfield	100	0	0
Richardson, J. Hunter, Esq.	5	0	0
Richardson, Messrs. J. and T.	1	1	0
Richardson, John, Esq.	1	1	0
Richardson, Miss S. A.	10	0	0
Richardson, M., Esq.	5	0	0
Ridley, Sir M. W., Bart.	100	0	0
Robson, Frederick, Esq., Benton	5	0	0
Robson and Sons, Messrs.	10	10	0
Rogerson, John, Esq., Croxdale Hall	105	0	0
Rogerson, John E., Esq.	105	0	0
Ross, Andrew, Esq.	1	1	0
Scholefield, Henry, Esq.	21	0	0
Scott, Fife, Esq.	10	0	0
Scott, J. D., Esq.	5	5	0
Scott, Henry, Esq.	2	2	0
Sharp, R.. Esq.	10	0	0
Smith, H. G., Esq., London	20	10	0
Sopwith & Co., Messrs.	15	15	0
Stephens, W. D., Ex-Sheriff of Newcastle	15	15	0
Straker, The late John, Esq., Stagshaw House	210	0	0
Stewart, G. W., Esq.	1	1	0
Sutherland, B. J., Esq.	5	0	0
Sutherland, Miss	1	1	0
Sutherland, Miss Jane	1	1	0
Swan, H. F., Esq., Jesmond	100	0	0
Swan, Mrs., Jesmond	10	0	0
Swan, Joseph W., Esq., Bromley, Kent	100	0	0
T., J.	50	0	0
Temperley, J., Esq., Corbridge	5	5	0
Thompson, Cuthbert, Esq.. Winlaton	5	5	0
Thompson, J. T., Esq, ,, ...	5	5	0
Thompson, Thomas, Esq. ,, ...	10	0	0
Trevelyan, The late Sir C. E., Bart.	100	0	0
Trevelyan, The late Sir W. C., Bart.	100	0	0
Vint, Robert, Esq., Sunderland	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Walker, E. J., Esq., Low Elswick	50	0	0
Wardle, William, Esq,, Grey Street	10	10	0
Watson, Henry, Esq., Millfield House	50	0	0
Watson, Mrs., Millfield House	10	0	0
Wear, G. C., Esq., Bentinck Road	5	0	0
Wilson, J. A., Esq., per Mr. Wardle	5	5	0
Wilson, Thomas, Esq., Riding Mill	10	0	0
Woods, John A., Esq., Benton	105	0	0
Total	£38,686	10	0

It was proposed by Dr. Embleton, and seconded by Hy. Watson:—

"That the Annual Report now read be adopted, and printed for distribution to members."

Honorary Treasurer's Balance Sheets.

In the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Treasurer the Financial Reports were read by Mr. R. Y. Green.

It was proposed by the Chairman, Dr. Embleton, and seconded by Mr. J. Pattinson:—

"That the Treasurer's Reports be passed."

A hearty vote of thanks was proposed, and carried by acclamation, to the Honorary Treasurer for his long-continued and valuable services to the Society.

THE HONORARY TREASURER IN ACCOUNT

Dr. CURRENT ACCOUNT FROM 3rd DECEMBER,

1878.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 3.	To Balance brought forward	196	11	0
1884.				
Aug. 3.	,, Subscriptions from Members.....(five years)	899	19	0
	,, Lit. and Phil. Society..... ,,	200	0	0
	,, North of England Institute of Mining Engineers ..... ,,	100	0	0
	,, Fine Arts Society, Rent..... ,,	207	12	0
	,, Admissions ..... ,,	312	18	0
	,, Sign Rents ..... ,,	90	0	0
	,, North Eastern Railway Co., Telegraph Brackets...	0	1	0
	,, Discount	0	1	0
	,, Messrs. Lambton & Co., Interest on Deposit Account	0	9	5
		£2007	11	5

WITH THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

1878, TO 3RD AUGUST, 1884.

1884.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Aug. 3.	By Salary to Keeper of Museum ($5\frac{2}{3}$ years)	510	0	0
	,, ,, Curator (Richard Howse)	167	6	2
	,, John Clayton, Esq., $5\frac{1}{2}$ years Interest on £2000 Mortgage on Old Museum, *less* Income Tax...	429	13	4
	,, Income Tax on above and Land Tax on New Buildings, Barras Bridge	18	1	4
	,, Fire Insurance .....($5\frac{1}{2}$ years)	102	6	10
	,, Tradesmen's Accounts..... ,,	173	11	8
	,, Sundries, as per Keeper's Monthly Acct. ,,	114	16	1
	,, Expenses to Oatlands to pack books bequeathed by late W. C. Hewitson, Esq., J. Wright	10	14	4
	,, Executors of late Thos. Atthey, for Fossils	48	0	0
	,, Messrs. Clayton & Gibson, Drawing and Engrossing New Trust Deed	20	0	0
	,, Messrs. Dees & Thompson, charges for enfranchising and conveying ground of the New Museum, Barras Bridge	28	5	0
	,, The Town Clerk's Fee for same	10	0	0
	,, Corporation of Newcastle, Half-year's Rent for same	18	15	0
	,, Lambton & Co., Cheque Book	0	5	0
	,, ,, Interest on Deposit Account, *vide* Hewitson Legacy Account	31	13	8
	,, Balance in Lambton & Co.'s Bank	324	3	0
		£2007	11	5

10th Aug., 1887.

JOSEPH BLACKLOCK,

HON. TREASURER.

JOHN D. SCOTT, }
E. O. REID, } AUDITORS.

THE HONORARY TREASURER IN ACCOUNT

DR. CURRENT ACCOUNT FROM 3RD AUGUST,

1884.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Aug. 3.	To Balance brought forward	324	3	0
1885.				
Aug. 2.	,, Subscriptions from Members	271	16	0
	,, Admissions	325	6	2
	,, Rent, Fine Arts Society	34	12	0
	,, ,, Sign Boards	15	0	0
	,, Donation	16	6	0
		£987	3	2

WITH THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

1884, TO 2ND AUGUST, 1885. CR.

1885.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Aug. 2.	By Salary to Keeper of Museum	90	0	0
	,, ,, Curator	116	13	4
	,, Assistants' Weekly Wages	75	0	0
	,, Tradesmen's Accounts	29	4	3
	,, Sundries, as per Keeper's Monthly Account	49	10	10
	,, Treasurer of Lit. and Phil. Society, purchase of specimens, Allan Museum, as per agreement	100	0	0
	,, John Clayton, Esq., Interest for one year on £2000, less Income Tax	78	1	8
	,, Fire Insurance	13	19	0
	,, Advertising	13	10	6
	,, Coke and Coals	24	11	2
	,, Taxes	3	9	0
	,, Mr. A. Brown, Wapiti Antlers	15	0	0
	,, Cheque Book	0	5	0
	,, Balance in Messrs. Lambton & Co.'s Bank	377	18	5
		£987	3	2

10*th Aug.*, 1887.

JOSEPH BLACKLOCK,
HON. TREASURER.

JOHN D. SCOTT, }
E. C. REID, } AUDITORS.

THE HONORARY TREASURER IN ACCOUNT

DR. CURRENT ACCOUNT FROM 2ND AUGUST,

1885.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Aug. 2.	To Balance brought forward	377	18	5
1887.				
Aug. 2.	,, Members' Subscriptions	657	0	0
	,, Admissions to Museum	443	10	6
	,, Fine Arts Society's Rents	69	4	0
	,, Rents for Signboards	10	0	0
	,, Treasurer of Free Library, Middlesbrough, Collection of Stuffed Birds	150	0	0
	,, Guides to Museum	1	8	0
	,, Discount	0	1	6
	,, Donation for purchase of Shrubs for Museum Grounds, per Mr. Wm. Dinning	50	0	0
		£1759	2	5

WITH THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

1885, TO 2ND AUGUST, 1887. CR.

1887.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Aug. 2.	By Salary, Keeper of Museum, 2 years	180	0	0
	,, ,, Curator ,, ...	400	0	0
	,, ,, Assistants ,, ...	293	0	0
	,, Tradesmen's Accounts ,, ...	141	17	5
	,, Sundries ,, ...	47	14	11
	,, John Clayton, Esq., 1½ years' Interest for £2000 Mortgage on Old Museum Building, less Income Tax	137	16	6
	,, Fire Insurance	34	17	0
	,, Taxes	10	14	8
	,, Coke, Coals; Gas and Water Rates	63	0	5
	,, Thomas Waters, mounting drawings.....	21	17	6
	,, John Coulson, Greenland Shark.....	3	0	0
	,, W. Green, Photographs of Birds	1	18	0
	,, Executors of late Joseph Duff, for Fossils	50	0	0
	,, Mr. Dodds, for Grey Seal..... ..	2	0	0
	,, Amount received from Treasurer of Free Library, Middlesbrough, transferred from Current to Capital Account	150	0	0
	,, Lambton & Co., for Cheque Books.....	0	7	6
	,, Balance in Messrs. Lambton & Co.'s Bank	220	18	6
		£1759	2	5

2nd August, 1887.

JOSEPH BLACKLOCK,
HON. TREASURER.

JOHN D. SCOTT,
E. O. REID, } AUDITORS.

THE HONORARY TREASURER IN ACCOUNT

Dr. LEGACIES BEQUEATHED BY WM. CHAPMAN HEWITSON,

1878.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
	To Legacy left by W. C. Hewitson, Esq., Oatlands, per John Hancock, free of legacy duty (paid into Lambton & Co.'s Bank on deposit).....	3000	0	0
Nov. 27.	,, Lambton & Co., Bankers, Interest thereon to			
1879.	this date	31	13	8
Jan. 2.	,, Half-year's Interest on £2870, 4 °/₀ Debenture Stock of North Eastern Railway Co., less £1 3s. 11d. Income Tax	56	4	1
July 2.	,, Do. do. do. ...	56	4	1
	,, Lambton & Co., amount of Deposit Receipt, No. 74,599 ..... £87 17 9			
	,, Half-year's Interest thereon 0 18 4	88	16	1
June 16.	,, Legacy left by Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart. (paid into Lambton & Co.'s on Current Account, and chequed out with the sum below)	100	0	0
Oct. 7.	,, Lambton & Co., Deposit Account No. 74,599			
1880.	and Interest	145	15	2
Jan. 2.	,, Half-year's Interest on £3095, 4 °/₀ North Eastern Railway Guaranteed Stock, less £1 5s. 10d. Income Tax	60	12	2
July 3.	,, Do. do. do. ...	60	12	2
		£3599	17	5

Dec. 8. The Certificates of these 4 °/₀ North Eastern Debenture Stocks, amounting together to £3095, were, together with Lambton & Co.'s Deposit Receipts for £121 4s. 4d., handed over to Mr. I. G. Dickinson, of the National Provincial Bank of England, Treasurer of the New Museum Building Fund, by me, by order of the Committee of the Natural History Society.

WITH THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ESQ., AND SIR WALTER C. TREVELYAN, BART. CR.

1878.	PAYMENTS.		£ s. d.
Nov. 27.	By paid Messrs. T. & J. H. Richardson, Share-brokers, for purchase of £2780 North Eastern 4 °/₀ Debenture Stock		2981 4 3
	,, Commission	£14 18 2	
	,, Stamp and Fee	3 17 6	
			18 15 8
1879.	,, Receipt Stamp for Deposit Account No. 74,599		0 0 1
Jan. 2.	,, Lambton & Co., on Deposit Receipt, viz.:—		
	Bank Interest on £3000	£31 13 8	
	Half-year's Interest received from North Eastern Railway Co.....	56 4 1	
			87 17 9
July 2.	,, Lambton & Co., on Deposit Receipt No. 75017:		
	Half-year's Interest received from North Eastern Railway Co. ...	£56 4 1	
	,, Lambton & Co., on Deposit Receipt No. 74,599 cancelled and Interest	88 16 1	
			145 0 2
Oct. 7.	,, Lambton & Co., for purchase of £225 North Eastern Railway 4 °/₀ Debenture Stock at 108¼	£243 11 3	
	,, Stamp, 10/6; Commission, 24/- ...	1 14 6	
			245 5 9
	,, Cash with Lambton & Co., carried to Current		
1880.	Account		0 9 5
Jan. 3.	,, Lambton & Co., on Deposit Receipt		60 12 2
July 3.	,, Do. do.		60 12 2
			£3599 17 5

10*th August*, 1887.

JOSEPH BLACKLOCK,

HON. TREASURER.

JOHN D. SCOTT, }
E. O. REID, } AUDITORS.

THE HONORARY TREASURER IN ACCOUNT

DR. FURTHER LEGACIES BEQUEATHED TO

			£	s.	d.
1882.					
May 27.	To	Legacy bequeathed by the late Miss Mary Alder, 15, Summerhill Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne	20	0	0
1884.					
Nov. 20.	,,	Bank Interest thereon to this date.....	1	6	7
1885.					
Nov. 20.	,,	Do. do. do.	0	11	7
1886.					
Nov. 20.	,,	Do. do. do.	0	11	7
1883.					
Dec. 18.	,,	Legacy bequeathed by the late Miss Isabella Bewick, West Street, Gateshead... £200 0 0 less Legacy Duty .... 20 0 0 ———	180	0	0
1885.					
Sept. 18.	,,	Bank Interest thereon to this date	6	6	9
1887.					
Mar. 22.	,,	Bank Interest from Sept. 18th to this date	5	16	9
			£214	13	3

WITH THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. CR.

		£	s.	d.
1882.				
May 27.	By Miss Alder's Legacy, paid into the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Savings Bank, at Interest, in the names of Sir William George Armstrong, C.B., Norman Cookson, and Nathaniel George Clayton, Esqs., towards a Maintenance Fund for the New Museum	20	0	0
1884.				
Nov. 20.	,, Bank Interest thereon to this date	1	6	7
1885.				
Nov. 20.	,, Do. do. do.	0	11	7
1886.				
Nov. 20.	,, Do. do. do.	0	11	7
1883.				
Dec. 18.	,, Miss Isabella Bewick's Legacy, less Income Tax, paid into Messrs. Lambton & Co.'s Bank, on Deposit Account, at Interest, No. 84,517	180	0	0
1885.				
Sept. 18.	,, Bank Interest thereon from 18th Dec., 1883, to Sept. 18th, 1885 (Deposit Receipt cancelled, and new Deposit Receipt, No. 88,224, dated Sept. 18th, 1885, with Interest added, in substitution for £186 6s. 9d.)	6	6	9
1887.				
Mar. 22.	,, Bank Interest to this date on £186 6s. 9d. (new Deposit Receipt, including Interest to this date, No. 91,232, for £192 3s. 6d., substituted for No. 88,224, with Messrs. Lambton & Co.)	5	16	9
		£214	13	3

10*th August*, 1887.

JOSEPH BLACKLOCK,
HON. TREASURER.

JOHN D. SCOTT,
E. O. REID, } AUDITORS.

THE HONORARY TREASURER IN ACCOUNT

CAPITAL

1887.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 12.	To Balance of produce of Sale of the Old Museum Buildings, Westgate Road, Newcastle, to the North Eastern Railway Company, awarded at £12,830, paid into Messrs. Lambton & Co.'s Bank by Messrs. Clayton and Gibson, Solicitors (after payment of £2,000, Mr. J. Clayton's Mortgage thereon), to credit of Capital Account	10,830	0	0
Jan. 22.	,, Lady Armstrong, return of Interest overcharged	3	3	4
	,, Do. for Income Tax.....	2	17	0
		£10,836	0	4
1887.				
Mar. 22.	To Balance brought down and placed on Deposit Receipt	1,861	17	10
	,, Bank Interest thereon to 23rd July, 1887.....	9	7	2
July 22.	,, Cash received from Treasurer of Middlesbrough Free Library on account of purchase of Stuffed Birds, transferred from Current to Capital Account	150	0	0
	,, Cash in further payment of same (£70 remaining due)	30	0	0
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The Author.

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Two Geological Pamphlets. *Mr. James Bennie, H.M. Geo. Sur. Scotland.*

Notes, etc., of the Coal-field of South Durham, by Joseph Duff, Esq.; 100 copies. *R. T. Duff, Esq., Bishop Auckland.*

Genera and Sub-Genera of Birds, Brit. Mus., 1855, G. R. Gray.
Purchased.

Revue critique de l' Ornithologie Européenne, par C. L. Buonaparte, 1850.
Purchased.

Autograph Letter from General Gordon of Kartoum, dated 6th Jan., 1876.
Waynman Dixon, Esq., Middlesbrough-on-Tees.

Drawings, etc., by the late Albany Hancock, Esq.:—
Eight packages of Anatomical Drawings, 8vo.
One package, Studies of the Details of British Nudibranchs, small fol.
,, ,, Anatomical Drawings, *Doris* and *Tritonia.*
,, ,, ,, ,, *Doridopsis*, etc., etc.
,, ,, Duplicate Drawings of Nudibranchs.
,, ,, Drawings of Ribbon Fish, etc.
,, ,, ,, of *Lepidotosaurus Duffi*, etc.
,, ,, ,, of Excavating *Fungi*, *Clionæ*, etc.

One package, Copies of Plates of British and Indian Nudibranchs.
,, ,, MSS. relating to *Baccinium andatum*, etc.
,, ,, Notes of Localities and Translations.
,, ,, Papers by Albany Hancock.
,, ,, British Nudibranchiata, Parts 4, 5, 6, 7.
,, ,, Papers by Gunther, Huxley, Traquair, etc.
,, ,, Agassiz on American *Acalephœ*.
Presented by John Hancock, Esq., 40, *St. Mary's Terrace, May* 13*th*, 1887.

MAMMALIA.

1879. Horn of the Arnee, *Bos Arni*. *Rev. R. F. Wheeler.*

1880. A specimen of the Water Vole, taken at Eshott, near Felton. *Mr. J. G. Fenwick.*

Portion of the Skull of a Horse, found on the moors near Rothbury. *Sir W. G. Armstrong, C.B.*

Portion of the Skull of a Whale, found on the rocks at Alnmouth, near Locke's Leap. *Mr. G. H. Smart.*

1881. Skin of a Bat, from Mexico. *Mr. L. Adamson, per Mr. John Hancock.*

1882. An Egyptian Skull, brought to England about 70 years ago by Mr. Samuel Cooke, Deputy Assistant Commissary General. *Mr. Geo. Cooke.*

Case containing a favourite Dog, belonging to the late Armorer Donkin, Esq., Jesmond. *Mr. Thos. Bell.*

Ram's Skull, from the North of Spain. *Dr. Embleton.*

Specimen of the Mongoos, *Herpestes griseus*. *Mr. J. F. Spence, North Shields.*

1883. Head of a Roe Deer (young), from Aich-na-Cloich, near Oban, Argyleshire. *Mr. A. S. Stevenson.*

A specimen of the Wolf, *Canis lupus*, L. *Mr. Edmund Crawshay.*

Antlers of the Elk, Skull of Fallow Deer, Skull of Sheep, two Skulls of Pig, and Arm of Chimpanzee. *Dr. Embleton.*

1884. Four Human Skulls: Ancient British, Hawaian, Caffre, and Hottentot. *Deposited by Dr. Embleton.*

A young Wild Boar. This specimen was bred at Whitmoor House, near Guildford, Surrey. *Capt. F. H. Salvin.*

Common Shrew and Black Shrew. *Mr. John Hancock.*

Long-eared Bat, *Plecotus auritus* *Mr. J. Pearce, Little Houghton, Barnsley.*

Grey Ichneumon, *Herpestes griseus*. *Mr. J. I. Maling.*

A Peccary and Tasman Devil. *Purchased.*

Specimen of Water Shrew, *Sorex*, caught in the Ouseburn Dene.
Mr. R. Y. Green.

Two specimens of Lesser Horse-Shoe Bat, *Rhinolophus hipposideros*, Clare, Ireland. *Rev. Dr. A. M. Norman.*

1885. Walrus Tooth (section); Antler of Red Deer, from the bed of the Tyne, Foreign Bat, etc., etc. *Mr. John Hancock.*

Jawbones and portion of Skin (tanned) of *Balænoptera rostrata.*
Messrs. E. & J. Richardson.

Skulls of Horse, Porpoise, *Delphinus delphis*, and *Delphinus, sp.*
Mr. John Hancock.

Antlers of Virginian Deer, Horns of Kleene-boc, Section of Elephant's Tooth, etc. *Mr. John Hancock.*

Two Skulls and Antlers of the Wapiti Deer, from the Yellowstone Range, North America. *Purchased of Mr. Arthur Brown.*

Pair of Antlers of Axis Deer and Horns of Spring-Boc, or Tsebe, *Antidorcas Euchore.* *Mr. R. Y. Green.*

Antler of American Moose Deer; Antlers of Fallow Deer, from Streatlam. *Mr. John Hancock.*

Two Aino Skulls, from Yesso, Japan; one Seal Skull, *Otaria* (female), South coast of Nipon; Skull of Hog Deer, *Cervus porcinus*, shot in the Korea. *Capt. H. C. St. John, R.N., H.M.S. "Repulse."*

Skull of Dolphin, *Delphinus.* *Mr. Jas. Gray, Queen's Lane.*

Two specimens of the Great Bat, *Vespertilio noctula*, from Epping and Sevenoaks. *Mr. John Hancock.*

Specimen of the Whiskered Bat, from Pateley Bridge.
Mr. Wm. Storey, Pateley Bridge.

Do. do. from Pocklington, East Yorkshire.
Mr. W. E. Roebuck, Leeds.

Wild Cat, killed in Scotland.

Antlers of Reindeer. *George Crawhall, Esq.*

Skull of a Hydah Indian from Skull Island, Victoria, Vancouver's Island *Mr. Arthur Brown.*

1886. White Mole, caught at Victoria, Garesfield Colliery.
Mr. John Tucker, per Editor Weekly Chronicle.

Mole (grey variety), Somersetshire. *Mr. Robt. H. Read, Tynemouth.*

Antler of Red Deer, from foundations of High Level Bridge, and two Walrus Tusks. *Mrs. J. Naylor.*

Halmaturus ruficollis (male and female).

Phascolarctos cinereus (male and female).

Phalangister vulpina (male).

Echidna hystrix (in spirits). *Trustees of the Australian Museum.*

Two Skins of Wart Hogs' Heads, South Africa.
Mr. John Charlton, Natal, South Africa.

Skeleton of Horse. *The Corporation of Newcastle.*

Young Hedgehog, found at Oatlands; Common Shrew, found at Oatlands. *Mr. John Hancock.*

Antlers of Elk, *Cervus Alces*, Sweden.
Mr. John Hall, Ellison Place.

Belgian Rabbit. *Mr. Alex. S. Stevenson.*

1887. Skull of Wild Rabbit, with abnormal growth of Teeth.
Sir Lowthian Bell, Rownton Grange.

Weasel, *Mustela vulgaris*, Gosforth Park. *Mr. Jackson.*

Stoat, *Mustela erminea*, L., Limestone Bank, Chesters.
John Clayton, Esq., Chesters.

Duck-bill Platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus.*
Sir Arthur E. Middleton, Bart., Belsay Castle.

Skeleton of a Chillingham Cow.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Tankerville, per R. J. Bolam, Esq.

A full grown male of Grey Seal, *Halichœrus gryphus*, picked up at sea off the coast near Seaham, 17th March, 1887. *Purchased.*

Pair of Horns of Indian Antelope, *Antilope cervicapra* (Linn.).
Capt. G. Noble.

Two Feet of an Elephant. *Purchased.*

BIRDS, REPTILES, FISHES.

1879. Three specimens of the Shieldrake, one Teal, two Water Hens, one Puffin, one Guillemot, one Sandwich Tern, one Common Gull, three Lesser Black-backed Gulls, one Lapwing, one Land Rail, one Snipe, and white variety of Common Pheasant, all in the downy state. *Mr. F. Raine, Durham.*

Nest and Eggs of the Swift, taken at Carlisle, and Nest and Eggs of the Sand Martin, taken at Durham, June 3, 1878.
Mr. F. Raine.

A specimen of the Vendace, *Coregonus Willoughbii*, from Bala Lake.
Mr. Alfred O. Walker, Chester, per Dr. Embleton.

Six specimens of the Blind Worm, *Anguis fragilis*, from near Bardon Mill. *Mr. Jas. Armstrong.*

Nest of the Cape Tit, *Parus* ——? from South Africa.
Archdeacon Waters, per Mr. Thos. Waters.

A Skin of a Heron. *Mr. Faraday Spence.*

Thirty-five Cases of British Birds, formerly at Gosforth House.
Mr. H. C. Brandling, Stratton House, Weston-super-Mare.

Two Skins of Orioles and two of Kingfishers, from Foochow, China.
Mr. Herbert Deacon.

1880. A specimen of the Black-headed Bunting.
Mr. Hutchinson, Elswick.

A young Rook, with white feathers in each wing, shot at Blaydon-on-Tyne. *Mr. Thos. Thompson, Winlaton.*

An Emu's Egg. *Mr. Oliver Young.*

A Case of Humming Birds. *Mr. T. E. Crawhall, Condercum.*

A Case of three specimens of the Red Grouse, *Tetrao Scoticus.*
Mr. Ralph Carr-Ellison, Dunston Hill

Specimens of Young Gannets from the Bass Rock.
Purchased, per Rd. Howse.

Nest of the Long-tailed Tit, *Parus caudatus.*
Mr. C. Watson, Dunse.

Four small Sharks, from Madras, obtained by Mr. Hancock, 1863.
Mr. John Hancock.

1881. A specimen of the Summer Duck (male), *Dendronessa sponsa*, from the Leazes Park. *Mr. Wilson.*

Nest of Dipper, taken at Ebchester, April 25, 1878.

Nest of Wild Canary, taken at Funchal, Madeira, March, 1881.
D. Embleton, Esq., M.D.

Skin of Pelican. *Mr. M. Atkinson.*

A specimen of the Shieldrake, *Anas tadorna.*
Mr. Henry Watson, Millfield House.

Seventy-two Birds' Skins, two Emu's Eggs, and a Snake's Skin, from Australia. *Dr. Maclachlan, Higham Place.*

A Skin of the Golden Cuckoo, from South Africa.
The Ven. Archd. Waters, St. Mark's Mission, Transkei, Kaffraria.

Two small Tortoises, from Canada, *Mr. J. C. Capper.*

1882. Two specimens of Fishes, *Malthe vespertilio*, from Montserrat, West Indies. *Mr. Hugh Richardson.*

Egg of the *Rhea Americana*, laid at Chirton Cottage, North Shields, July 17, 1882. *Mr. J. F. Spence.*

An American Buzzard. *Hon. and Rev. W. C. Ellis, Bothal.*

Two Fossilized Eggs, from the Guano Island, Lobos de Alfuera, Peru, West Coast of S. America. *Mr. W. Charlton, Newgate St.*

Four Eggs of the Red-legged Partridge, *Perdix rubra*, from Santas Dominiquas, Portugal. *Mr. Thos. Warden, Gateshead.*

Seventy specimens of Australian Birds and two Lizards.
Mr. H. C. Swan.

A specimen of the white variety of the Java Sparrow.
Dr. Page, Saville Place.

1883. A young, living, Alligator, from New Orleans.
Capt. Jas. Harney, s.s. "Claridon," Blyth.

A Hybrid between *Anas Boschas* and *Anas acuta*, shot near Newcastle-on-Tyne, Feb., 1835.
Bequeathed by the late Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.

A specimen of the Minah Bird, *Gracula religiosa.*
Mr. Chas. Palmer, Jesmond High House.

Common Wild Duck variety, with great deal of white, shot at Fenham Flats, Feb. 23, 1883. *Mr. E. O. Reid.*

Skin of Foreign Kingfisher. *Mrs. E. Charlton, Tynemouth.*

Egg of *Rhea Americana*, laid at Chirton Cottage, July 3, 1883.
Mr. J. F. Spence.

Fork-tailed Petrel, killed against the telegraph wires near Brandling Place, Oct., 1882. *Mr. R. Howse.*

Spoonbill and Montague's Harrier. *Mr. Edmund Crawshay.*

Iguana, *I. tuberculata?* *Capt. W. Moor, s.s. "Supersuch."*

Merlin (immature), shot at White House. *Mr. J. S. Forster.*

Sparrow Hawk (young male), taken at Shipcote.
Dr. H. S. Pattinson.

Sparrow Hawk (female), taken at Beaufront. *Mr. L. W. Adamson.*

Common Wren, taken at Moorlands. *Mr. J. G. Fenwick.*

A Bottle, with a few small Snakes, etc., in spirit.
Master M. L. West, 2, Gowan Villa.

Mandarin Duck (female), *Dendronessa galericula.*
Mr. A. S. Stevenson.

Eight Bottles of Snakes, Insects, etc., in spirit, four Skins of Fish, three of Mammals, etc., etc., from India.
Mr. G. W. Johnston, Surgeon, Washington.

A specimen of the Frilled Lizard, *Chlamydosaurus Kingii*, from Australia, and a specimen of the Australian Crocodile, *Crocodilus Johnstonii*, shot in Queensland, by Mr. Geo. S. Potter, 1883.
Lieut.-Col. Potter, C.B.

1884. Wild Goose and Wigeon. *Mr. C. M. Adamson.*

A Carapace and Head of Turtle, taken off Cape St. Vincent, 1861.
Messrs. W. E. & R. S. Beck.

Three specimens of *Amphioxus lanceolatus.* *Prof. G. A. Lebour.*

A small specimen of the Remora, brought home by a Sperm Whaler.
Mr. J. W. Wilson, Lefroy Street.

A specimen of the Opah, *Zeus opah*, taken at Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, June 20th, 1840.

A specimen of the *Sciena aquila*, taken near Blyth, Nov. 21st, 1833. This is the specimen from which Robt. E. Bewick drew his figure for the proposed work on British Fishes, by Thos. Bewick.

Head of a small Shark, *Common Tope*, taken at Cullercoats.

Four Jaws of Rays, from Madras.

Jaw of Catfish. *Mr. John Hancock.*

The following Skulls: small Alligator, Python, Capercailzie, Pelican, Hornbill, and Jaws of Pargo, *Pagrus vulgaris*.
D. Embleton, Esq., M.D.

Two Skate's Egg Pouches. *Mr. W. Dinning.*

A specimen of Peacock. *Mr. John Pattinson, Shipcote House.*

A specimen of *Malthe vespertilio* and three Trunk Fish, *Ostracion*, etc. *D. Embleton, Esq., M.D.*

A specimen of the Great Penguin. *Purchased from Mr. Yellowley.*

A fine specimen of the Gannet (mature). *Mr. Robt. Robson.*

A specimen of the Albatross.
Mr. John Gravell, Custom House Court.

A collection of British Eggs (about 150) and four Nests.
Mr. E. O. Reid.

An Indian Crocodile (young) and Shark's Jaws.
Mr. G. Corbett, Warden Street.

Thirty Cases of Stuffed Birds, principally British, and a Collection of Nests and Eggs. The collection of nests and eggs was one of the earliest made in the district, and was made by Mr. John Laws, who was an apprentice of Thos. Bewick's.
Mrs. Laws, Ashfield Terrace,
Widow of the late John Laws, jun.

Skeleton of a small Tortoise. *D. Embleton, Esq., M.D.*

Three Snakes, two specimens of Remora, etc., etc.
Mr. Eugene Tiesset.

Nest of Wheatear, found in a large heap of sandstone, bricks, and slag, at Nest House, Gateshead.
Mr. Robson, coachman to Miss Easton, Nest House.

A specimen of the Redwing (young). *Mr. F. Raine.*

A young Oyster-catcher and a Lesser White-throat.
Mr. Scott Wilson, Heather Bank, Weybridge.

A young Sandwich Tern. *Mr. J. G. Millais, per Mr. Scott Wilson.*

A young Cuckoo in Nest, from Oatlands. *Mr. John Hancock.*

Nest and Eggs, found in the centre of a large Elm tree, on cutting it up, at the Middle Dock, South Shields. *Mr. W. F. Henderson.*

Specimen of the Norway Haddock, *Sebastes Norvegicus*, taken off the Tyne, June, 1884. *D. Embleton, Esq., M.D.*

Earthen vessel containing bones of Mummy Ibis. The bones were taken out by Mr. Hancock, 1872, and shew it to have been a young bird. *Mr. John Hancock.*

A specimen of the Rhea (skeleton), which died at Chirton, August, 1884. *Mr. J. F. Spence, per Mr. John Hancock.*

A Rug made of Rhea feathers, from Tierra del Fuego.
Mr. Philip Hobbs.

A specimen of the Ring Ousel. *Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh.*

Common Heron (young), shot at Bamburgh. *Mr. J. I. Maling.*

Nest and Eggs of Bearded Titmouse; young Water Rail (downy state). *Mr. John Hancock.*

Nest and ten Eggs of the Scaup Duck. *Mr. S. Graham.*

Red-throated Diver, shot at Beaumaris, Sept. 22nd, by A. Turner, Esq. *Mr. Ernest Scott.*

Specimen of the Common Gull. *Mr. J. E. McPherson.*

Two specimens of the Purple Sandpiper, shot near Bamburgh. *Mr. J. I. Maling.*

Nests of Bullfinch, Greenfinch, Sedge-Bird, Golden-crested Wren, Common Wren; Entrance to Nest of Nuthatch; Stem of Tree with Nest of Woodpecker. *Mr. John Hancock.*

Two Nests and six Eggs of Indian Weaver Bird, *Ploceus baya*, from I. Elephanta, Bombay; one Beak of Sawfish, from Ceylon; one Bottle of Alligator's Eggs, from Jamaica, etc. *Capt. Wm. Moore.*

Three-bearded Rockling, Whistler or Whistle Fish, *Mustela vulgaris* (Willoughby), caught on the Northumbrian Coast. *Mr. Chas. Henry Young.*

Specimen of Kea, or Mountain Parrot, *Nestor notabilis*, New Zealand. *Mr. Edgar George Lee, Simpson Street.*

Specimen of Angel Shark, caught off Northumberland Coast by Steam Trawler. *Purchased.*

1885. Two specimens of Capercailzie (male and female). *Mr. J. McIntosh, National Bank of Scotland, Granton.*

Feathers of Wild Peacock, from India. *Capt. Geo. Noble, 13th Hussars.*

A File Fish, and three other species, from Indian Ocean. *Capt. Jno. Sergent, Lovaine Place.*

Large Burn Trout, killed in the Coquet by Sir W. G. Armstrong. *Sir W. G. Armstrong, C.B.*

Sparrow Hawk (mature male). *Mr. A. Robson, Beaufront Kennels.*

Common Pochard (female), shot at Gosforth Lake. *Mr. R. S. Garwood.*

Eggs of Bee-eater, Red-legged Partridge, etc., from Santas Dominiquas, Portugal. *Mr. Thos. Warden, per Mr. Warden, Gateshead.*

Two Razorbills and one Guillemot, from Northumberland Coast. *Mr. J. I. Maling.*

Snowy Owl, killed in North Uist, Hebrides, 1884. *Sir John Campbell Orde, Bart.*

Two Bottles, Snakes in spirit, from Brazil. *Mr. N. Mein.*

A Cassowary, *Casuarius Bennetti?*
Purchased from Mr. W. Yellowley.

Five Carapaces of Tortoise, Skull of Alligator, small Shark from Cullercoats, Jaws of Shark, one large Vertebra of Shark, etc., etc. *Mr. John Hancock.*

Two Roseate Terns (one mature and one young), Northumberland Coast. *Mr. C. M. Adamson.*

Two specimens of the Shoveller (male and female), shot at Gosforth.
Mr. N. Dunn.

Four Egg Pouches of small Skate, taken from the stomach of a Cod.
Capt. F. H. Salvin.

Egg of Ostrich, taken in Abyssinia, brought from Massowah, on the Red Sea, May, 1877. *Mr. Waynman Dixon.*

Small Starry Ray, *Raia radiata*, juv., with abnormal mouth, Cullercoats. *Mr. Thos. Thompson.*

Skull of Cod, prepared to show vertebral segments.
Lady Armstrong.

Nest and Eggs of Scoter, and Nest and four Eggs of Phalarope.
Mr. S. Graham.

Two young Herons (ten day old), from the neighbourhood of Loch Etive. *Mr. A. S. Stevenson.*

Gadwall (mature female), from Leadenhall Market.
Mr. C. M. Adamson.

Two fine specimens of *Apteryx Australis*, from the Black Mountain, near Whangarei, Auckland, North Island, New Zealand.
Mr. Geo. Burnett.

Nest of young Kestrels, taken near Alnwick. *Mr. N. Dunn.*

Large Shark's Jaws. *Mr. John Dent.*

A large Tunny, *Thynnus Thynnus*, L., nine feet long, caught in the Salmon nets, off Frenchman's Bay, near South Shields, August 24th, 1885. *Mr. W. Clift, South Shields.*

Two Shark's Teeth, from Charleston, U.S. America (fossil).
Mr. G. Morley, Conyers Road, Byker.

Rook's Nest with five Eggs. *Mr. F. Raine.*

Eight Eggs from the Falkland Islands, viz.: Rocky Penguin, Mollymoak, two Curlew Tern or Shag Poke, ? Upland Goose, two Loggerheads. *Mr. Philip Hobbs.*

Specimen of Seesee (male), shot by Col. Julius Barras, at Kach, in the Quetta district, Afghanistan, 6,000 feet above sea level.
Col. Julius Barras, Queen Anne's Buildings, St. James' Park.

A Hybrid Swan, bred at Gosforth Lake in 1883. A cross between the female Common Wild Swan and the male Mute Swan.

NOTE. In the year 18— several wild Swans came to Gosforth

Lake. Three of these were caught, and were pinioned by Mr. John Hancock. Two of them disappeared shortly after, but one, a female, remained on the lake, and in June, 1883, bred with a tame Swan, and reared five young; of these, one 37lbs. weight was shot, and presented to the Nat. Hist. Society by *Mr. N. Dunn.*

Golden Plover, with white wings, shot at Lorbottle, Oct. 12, 1885. *Mr. John Noble.*

Grey Parrot. *Mrs. Cook, Gateshead.*

Two Chameleons and Lizard, from Lower Egypt; one small Lizard, from Odessa. *Mr.. J. I. Maling.*

Two Golden Eagles (male and female), one Sea Eagle (immature), two Rough-legged Buzzards (male and female), one Honey Buzzard, two Goshawks (male and female), two Snowy Owls, two Peregrine Falcons, four Iceland Falcons, two Greenland Falcons, two Ravens, two Partridges (male and female) light variety, one Partridge (male) dark variety, one Solitary Snipe, one Goosander (male), one Redbreasted Merganser (male), one Smew (male), two Black Grouse (male and female), two Woodcocks. The above stuffed and cased. *Mr. G. E. Crawhall.*

A fine specimen of the Great Bustard (male), said to have been killed in Yorkshire. *The Misses Crawhall, Durham.*

Two Wood Pigeons, shot by Col. Julius Barras, in the mulberry trees at Gwal, Quetta district, Afghanistan. No difference externally in the sex. J. B.

Col. Julius Barras, Queen Anne's Buildings, St. James' Park.

Pochard (mature male), shot at Gosforth. *Mr. N. Dunn.*

Three Eggs of Sparrow, white, taken at Gosforth Park, 1882. *Mr. Wm. Charlton.*

Two Rock Pigeons, from Co. Donegal. *Mr. Arthur Brooke, White House, Killybegs.*

1886. Albatross and Cape Pigeon, caught off Cape Horn, etc., by Mr. N. Tate, Chief Officer, *British Envoy*, Liverpool. *Mr. N. Tate, Wharncliffe Terrace.*

Common Wild Duck, shot at Gosforth. *Mr. N. Dunn.*

Ivory Gull. *Mr. John Hancock.*

Specimen of Siluroid Fish, *Doras maculatus*, caught in the La Plata, near Buenos Ayres. *Mr. Geo. Lawson, South Shields, per R. Howse.*

Nest of four Eggs of *Phalaropus hyperboreus*, from Scotland; Nest and Eggs of *Somateria mollissima*, from Iceland; Nest with six Eggs of Longtailed Duck, *Anas glacialis*, from Horingstodium, Iceland; Nest of four Eggs of Cetti's Warbler, *Cettia sericea*, from South Spain. *Mr. Samuel Graham.*

Little Grebe (winter dress). This bird was caught in a pond at Felling, in July, 1885, in summer dress. It was pinioned and kept in Leazes Park until Feb., 1886. *Mr. W. Wilson.*

A series of beautiful Illustrations of the Stages of Incubation of the Common Fowl's Egg. Mounted, with preliminary explanation, in seventeen frames.

Drawn and presented to the Society by H. B. Tuson, Esq., 36, Harrington Square, Regent's Park, per Mrs. Surtees.

Skin of Natal Python. *Mr. John Charlton, Natal, South Africa.*

Forty-seven Eggs of eighteen species of American Birds.

Mr. Samuel Graham.

Abnormal state of an Egg of the Toulouse variety of Common Goose. A small soft specimen without shell covering was taken out of the large egg, laid by a Goose which had been exhibited and taken many prizes in Cumberland.

Mrs. Ewart, Ellenhall Mill, Gilcrook, near Cockermouth.

Seven specimens of the Ova of the Glutinous Hag, or Myxine, which were found on the partly destroyed body of one of the *Gadidæ;* also a very long specimen (17 inches) of the female of the same fish, which on opening was found to contain about 29 developed ova, half-inch long, and smaller one, not so far developed.

Mr. J. F. Spence, Chirton Cottage.

Skin of large Lizard. *Mr. W. Dinning.*

Specimen of Blood-stained Cockatoo, *Cacatua sanguinea.*

Dr. Embleton.

Two Water Hen's Eggs, from Cleadon. One shewing the Chick having burst the shell, the other shewing the chip in the egg previous to bursting the shell. *Mr. H. C. Abbs.*

Eight Skins of Australian Birds, viz.:

1. Musky Loriket, *Trichoglossus concinnus.*
2. King Lory, *Aprosmictus scapulatus.*
3. Rosella Parrot, *Platycercus eximius.*
4. Blue Mountain Parrot, *Trichoglossus rubritorquis.*
5. Gany Gany Cockatoo, *Licmetis nasicus.*
6. Shiny Bower-Bird, *Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus.*
7. Crested Honey-Eater, *Ptilotes dealbeatus.*
8. Kingfisher, *Alcyone azurea.*

Mr. W. G. Reynolds, Park Road.

Four Eggs of Sandwich Tern, Farne Islands. *Mr. Samuel Graham.*

Selection of Blackheaded Gulls' Eggs, from Hallington Reservoir.

Mr. J. R. Forster, Eslington Terrace.

Greenshank, *Totanus griseus*, shot at Beadnell.

Mr. Alex. Yellowley, South Shields.

Greater Black-backed Gull, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Herring Gull, from Loch Awe. *Mr. Samuel Graham.*

Common Swallow. *Mrs. Sheaf, Eldon Street.*

African Lizard, from Tripoli. *Mr. J. H. Catcheside.*

A specimen of young, live Condor, *Sarcorhamphus gryphus* (Linn.), from Corral Quimado, in the province of Coquimbo, Chili (nine months old), June, 1886.
Mr. W. C. Tripler, Santiago, per Dr. H. S. Pattinson.

Great Northern Diver. *Mr. Thos. Sharp, West Parade.*

Young Kestrel. *Mr. Edwin Bold.*

Greenland Shark, fourteen feet long, caught by the Steam-liner *Geo. Smith*, on the hook and lines, sixty miles north-east of May Islands, August, 1886. *Purchased.*

Parrot Globe Fish, from Suakim, on the Red Sea.
Mr. A. R. Sutherland.

Common Tern (young), killed against telegraph wires, Cragside, Sept., 1886. *Sir W. G. Armstrong, C.B.*

Bee Eater, from Tangiers. *Dr. H. S. Pattinson.*

Two Parrot Fishes. *Mrs. Blencowe.*

Kestrel, shot at Cleadon. *Mr. H. C. Abbs.*

Sparrow Hawk (female). *Mrs. Noble.*

A fine specimen of the Hoopoe, shot on the highest part of Corsenside Common, by Mr. Edward Newton, Oct. 20, 1886, after a strong gale from N.E *Mrs. Edward Newton.*

Two Song Thrushes (first plumage), killed against window at Oatlands, 1886; Willow Wren, killed against window at Claremont Place, June, 1886. *Mr. John Hancock.*

Golden Plover (first plumage), shot in Northumberland; Bullfinch (male), first plumage, killed against window at Oatlands; Little Stint, *Tringa minuta*, Dargheeling, India (winter plumage), from Mr. Seebohm; Water Pipit (male), Engstlen Alp, Switzerland, June, 1886, from Mr. Scott Wilson; a small Auk, Haliodati (female), two Buntings and one Pigmy Curlew, from Mr. Seebohm; Shearwater, from the Seychelles, Mr. J. J. Sharpe. The above all presented to *Mr. John Hancock*, and given by him to the Museum. *John Hancock.*

Gyr—or Norwegian Falcon, caught on the rigging of a vessel, in the Bay of Biscay, and presented by Mr. Maling. It was afterwards sent alive to Lord Lilford, who returned the skin, 27th October, 1886. *Mr. John Hancock.*

Herring Gull (immature), Northumberland Coast; Tree Sparrow.
Mr. John Jackson.

Merlin, shot at Long Benton; Great Spotted Woodpecker (female), shot at Long Benton. *Mr. Edwin Bold.*

New Zealand Quail, Blue Wattled Crow, Huia (male and female), from New Zealand, sent to Mr. Hancock by Mr. G. H. Swan, May, 1884. Kea, or Mountain Parrot, sent to Mr. Hancock by Mr. Geo. Burnett, North Island, New Zealand, March, 1886.
Mr. John Hancock.

1887. Great Coot, *Fulica gigantea*, from Tarapoea, Chili.
Mr. H. B. James, 16, *Ashburn Place, South Kensington.*

Spotted Flycatcher, killed in Summerhill Grove in the summer 1885.
Mr. John C. Forster, per Mr. H. S. Carr.

Two White-faced Tree Ducks, *Dendrocycna viduata* (Linn.), male and female. *Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P., Falloden.*

Two Common Buzzards; two Harriers; one Brown Owl, Belsay; Kingfisher; two Cuckoos, Belsay; five Crossbills, Belsay; three Red Grouse, near Featherstone Castle; Golden Plover; Jack Snipe, Belsay; Land Rail, Water Rail, Belsay; two Common Quails, Cambridge; Tufted Duck, Black-throated Diver, Belsay; Tufted Duck and Golden Eye, Capheaton; Pochard (female), Belsay; Merganser, Teal (male), Belsay.
Sir Arthur E. Middleton, Bart., Belsay Castle.

Forty-eight bags of Indian and other Bird Skins, brought from Mr. Hancock's house, and placed in Cabinet in the Bird Room.
Mr. John Hancock.

White Sparrow (young), killed at North Seaton, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, June, 1887. *—. Bell, Esq., North Seaton.*

Four Eggs of Green Parrot, laid in Newcastle.
Mrs. Hetherington, De Grey Street.

North American Eggs of Blue Jay, Purple Grackle, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, from Denison and Ohio.
Mr. Joseph Wearmouth, Newbiggin, Middleton-in-Teesdale.

A specimen of Sabine's Gull (immature male), shot near Seaham Harbour, Oct. 10th, 1879; stuffed by F. Raine.
Purchased from F. Raine, Esq.

A specimen (in spirits) of *Moloch horridus*, from Western Australia.
F. Page, M.D., Saville Place.

A small Saw-fish. *Master Archer, Claremont Place.*

A small Tortoise (in spirits). *Master Hall, Tynemouth.*

INSECTS, ETC.

1879. A Wasp's Nest. *Dr. Embleton.*

Barnacles encrusting a Candle, found at Newbiggin.
Miss Leila Allhusen.

1880. Starfishes, *Asteria nodosa?* from Aden. *Mr. Hugh Bowman.*
Saw-flies, Mantis, and Scorpions. *Mr. Thos. Bell.*
Locust, taken at Tynemouth, Sept., 1880. *Mr. Wm. Daglish.*
Locust, taken at Warkworth, Sept., 1880. *Rev. J. W. Dunn.*
Death's-head Moth, taken at White Hill. *Mr. H. S. Carr.*
Barnacles. *Mr. Wm. Ferguson.*
A box of Butterflies, from various localities. *Mr. C. M. Adamson.*
Portion of an Ant's Nest, from an old house at Sutton Park, Guildford, Surrey. *Capt. Salvin, per Mr. John Hancock.*

1882. Two specimens of Cicada, from Tuscany. *Mr. Thos. Bell.*
Three Intestinal Worms from Sticklebacks, taken at Hebburn. *Mr. J. S. Forster.*

1883. A collection of British Lepidoptera, formed by the late Mr. J. C. Wasserman. *Mrs. Wasserman.*

1884. A case of Insects, etc., from Brazil. *Mr. John G. Cranston.*
New Zealand Insects, collected and presented by Mr. Charles M. Wakefield, Uxbridge. *Per Mr. Wm. Cochrane.*
Large Nest of Wasp, *Vespa* ———, from Dr. McDonald's house, Walton-on-Thames. *Dr. McDonald, Weybridge.*

1885. Two Crayfishes, *Palinurus Lalandi* (Lam. MS.), from New Zealand. *Mr. John Hancock.*
Two specimens of Earth Worm, *Megascolex diffringans*, Baird, found at Machynlleth, North Wales. *Mr. R. Draper, Seaham Hall.*
Specimen of Saw-fly, and wood cut by the caterpillar. *Mr. R. Willoughby, Industrial Schools.*
A small collection of Wasps and Wasps Nests, viz., *Vespa Germanica*, *V. Britannica*, *V. sylvestris*, and *V. rufa*, from Harnam and Bradford, near Belsay. *Mr. Chas. Robson.*
Fine Oak Cabinet and large collection of British Lepidoptera. *Mr. F. Raine, Durham.*
Nest of Wasp, *Vespa* ——, Oakfield, Gosforth. *Mr. Wm. Cochrane.*

1886. Abnormal Claw of Edible Crab, etc. *Miss M. J. Hancock.*
Two Dragon-Flies, one caught near Rye Hill, Elswick Road. *Mr. W. Ferguson and Mr. Alex. Thompson.*
Six boxes of Butterflies and Moths, from Hewitson's Collection. *Mr. John Hancock.*

1887. A specimen of the Atlas Moth. *Master Gibb.*
A very large Lobster, *Homarus vulgaris* (L.) *Mr. Fritz Snitger.*
An Orthopterous Insect, found in the Orchid House, Jesmond Towers. *Mr. T. J. Wheeler.*

SHELLS, ETC.

1879. Four specimens of *Pecten opercularis*, from the Dardanelles, and two of *Helix pomatia*, from Paris. *Mr. Jasper Miles Browell.*

Six specimens of *Lymnea Burnetti*, from Loch Skene. *Mr. W. D. Sutton.*

1881. A Cabinet containing duplicate Shells, etc., belonging the late Mr. Joshua Alder. *Mr. Joseph Blacklock.*

A fine specimen of the Glass-rope Sponge, *Hyalonema mirabilis*, from Japan. *Mr. Wm. Turner*, 2, *Barnard's Inn, London.*

1882. A fine specimen of *Gorgonia verticillaris*, from St. Michael's. *Mr. T. B. Crossling.*

Specimens of Sponge, from the Island of Rhodes, Levant, etc.. *Mr. Wm. Turner, Barnard's Inn, London.*

1884. A specimen of Gorgonia, from Madeira. *Dr. Embleton.*

Four specimens of Coral, *Pocillipora*, etc. *Mrs. Watson, Millfield House.*

Two specimens of Coral, *Madrepora* and *Meandrina*, from Bermudas. *Mr. T. H. Henderson.*

Collection of Recent Shells (Loftus Collection). *Sir W. G. Armstrong, C.B.*

Four specimens of Trepang, *Holothuria tuberculata?* from Australia. *Mr. A. Poynter Dever, per Mr. R. Y. Green.*

Three Melon Shells, *Cymbium diadema*, etc. *Mr. R. Y. Green.*

A fine specimen, with the animal, of *Argonauta tuberculata*, from Indian Ocean (south). *Capt. J. Sergent.*

1885. A fine specimen of Madrepore. *Mr. Joseph Crisp, So. Shields.*

A pair of Tridacna Shells. *Mr. John Hancock.*

Specimen of *Eledone cirrhosa*, from fishing boats, Low Lights Landing, North Shields. *Mr. J. F. Spence.*

Several specimens of *Trigonia pectinata*, from Australia. *Mr. Sutherland Sinclair, Sec. Australian Museum.*

A large piece of Madrepore, from the Red Sea? *Mr. Septimus Glover, Aberdeen Park, London.*

1886. One Dolium and two Harp Shells. *Mrs. J. Naylor.*

Sundry Recent Shells, from the Red Sea, etc. *Mr. A. R. Sutherland, St. Thomas' Street.*

Collection of Land Shells formed by the late Mr. F. G. Angas, consisting of about 1500 specimens, from Australia and the South Sea Islands. *Mrs. Angas, Norland Square, Notting Hill, London.*

1887. Land and Sea Shells, from South Africa (Natal). *Mrs. J. Bruce.*

A specimen of *Myochama anomioides*, and specimens of *Waldheimia flavescens* (Lam.), from Port Jackson, Sydney. *Trustees of Australian Museum, Sydney.*

BOTANICAL SPECIMENS.

1879. A small package of Plants, chiefly Italian, collected by the late Sir W. C. Trevelyan. *Sir Chas. Trevelyan, Bart.*

1880. A small collection of Ferns, from New Zealand, collected by Dr. Cunningham. *Mr. R. Y. Green.*

Two specimens of the Cotton Plant, grown at the Government Farm, West Barrar, India. Mounted in large frames.
From the Indian Collection at the Royal Gardens, Kew, per W. T. Thisleton Dyer, Assistant Director.

A collection of Plants, from Switzerland, Madeira, and Norway, collected by the late Mr. W. C. Hewitson and Mr. John Hancock, consisting of about 300 specimens. *Miss M. J. Hancock.*

Twenty-six specimens of British Plants for Herbarium.
Rev. J. F. Bigge.

1884. A specimen of American Redwood, drilled with numerous circular holes, made by Californian Woodpecker, or an allied species, and in which acorns have been deposited.
Mr. Willoughby, Industrial Schools.

Two Cones of *Pinus Coulteri*, two of *Auracaria imbricata* and three male catkins; specimens of *Pinus excelsior*, Scotch Fir, and Hemlock Spruce; Pampas Grass, and large Fungus from root of *Cedrus Libani*, Oatlands Park. *Mr. John Hancock.*

A very large and fine stem, with the seed vessels, of *Lilium giganteum.* grown at Duncevan, Oatlands Park.
Mr. Jas. McIntosh, Duncevan.

A very large stem, with flowering top, of *Eryngium Pandanifolium*, grown at Wistley. *Mr. G. F. Wilson, Heather Bank, Weybridge.*

A large collection of Shrubs for the Museum grounds.
Mr. W. J. Watson, Fenham Nursery.

1885. A large number of *Sphæria Robertsii*, and one or two different species of Fungus, sent from New Zealand to Mr. Hancock by Mr. Geo. Burnett. *Mr. John Hancock.*

Fruit or seed-pod of the Cacao Tree, *Theobroma Cacao*, S. America?
Lady Armstrong.

Nut of the Seychelle Palm, *Lodoicea Seychellarum.*
Mr. Chas. A. Vigwell, R.N.

Specimens of Wood, cut and polished, Vegetable Fibres, Seeds, etc.
Miss M. J. Hancock.

Six portfolios of British Plants, collected by the late Rev. J. F. Bigge, Stamfordham. *Mrs. Bigge.*

Fruit of a Palm, from Kew. *Mr. John Hancock.*

A Cork Stick, probably from Spain? *Mrs. Thompson, Ellison Place.*

A parcel of Hyacinth, Crocus, and other bulbs, for planting in the grounds. *Master Albert Knothe.*

Walking Stick, made of the New Zealand climbing plant Ho-ro-e-ka, with its leaf. *Mr. Geo. Burnett, per Mr Hancock.*

Several small specimens of Recent Wood. *Mr. Wm. Dinning.*

Specimen of Wood (coniferous), with fern-shaped burrows of an insect, from Tierra del Fuego. *Mr. Henry Hobbs.*

1886. Two specimens of Souari Nut purchased in London, native of Tropical America. *Mrs. Watson, Millfield House.*

Two specimens of Gum from Kauri Pine, New Zealand. *Mr. E. B. Reynolds, Edinburgh.*

Gum from *Auracaria imbricata*, Oatlands. *Mr. John Hancock.*

Specimens of the following rare Plants:—

Pyrola rotundifolia,	Newnham Bog.
Corallorhiza innata,	,, ,,
Centunculus minimus,	Ross Links, Northumberland.
Viola Curtisii,	,, ,,
Zostera nana,	Fenham Flats.
Polygala uliginosa, = (*P. amara*, L.)	Cronkley Fell.
Helianthemum vineale, = (*H. canum*, E. B.)	,, ,,
Carex Kattegalensis,	Wick River, Caithness.

Rev. H. E. Fox, Durham.

Four pieces of Vanilla, *Vanilla aromatica*, from the Seychelles. *Mr. H. C. Swan.*

Specimen of Kauri Gum. *Mr. A. Brown, 22, Park Road.*

1887. Fruit of Mangosteen, *Garcinia Mangostana*. *Mr. J. Hancock.*

Portfolio of Natal Ferns, 60 species, from the vicinity of Pietermaritzburg, Natal. *Henry C. Burnup, Esq., Pietermaritzburg.*

Flower of an Orchid preserved by Scott Wilson, Esq. *Miss Mary Hancock.*

FOSSILS.

1879. A specimen of *Trigonia Lingonensis*, from the Middle Lias Ironstone, Eston Mines, Loftus, Yorkshire. *Mr. Thos. Bailes, Newcastle.*

Another specimen of *Trigonia Lingonensis*, from the same locality. *Mr. Geo. Lee, Eston.*

A collection of Coal-measure Plants, etc., collected by the late Rev. G. C. Abbs, Cleadon. *Henry Abbs, Esq.*

A specimen of Fossil-wood, from a sandstone quarry at Byker; also a specimen from a quarry at Benton Square. *Mr. Joseph Taylor, Shiremoor Colliery.*

A collection of local Fossils, chiefly Carboniferous.
Bequeathed by the late Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.

Several specimens of *Anthracosia*, etc., from the Hagg Colliery, Wylam. *Mr. John Charlton, Wylam.*

Leaves and Nuts of Hazel encrusted with Iron, from Kissengen, Bavaria. *Master Frank Allhusen, Park House, Gateshead.*

A collection of bones, consisting of jaws, teeth, portions of antlers, etc., of Red-Deer, Dog, etc., from the Roman Station at Chesters, North Tyne. *John Clayton, Esq., The Chesters.*

1880. Specimen of Encrinite (*Woodocrinus*), from the Carboniferous Limestone, at New Forest, near Richmond, Yorkshire.
Mr. Wm. Kaye, Lovaine Place.

Several Fossils from the Carboniferous series, *Ulodendron ornatissimum* and Calamites. *Mr. Jas. Waldie, Doddington.*

A collection of Fossils, from the Lias of Yorkshire.
Mr. M. B. Gardner.

Six specimens of *Anthracosia robusta*, from the Hagg Colliery, Wylam. *Mr. John Charlton, Wylam.*

A Skull of *Bos primigenius*, dredged from the Tyne, at the King's Meadows. *T. W. U. Robinson, Esq., Houghton-le-Spring.*

A small collection of Geological specimens formed by the late Thos. Robson. *Mr. Chas. Robson, 28, Strickland Street.*

1881. Specimen of *Lepidodendron* in Sandstone, from the Tyne Commissioners' Works at Bill Quay.
Mr. Norris, Tyne Commissioners' Office.

A crushed specimen of *Sigillaria*, from Fire-clay drift at Scotswood. *Mr. Thos. Henderson.*

Specimen of *Favularia tessellata*, from a boulder found in a railway cutting between Cullercoats and Tynemouth. *Purchased.*

Slab of *Sphenopteris crithmifolia*, from the Chemis coal, Leven Colliery, Fife; and eight slabs of *Schizodus Salteri*, from the Calciferous sandstone beds of Randerstone, Fife.
Mr. Jas. W. Kirkby, Ashgrove, Fife.

Slab of *Sphenopteris crithmifolia*, from the Chemis coal, Leven Colliery, Fife. *Mr. Robt. Wilson, Leven Fife.*

1882. Slab with footprints of unknown animal, from near Otterburn.

A few specimens of *Rhizodopsis sauroides*, from Longton, Staffordshire. *Ald. T. P. Barkas, F.G.S.*

A specimen of *Lepidotus*, from the Lias. *Ald. T. P. Barkas, F.G.S.*

A specimen of Fossil Star-fish (*Ophiolepis gracilis*, Allman), from Belhaven, near Dunbar. *Mr. Geo. Hurst, jun., per Prof. Lebour.*

1883. Specimen of Fossil Wood, from the High-Main Seam, Shiremoor Colliery. *Mr. Joseph Taylor, Shiremoor.*

Several specimens of Fossil Star-fish (*Ophiolepis gracilis*, Allman), from clay-pits at Belhaven, near Dunbar. *Mr. Bowe, Dunbar.*

The Type collection of Coal-measure Fossils, consisting of specimens figured in Lindley and Hutton's Fossil Flora and others. (See Report.) *The Council of Mining Institute.*

Skull of Irish Elk, *Megaceros Hibernicus*, found in a bog at Armagh. *D. Embleton, Esq., M.D.*

Fossil Tree (*Sigillaria reniformis*), from Boghill Quarry, near Cresswell. *Major Cresswell, Cresswell.*

Specimen of Stigmaria. *Mr. H. E. Armstrong, Medical Officer, Newcastle.*

Sundry specimens of Coal-measure Fishes, etc., from Yorkshire and Newsham. *D. Embleton, Esq., M.D.*

A few specimens of Trilobites, etc., from Sweden. *Ald. T. P. Barkas, F.G.S.*

1884. A specimen of *Orthoceras giganteum*, from Fourstones. *Mr. Thos. J. Bewick, Haydon Bridge.*

A specimen of *Cyprina*, from a bed of blue clay, near Sutton Manor, Guildford, Surrey. *Capt. F. H. Salvin, Whitmoor House.*

A fine Fossil Fish (*Dapedius* ———), from the Lower Lias, Barrow-on-Soar. *Mr. Wm. Ingram, Belvoir Castle.*

Five specimens Graptolites on Silurian Slate, Keswick; one specimen of Chiastolite Slate; one Boulder Stone, Chiastolite Slate, from the Derwent Valley, Durham. *Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh, Edmondbyers.*

Two specimens of Silurian Slate with Grapolites, etc. *Mr. W. Greenup, Keswick, per Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh.*

Sundry specimens of Fossils, from the Chalk, Wealden, Oolites, etc. *Mr. Chas. Hickman, sen., 47, Bolsover Street, London, per Mr. W. Dinning.*

A large collection of Flint Implements, etc., from the Valley of the Derwent, etc.; and some remains from Heatherey Burn Cave, Stanhope. *Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh, Edmondbyers.*

Specimen of Footprints of Labyrinthodon, from Cheshire.

Specimen of *Goniatites Listeri*, from Halifax. *Ald. T. P. Barkas, F.G.S.*

A specimen of Cœlacanth (*Megalurus Damoni*), from the Purbeck beds, Dorset; and fine head of Saurian, from the Lias of Lyme Regis. *Mr. Goring, Springfield Lodge, Walton-on-Thames.*

A specimen of *Lithostrotion junceum*, from the Carboniferous Limestone, Northumberland. *Mr. J. G. Fenwick, Moorlands.*

Five specimens of large teeth of Fossil Shark (*Carcharodon*), from South Carolina, U.S. America. *Mr. C. Saunders, Victoria Sq.*

1885. A fine Slab of Coal-measure Shale, filled with shells of *Anthracosia* (*Unio*) *robusta*, from the Brinsop Hall Colliery, Wigan district, Cumberland. *Mr. Wm. Cochrane.*

Two large Ammonites, from Port Mulgrave. *Mr. John Hancock.*

An interesting collection (about fifty-two specimens) of Middle Lias (Ironstone) Fossils, consisting of Saurian Vertebræ, Ammonites, Bivalves, etc., from Kirkleatham Mines, Cleveland, Yorkshire. *Mr. Wm. Cockburn, Brinkburn Villa, Gosforth.*

Two large Ammonites, from Lower Lias, Frodingham, Lincolnshire. *Mr. Wm. Cochrane.*

Fishes from the Lebanon Tertiary Limestone, and sundry Fossils from the Lias and other formations. *Mr. John Hancock.*

A specimen of Stigmaria, from the Brockwell Seam, Elswick Colliery. *Mr. Jas. Stephenson.*

A large collection of Fossils, from various formations, chiefly Secondary. *The late Mr. J. Goring, Springfield Lane, Walton-on-Thames.*

Specimen of *Palæoniscus comptus*, from the Marl-Slate, Ferryhill Station. *Mr. T. W. U. Robinson, Hardwick Hall, Sedgefield.*

Fourteen specimens of Cambrian Fossils (Lingula and Trilobites), from North Wales. *Mr. E. T. Garwood, Cambridge.*

A small collection of Lower Carboniferous Fossil Plants (Redesdale series), quarry near West Woodburn. *Purchased per R. Howse.*

An interesting collection of Fossils, Shark's Teeth, Large Bones of Whale, and Elephant's Tooth, from the bed of river, Port Royal, South Carolina, U.S.A. *Capt. T. Akenhead, Heaton.*

A small collection of Fish remains (*Rhizodus Hibberti*, etc.), from Loan-End, near Edinburgh (Calciferous Sandstone series). *Purchased per Mr. Dinning.*

Sundry Fossils, from Devonian of Roxburghshire, Coal-measures, etc.; and specimens of Crustaceans, from London Clay, Sheppey. *Mr. Wm. Dinning.*

1886. Collection of Fossils, from the Lias, Lower Oolite, and Muschelkalk of Westphalia, Germany. *Mr. Fritz Schnitger, Leazes Terrace.*

Seven Slabs of Limestone, with remains of Fishes and Turtles, from the Island of Malta. *Mr. C. O. Trechmann, Hartlepool.*

Large collection of Marl-Slate and Coal-measure Fossils, from Co. Durham; and Lias, from Lyme Regis and Yorkshire, with several specimens belonging to other formations. Collected by the late Mr. Joseph Duff, Bishop Auckland. *Purchased from the Executors of the late Joseph Duff.*

Small collection of Upper Silurian Brachiopoda, etc., from Wenlock Shale and Limestone, Blue Hole, Walsall, Staffordshire.
Rev. W. M. Wykes, Victoria, Garesfield, Lintz Green.

Sundry specimens of Fossils, from the Chalk and other formations, collected by Mr. Chas. Hickman, Bolsover Street, London.
Miss Hickman, Saville Row.

Slab of Carboniferous Limestone, made up of Corals and Shells, cut and polished on one side. *Messrs. R. Craggs & Son.*

Specimen of *Hydreionocrinus globularis*, De Kon., 4-fm. Limestone, Fourstones; and twelve Devonian Spirifers, from N. America.
Prof. G. A. Lebour.

Two pieces of Core, Upper Magnesian Limestone, from Allhusen's Salt Boring, near the Ferry Landing, Durham side of Tees; also specimens of *Protocardium truncatum*, Huntcliff; *Placuna*, Eston; *Unicardium cardioides*, *Isis Liasica.*
Dr. Veitch, Middlesbrough.

Two specimens of Spore-Coal, Lower Carboniferous series, Donibristle Colliery; one specimen Breccia (Brockram), Rougham Pit; one specimen Scar Limestone; one Glaciated Boulder, Cartmell, Lancashire; nine Rock specimens, from Upper Coal-measures, Fife; with specimens of *Lingula Mytiloides*, from Fifeshire. *Mr. Jas. W. Kirkby, Ashgrove, Fife.*

Specimen of *Myalina Hausmanni*, from the Magnesian Limestone.
Mr. Henry C. Abbs.

Fossil Oyster (*Ostræa* ———), found in excavations at Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, 500 feet from the Thames, 30 feet below the surface, 15 feet above high water level.
Mr. David Martin, Plumstead.

Impression in Sandstone of *Lepidodendron Veltheimianum*, near Falstone. *Mr. J. G. Fenwick, Moorlands.*

1887. Under Jaw (right) of Wild Ox, dug out of a bog at Tickhill, Yorkshire (B. Brooksbank, Esq.).
Capt. F. H. Salvin, Whitmoor House.

Large specimen of *Lepidodendron Veltheimianum* (Sternb.), from Whickhope, North Tyne. *John Coppin, Esq., Bingfield.*

Portion of Jaw of *Hyœna spelœus*, from Bench Cave, Devon; three carnassier and one canine tooth. *Henry Watson, Esq.*

Specimen of *Cyprina*, found in blue clay, 65 feet deep, in a well sinking at Jacob's Well, near Whitmoor House, Guildford, Surrey. *Capt. F. H. Salvin.*

Two specimens of *Calamites Suckowii* on a slab of sandstone, from Blackwell Colliery, Alfreton, Derbyshire.
J. A. Longden, Esq., Alfreton, per Wm. Cochrane, Esq.

Three Sandstone Slabs, with impression of *Lepidodendron*, from Belsay. *Sir Arthur E. Middleton, Bart., Belsay Castle.*

Several Coal-measure Plants, found on the Coast between Tynemouth and Hartley. *Mr. Peter Gray, North Shields.*

MINERALS, ETC.

1879. Specimens of Silver Ore and other Minerals, from Arizona. *Mr. Richd. Young, South Shields.*

A fine specimen of Salt Crystals, from the Great Salt Lake. *Mr. Geo. Crane*, 198, *Stanhope Street, Newcastle.*

1880. A specimen of Iron Pyrites (radiated), from the Chalk. *Master Frank Allhusen, Park House, Gateshead.*

Horse's Tooth, with Phosphate of Iron, found in a bog at Frodingham, Lincolnshire. *Rev. Wm. Howchin.*

Two specimens of Calamine and three of Arseniuret of Zinc, from Laurium, Greece. *Thos. Bell, Esq, Crosby Court.*

A weathered Granite Boulder, dug out, five feet below the surface, at Leadgate. *Mr. Chas. Beattie, Sexton, St. Ives, Leadgate.*

Fine specimen of Itacolumite (Flexible Quartz), from Delhi. *Mr. R. B. Duncan, Standard Assurance Office, Newcastle.*

1881. Specimen of Stalactite, from Langley Barony Lead Mine, Haydon Bridge. *Mr. Robt. Archbold, Blaydon.*

Six Rock specimens (Volcanic), from Funchal, Madeira. *D. Embleton, Esq., M.D.*

Specimen of Quartz, with Mica and Garnets, from Ross-shire; and specimen of Bowlingite, from Cathken, near Glasgow. *Mr. D. C. Glen, Glasgow.*

1882. A small specimen of Specular Iron from Elba, and specimens of Gold from California. *Thos. Bell, Esq.*

A small collection of Minerals. *Mrs. Mountain, St. Mary's Terrace.*

Fine Crystal of Tungstate of Lime, from Caldbeck. *Mr. R. Howse.*

Specimens of Lava, from the crater of Kilauea, Island of Hawaii. *Wm. Turner, Esq., Barnard's Inn, London.*

1883. A small box of specimens of Cairngorm Crystals, Iron and Lead Ore, etc. *Mr. John Hancock.*

Specimen of Copper Ore, from Magnesian Limestone, Raseby Hill Quarries, Coxhoe. *Prof. G. A. Lebour.*

Specimen of Emery and Emery Powder. *Mr. Chas. Palmer, per Mr. John Hancock.*

A box of Minerals, from the Puy de Dome, Auvergne. *Mrs. Sopwith*, 37, *Ganden Road, Clapham.*

Specimen of Gold Quartz, from Forest Reef, Orange District, N.S. Wales. *Mr. John Newton, Sydney, N.S.W.*

Five specimens of Staurolite, Brittany.
Miss Edith Watson, Millfield, Eldon Street.

1884. A specimen of Moss Agate, and one of Landscape Marble.
The Misses Green, Lovaine Crescent.

Specimens of Molybdenum, from St. John's, Newfoundland.
Mr. J. G. East.

Two specimens of Agate (cut), one Jasper, and two coloured Quartz.
Mr. R. Y. Green, Lovaine Crescent.

An interesting collection of Zinc Ores and Arragonite, from the Mines of Larium, Greece.
Mr. E. L. de Hart, 3, Plowden Buildings, Temple, London.

Four specimens of Obsidian and one of Chalcedony, from the Yellowstone Park, U.S. America. *Mr. Arthur Brown, Park Road.*

A specimen of Augitic Lava, from Chimborazo, and Volcanic Dust, from Cotopaxi. Collected by Mr. E. Whymper.
Mr. Wm. Lyall, Lit. and Phil. Society.

A collection of 342 specimens of Minerals.
Trustees of British Museum.

1885. A piece of Lignite, from Greece.
Mr. J. D. Milburn, per Mr. R. Y. Green.

Two specimens of Selenite, found in clay, cut through for dock purposes, at Walker, Dec., 1884, by Mr. G. Shaw.
Prof. G. A. Lebour.

Two specimens of Obsidian, from the Yellowstone Park.
Mr. Arthur Brown, Park Road.

Two specimens of Celestine, from Gloucestershire.
Mr. Samuel Mennell, Heworth.

Fine specimen of Proustite, or Arsenical Silver Blende, from Chili.
Dr. H. S. Pattinson, per Mr. John Pattinson.

Native Metallic Silver, from the neighbourhood of Almeria, Spain; and a splendid specimen of native Sulphide of Antimony, from the neighbourhood of Tokio, Japan.
Norman C. Cookson, Esq.

A specimen of Crocidolite, from South Africa.
Mr. Geo. Meyers, Hagley Road, Birmingham, per Mr. Wm. Dinning.

1886. Specimen of Deposit in Pit Pump, and specimens of Barytes and other Minerals, from coal workings in Co. Durham.
Rev. A. M. Norman, D.C.L.

Specimens of Calc-spar, Quartz and Iron Ore, Cumberland, and several Fossils. *Mrs. Joshua T. Naylor.*

Collection of Minerals (about 75), chiefly from Caldbeck Fells, Cumberland; Lead, Copper, Iron, etc. *N. C. Cookson, Esq.*

Specimen of Crocidolite, from South Africa. *Mr. Wm. Dinning.*

Two specimens of best class of Irish Peat, from Co. Antrim.
Mrs. Grist, Westmorland Road.

Specimen of Hornblendic Slate, Borrowdale, from Scaw Fell.
Mr. John Burnup, jun.

Two specimens of Iron Ore (Limonite).
Mr. Waldie, Doddington, per Rev. R. F. Wheeler.

1887. A specimen of Old Red Conglomerate, from Rothsay, Bute.
Mr. Geo. Harkus.

Relics from the Gateshead Fire, 1854, consisting of stalactites of Sulphur, and specimens of Galena which were formed during the fire by combination of molten lead and sulphur.
Mr. John Hancock.

Collection of Iron, Quartz, and several other minerals, collected in Cornwall by Mr. A. Leslie, April, 1887.
A. Leslie, Esq., Coxlodge.

Fine crystallised specimen of Copper Pyrites, from Thornford, near Keswick. *Richd. Howse.*

Slab of Slate, with dendritic markings, from Dinorwig Quarries, Llanberis, North Wales. *Mr. R. E. James.*

ETHNOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

1878. An Ancient Vase, from Athieno, Island of Cyprus.
Lieut. Greenhow, R.N., H.M.S. "Orontes."

1880. An Ancient Urn, found between Cumæ and Pozzuoli, near Naples.
J. J. M. Richardson, Esq., High Warden.

1884. Two fine old Oak Tables for the Committee Room.
Mrs. Mountain, St. Mary's Terrace.

Bronze copy of Faun, from Naples Museum.
Mr. Robt. Robson, Kensington Terrace.

1885. Earthen Lamp, from the old silver mines, Larium, Greece.
Mr. E. L. de Hart.

Pair of Lady's High-heeled Shoes of the present century.
Lady Armstrong.

Stone used in weighing Lead Ore, from Nether Hurth Lead Mine, on the Tees, Westmorland. Used for weighing a poke of lead ore = one cwt.; eight pokes = a bing.
Mr. J. H. Robinson, 232, Westgate Road.

Sixteen specimens of Roman Antique Pottery and one Bronze Lamp.
Mr. R. Y. Green.

Two Bronze Chinese Mirrors. *Mr. John Hancock.*
New Zealand Adze and other Ethnological specimens. *Do.*
Pewter Platter and Gravy Jug, from Mulgrave. *Do.*
Chinese Bronze Mirror. *Mr. Saml. Graham, High Park Road.*
Catalogue of the different specimens of Native Cloth collected in the three voyages of Captain Cook, with about 40 specimens.
Indian Box.
Pair of Chinese Lady's Shoes.
Two Chinese Coins.
Egyptian Figure, Mummy Cloth, and Embalmed Crocodile.
Book made of Bark.
Comb, from South Sea.
Stocking made of Fibre of Nettle, prepared by George Grey, Fruit Painter, Newcastle.
Metal Badge, Volunteers, 1798.
Specimen of Mosaic.
Carved Knitting Sheath.
Two Carved Ornaments.
Beads made of Shell.
Indian or Persian Spear-head. *Miss M. J. Hancock.*
Four pairs of Dress Shoes (Dutch), about 1750.
One pair of ,, ,, 1800.
A Frame, containing impressions of Seals exhibited as samples of workmanship in Thos. Bewick's shop.
Small Cabinet, with four drawers, containing impressions of Seals.
Swiss Carving, House and Cattle.
,, ,, Vase. *Miss M. J. Hancock.*
Model of a Masula Boat, used at Madras for taking cargo off to ships in the Roads. *Mr. J. C. Brooks.*
Bronze issued to commemorate the rescue of the crew of *Kent* East Indianman by the brig *Cambria*, March, 1825.
Mr. H. T. Archer.
Small Round Cake, made of Turtle's Eggs. *Mr. R. Y. Green*
Boot made for a boy whose foot was injured in a pit at Willington, John Watson, viewer. *Mr. Wm. Maling.*
Part of Jade Chinese Figure, picked up near the Holy Well, Jesmond Dene. *Mr. Wm. Maling.*
Three Flint Arrow-heads, from North America. *Mr. Wm. Dinning.*
Bead Necklace, from India. *Miss E. Lambert.*
Pod cut from Tree, Island of Martinique, West Indies, 1862.
Inkstand of Aberdeen Granite and Russian Shell from Sebastopol.
Vase of White Limestone, Crimea.
Shark's Vertebræ.

Round Russian Shot, Crimea.
Pair of Egyptian Slippers.
Two pairs of Russian Soldiers' Gloves.
Skull found in the Crimea.
Albatross's Foot.
Tartar Copper Mug, dug up in the Crimea.
Slab of Lias Limestone, from Lyme Regis? etc.
Col. Collingwood, C.M.G.

1886. Iron Shaving, one of the longest examples cut at Elswick Ordnance Works. *Miss M. J. Hancock.*

Indian Hut, from the Massaruni River, Demerara, British Guiana, South America. *Mr. Alfred Hume.*

Ornamented Wooden Instrument, which belonged to A. Kirkup, Alwinton, Coquetdale, 1791.
Presented by his grandson, Thos. Clark, Newcastle.

An Esquimaux Slipper, made of Skin, and a small pair of Leather Slippers, brought home by Capt. Warham.
Mrs. Joshua T. Naylor.

Two Indian Hawking Bells. *Mr. John Hancock.*

Miniature Mummy Case, Remains and Ancient Vessel, from Mummy Tombs, Assouan, Upper Egypt; also Necklace and Ornaments and some Coins, from Pyramids, Lower Egypt.
Mr. A. R. Sutherland.

Four Marble Statues (life size), representing the Seasons.
Mr. John Hall.

Laplander's Dress. *Mr. D. O. Drewett.*

A Large Clock for the Museum. *Mr. Ralph Thompson, Arcade.*

Four Thermometers for the Museum. *Mr. T. B. Winter, Grey St.*

A Grindstone and Stand. *Messrs. Robt. Robson & Co., Wideopen.*

Tools for Stamping, etc., used by Bewick, and presented to John Hancock by Robt. E. Bewick. *Mr. John Hancock.*

1887. An Inscribed Stone, from a sandstone quarry near Doddington, Wooler. *Mr James Waldie.*

Three Chinese Christmas Cards. *N. W. Harris, Esq., Gosport, Hants.*

Bronze Fibula (Romano-Celtic), from the Bench Cave, Devon.
Henry Watson, Esq.

A Roman Amphora, from Italy. *Mr. Richd. Luckley, Neckam St.*

Stone Axe, from Dr. Laws, Cincinnati, N. America. *Mr. Jas. Crozer.*

South African War Implements:—Assegais, War Axe, Bow and barbed Arrow, Quiver and Arrows, made of bone and reed.
Mr. T. M. Hope, Tankerville Terrace.

Burmese Pathala; four Dhas or Swords from Mandalay; Tulwar or Sword, from India. *Thomas W. Hayes, Esq., Birtley.*

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY,

MARCH, 1888.

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Schnitger, Fritz	20, Leazes Terrace.
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Watson, H. W. ..... Burnopfield.
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Westmacott, Percy	Benwell Hill.
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Young, Col. R.	Windsor Terrace.
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AND

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VOL. IX.—PART I.

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1887.

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June 19. 1888.

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